

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Prevalensi gizi kurang di Indonesia tahun 2017 menduduki peringkat 4 terbanyak di Asia Tenggara. Salah satu penyebabnya adalah pemberian MP-ASI yang tidak optimal. Pola pemberian MP-ASI yang tidak optimal berhubungan dengan prevalensi gizi kurang serta stunting pada anak usia 6-23 bulan. Pola pemberian MP-ASI meliputi frekuensi dan keberagaman jenis makanan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pola pemberian MP-ASI dengan status gizi (BB/U) pada bayi usia 7-12 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kedungwaru Kabupaten Tulungagung. **Metode:** Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *analitik observasional* dengan desain *cross sectional*. Besar sampel sebanyak 71 ibu bayi diambil dengan total sampling. Variabel penelitian yaitu pola pemberian MP-ASI dan status gizi. Instrument yang digunakan adalah kuesioner dan lembar observasi. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Fisher Exact Test*. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 88,7% bayi mempunyai gizi baik. Terdapat 49,3% frekuensi pemberian MP-ASI yang tepat dan 69% dengan jenis MP-ASI yang beragam. Hasil uji analisis frekuensi pemberian MP-ASI dengan status gizi bayi diperoleh p value 0,478 dan keberagaman jenis MP-ASI dengan status gizi diperoleh p value 0,102. **Kesimpulan:** Tidak ada hubungan antara Pola pemberian MP-ASI dengan status gizi BB/U pada bayi usia 7-12 bulan. Perlu penelitian lebih lanjut tentang variabel lain.

**Kata Kunci:** *MP-ASI, frekuensi, keberagaman jenis, status gizi*

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** In 2017, the prevalence of malnutrition in Indonesia was ranked 4<sup>th</sup> among Southeast Asia countries. The nonoptimal of complementary feeding is one of the reasons that causes it. The nonoptimal of complementary feeding is associated with the prevalence of underweight and stunting in the children at the age 6-23 months. Complementary feeding pattern include frequency and dietary diversity. This study aims to investigate the relationship between complementary feeding pattern and nutritional status of infants at the age 7-12 months in the working area of Kedungwaru Health Center, Tulungagung. **Methods:** This study used observational analytic and cross-sectional study design as the research method. The sample consisted of 71 mothers of the infants which were taken by using total population sampling. The variables of this study are complementary feeding pattern and nutritional status. This study was also used a questionnaire and observation sheet. The Fisher Exact Test was used to analyse the data. **Result:** The results shows that 88.7% of the infants have good nutritional status. There are 49.3% frequencies of appropriate complementary feeding and 69% which applied various types of complementary feeding. The result of the analysis shows that the frequency of complementary feeding with the nutritional status of infants obtained p value 0.478 and the dietary diversity of complementary feeding with nutritional status obtained p value 0.102. **Conclusions:** There is no significant relation between the complementary feeding pattern and the nutritional status (weight-for-age) in infants at the age 7-12 months. Further research about other variables is needed.

**Key Words:** *complementary feeding, frequency, dietary diversity, nutritional status*