

**HUBUNGAN *STUNTING* DENGAN KETERLAMBATAN
PERKEMBANGAN PADA ANAK USIA DIBAWAH 24 BULAN DI
POLI TUMBUH KEMBANG RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA
TAHUN 2018
(Penelitian Observasional Analitik)**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pada tahun 2017, 22,2% atau sekitar 150,8 juta balita di dunia mengalami *stunting*. Indonesia merupakan negara ketiga dengan prevalensi tertinggi di regional Asia Tenggara. Rata-rata prevalensi balita *stunting* di Indonesia tahun 2005-2017 adalah 36,4%.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara *stunting* dengan keterlambatan perkembangan pada anak usia dibawah 24 bulan yang meliputi aspek motorik kasar, motorik halus, bahasa dan bicara, serta sosialisasi dan kemandirian.

Metode: Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *total sampling*. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian *observasional analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Data didapatkan dari kurva pertumbuhan WHO dan hasil tes Denver II yang tertulis di rekam medis kemudian dianalisis dengan uji korelasi *Chi-square*.

Hasil: Total sampel yang sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi berjumlah 56 anak. Usia yang paling banyak mengalami *stunting* antara 8 - <16 bulan sejumlah 24 anak (42,86%). Sebagian besar anak *stunting* mengalami keterlambatan perkembangan pada aspek motorik kasar (31,6%). Hasil analisis menunjukkan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara *stunting* dengan keterlambatan perkembangan aspek motorik kasar ($p < 0,05$), motorik halus ($p < 0,05$), bahasa dan bicara ($p < 0,05$), serta sosialisasi dan kemandirian ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara *stunting* dengan keterlambatan perkembangan yang meliputi aspek motorik kasar, motorik halus, bahasa dan bicara, serta sosialisasi dan kemandirian.

Kata Kunci: *Stunting, Keterlambatan perkembangan*

**CORRELATION OF STUNTING WITH DEVELOPMENT
DELAYS ON CHILDREN AGE UNDER 24 MONTHS IN
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION OF DR. SOETOMO
GENERAL HOSPITAL SURABAYA YEAR 2018
(Analytical Observational Research)**

ABSTRACT

Background: In 2017, 22.2% or around 150.8 million children in the world experienced stunting. Indonesia is the third country with the highest prevalence in the Southeast Asian region. The average prevalence of stunted children in Indonesia in 2005-2017 was 36.4%.

Objective: This study aims to analyze the correlation between stunting and developmental delays in children under 24 months which include aspects of gross motor, fine motor skills, language and speech, as well as socialization and independence.

Method: Sampling is done by total sampling technique. This study was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional approach. Data obtained from the WHO growth curve and the results of the Denver II test written in the medical record then analyzed with the Chi-square correlation test.

Results: The total sample that fit the inclusion criteria was 56 children. The most stunted ages were between 8 - <16 months with 24 children (42.86%). Most stunted children experience developmental delays in the gross motor aspects (31,6%). The analysis showed that there was a significant correlation between stunting and developmental delays of gross motor aspects ($p < 0.05$), fine motor ($p < 0.05$), language and speech ($p < 0.05$), and socialization and independence ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: There is a significant correlation between stunting and developmental delays which includes aspects of gross motor, fine motor, language and speech, as well as socialization and independence.

Keywords: *Stunting, Developmental delay*