

ABSTRAK

DETERMINAN STUNTING ANAK USIA DIBAWAH 5 TAHUN DI
NEGARA – NEGARA BERKEMBANG

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Pendahuluan: Kasus *stunting* masih menjadi perhatian dunia akibat prevelansinya yang masih cukup tinggi dalam 5 tahun terakhir, terutama di kawasan sub-sahara Afrika yang meskipun mengalami penurunan namun relatif lambat. Penelitian ini mengkaji beberapa determinan langsung dan tidak langsung terhadap *stunting* di Nigeria, Zimbabwe dan Ethiopia. **Metode:** Peneliti menggunakan metode data sekunder DHS untuk menganalisa kejadian *stunting* dari survei tahun Nigeria 2018, Zimbabwe 2015 dan Ethiopia 2016. Peneliti melakukan pengujian analisis bivariat dengan metode *cross sectional* untuk melihat hubungan variabel independen dari suplementasi vitamin A, IMD, pemberian asi eksklusif, status nutrisi ibu, MPASI, frekuensi kunjungan ANC, status imunisasi, BBLR, sumber air, sanitasi, jarak kelahiran, status pendidikan ibu, asuransi kesehatan, ibu perokok, dan status kekayaan terhadap variabel dependen *stunting*. Dilanjutkan dengan analisis multivariat menggunakan *binary logistic regression*. **Hasil:** Analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa suplemen vitamin a berhubungan signifikan hanya di Ethiopia. IMD tidak berhubungan ditiga negara. Status nutrisi ibu berhubungan signifikan di Ethiopia. Pemberian MPASI berhubungan signifikan di Nigeria dan Ethiopia. Frekuensi kunjungan ANC tidak berhubungan ditiga negara. Status imunisasi berhubungan signifikan di Ethiopia. BBLR berhubungan signifikan di Nigeria. Sumber air minum tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan. Jenis sanitasi tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan. Status pendidikan ibu berhubungan signifikan di Nigeria dan Indeks kekayaan berhubungan signifikan baik di Nigeria atau Ethiopia. **Kesimpulan:** Temuan penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa suplemen vitamin a, status nutrisi ibu, MPASI, imunisasi, BBLR, status pendidikan ibu, dan indeks kekayaan kemungkinan berpengaruh terhadap defisiensi pertumbuhan anak usia dibawah 5 tahun di Nigeria, Zimbabwe dan Ethiopia. Diperlukan penyusunan program perbaikan multisektoral untuk mengatasi masalah *stunting*.

Kata Kunci: determinan, *stunting*, anak, negara berkembang, DHS, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia.

ABSTRACT

DETERMINANTS OF STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 IN
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Introduction: Stunting are still being concerned worldwide due to it's relatively high prevalence in the last 5 years, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. in which. although experiencing a decline, it is relatively slow. This study examines several direct and indirect determinants of stunting in Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia.

Methods: Researchers used secondary DHS data to analyze the incidence of stunting from a survey in Nigeria 2018, Zimbabwe 2015 and Ethiopia 2016. Researchers conducted a bivariate analysis test using a cross-sectional method to see the relationship of independent variables from vitamin a supplementation. BMI, exclusive breastfeeding, nutritional status, mother, complementary feeding, frequency of ANC visits, immunization status, low birth weight, water sources, sanitation, birth spacing, maternal education status, health insurance, smoking mothers, and wealth status on the dependent variable stunting. Followed by multivariate analysis using binary logistic regression. **Results:** Multivariate analysis showed that vitamin A supplementation was significantly associated only in Ethiopia. IMD is not related in all three countries. Maternal nutritional status is significantly associated in Ethiopia. The provision of complementary foods was significantly associated in Nigeria and Ethiopia. The frequency of ANC visits was unrelated in all three countries. Immunization status is significantly associated in Ethiopia. LBW is significantly associated in Nigeria. The source of drinking water does not have a significant relationship. The type of sanitation did not have a significant relationship. Maternal education status is significantly associated in Nigeria and wealth index is significantly associated in either Nigeria or Ethiopia. **Conclusion:** The findings of this study suggest that vitamin A supplementation, maternal nutritional status, complementary foods, immunization, LBW, maternal educational status, and wealth index may have an effect on growth deficiency of children under 5 years of age in Nigeria, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia. A multisectoral repair program is needed to solve the problem of stunting.

Keywords: determinants, stunting, children, developing countries, DHS, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia.