

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEEDING PRACTICES, HEALTH CARE AND HYGIENE OF THE CHILD WITH THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN AGES 1-2 YEARS IN THE REGION OF CLINICS OEBOBO KUPANG

Stunting describes the incidence of undernourishment on toddlers that lasts a long time and its impact not only physically, but rather on cognitive function. NTT ranked first in Indonesia for the prevalence of toddlers the short and very short. Based on the results of basic health Research by 2013, according to the indicators on the prevalence of TB/26.2% U there is a toddler with a very short status, 25.5% of toddlers with short status and 48.3% toddlers with normal status. The general objective of this research is to analyse the relationship between the practice of feeding, health care and hygiene of the child with the incidence of stunting in children ages 1-2 years of work in the area of public health Oebobo Kupang. This research is analytical research with observational approach by using a case-control design approach. This research was carried out in the region of clinics Oebobo Kupang. The results of this study there is a relationship between the variables feeding practices with the incidence of stunting. Exclusive breastfeeding (OR = 6.417), MP-ASI (OR = 6.417), the level of energy consumption (OR = 8.333), frequency of consumption (OR = 4.030). Variable hygiene practices associated with the incidence of stunting is personal hygiene (OR = 8.666), the practice of cleanliness of the house (OR = 2.534) and practices of water use (OR = 6.518), while the variable practice of health care that immunization history and visit posyandu not have a relationship due to a significant level ($p > \alpha$ (0.05). Conclusion of this research is the practice of feeding is the most dominant factor related to the incidence of stunting. Keywords: feeding Practices, health care practice, practice hygiene, stunting

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