

1 FOOD
2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS
ADLN-Perpustakaan Universitas Airlangga
3 BIRTH WEIGHT

TESIS

PERBEDAAN POLA KONSUMSI MAKANAN DAN STATUS GIZI ANAK USIA 6-24 BULAN ANTARA YANG BBLR DENGAN NON BBLR

STUDI KASUS DI KECAMATAN TAMAN
KABUPATEN SIDOARJO

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SITI NURHIDAJAH ROCHMANIJAH

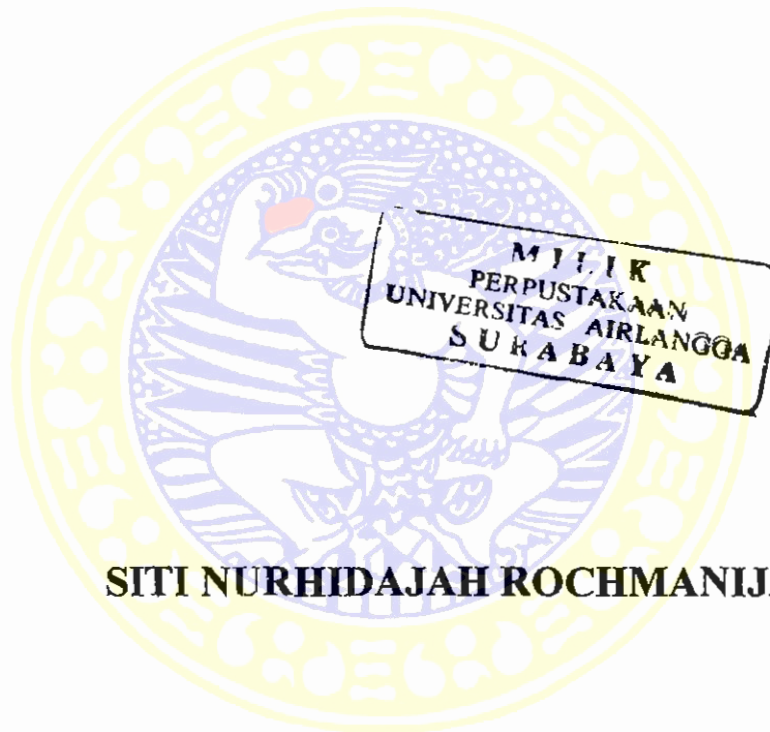
**PROGRAM PASCASARJANA
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TESIS

Untuk memperoleh Gelar Magister
Dalam Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat
Pada Program Pasca Sarjana Universitas Airlangga

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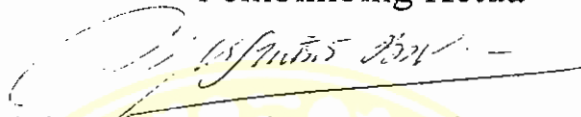
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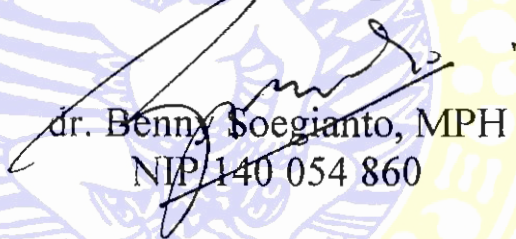
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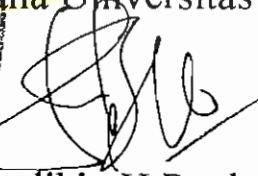
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ABSTRACT

Recently, malnutrition to the child is a continued and unsolved problem. The focus of problem in malnutrition, especially at the age of “ window period” 6 – 24 months. The period is known to be the most vulnerable to malnutrition, growth and development disorder. Low Birth Weight (LBW) is a high risk in growth failure and malnutrition.

The objective of this research is to studying whether there is difference of food consumption pattern and nutritional status of 6 – 24 months young children, of Low Birth Weight (LBW) from Non Low Birth Weight (Non LBW). This research is categorized in observational analytic with cohort study design. It has been observed in Puskesmas Taman area (15 villages), Kecamatan Taman, Kabupaten Sidoarjo.

The sampel size of 6 – 24 months children who have Low Birth Weight history is 35 children by stratified systematic random sampling with matching age and sex of Non Low Birth Weight.

By using Multiple Regression Test, it shows that there is a difference of food consumption pattern, especially in food variety, food frequency and nutritional status with standard weight by age, height by age between LBW and Non LBW.

By giving good food consumption and good care to the children, it can be increasing the nutritional status of LBW. On the other hand, poor food consumption and caring of Non LBW can be decreasing the nutritional status as well. In fact there is no significant difference of nutritional status with standard weight by height, between LBW and Non LBW children.

It is necessary to increase nutrition knowledge of mother in food consumption pattern of child correctly, to improve the nutritional status of children .

Key words : Birth weight – Food Consumption Pattern – Nutritional Status