

TINGKAT KECERDASAN DAN PENYEBAB TERJADINYA GONDOK PADA SISWA SEKOLAH DASAR DI DAERAH DATARAN RENDAH PROPINSI NUSA TENGGARA BARAT

Abdi, Lalu Khairul

KKC KK TKM 22 09 Abd t

Pembimbing : Prof. R. Bambang Wirjatmadi, dr.,MS.,MCN.,Ph.D.,Sp.GK; Prof. H. Kuntoro,dr.,MPH.,Dr.PH

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The Iodine Defficiency Disorder (IDD/GAKY) has been becoming a problem in Indonesia, indicated by high prevalence rate and wide area coverage of the IDD alarming. One of environment factors that influence IQ is nutrition status of children, in this case is Iodine Defficiency Disorder (IDD).

Generally, this research was aimed to study the distinction between the IQ among Primary School children with goiter and those without goiter in lowland area. It was a comparative research with crosssectional approach. The population was all students in the fourth, fifth and sixth class (aged 10 to 12 years old) in Kediri Sub District and Praya Barat Sub District. A screening with palpacy of tiroid glance was done that resulted two groups of population, they were students with goiter and those without goiter. A sample was taken from the two groups by using systematic random sampling method and resulted 20 students in each group.

Data collection of students' characteristics and consumption was done by interviewing the students and observation using questionnaire, while the IQ was measured by using CFIT method. Measurement of iodine content in urine and water quality was done in a laboratory. An independent t test was used to analyze the data.

The research reported that the consumption of energy, protein and selenium among the primary school children with goiter was not significantly different with that of school children without goiter with $p > \alpha = 0,05$. However, there was significantly different consumption expenditure, mother's knowledge about nutrition, iodine content in urine and IQ between the both groups ($p < \alpha = 0,05$).

It was concluded that the IQ of those with goiter and those without goiter was significantly different. The high prevalence of students with goiter in Kediri Sub District may be because of they to consume water with high content of E.coli without boiling it initially. It was recommended that based on the research, it is necessary to conduct wider scope of research to identify causes of goiter in lowland of this province.

Keywords: IDD, Intelligence Quotient (IQ), Urinary Iodine Excretion (UIE)

