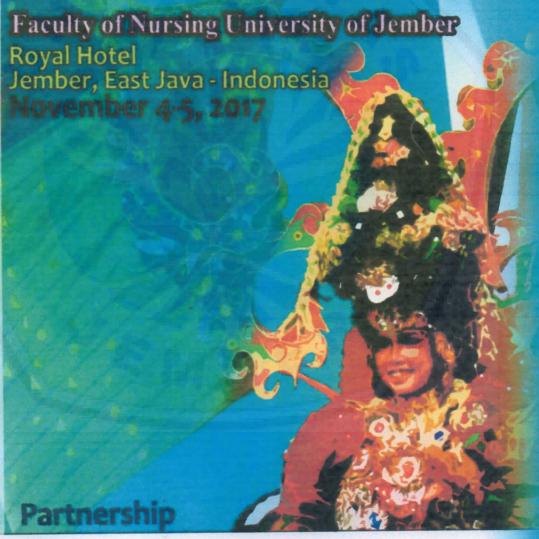


PROCEEDING



3rd International Nursing Conference
Community Health Empowerments
Step Up Action Attaining Sustainable
Development Goals















PROCEEDING

3rd INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE "COMMUNITY HEALTH EMPOWERMENT: STEP UP ACTION ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS"

Royal Hotel, Jember - East Java November 4th - 5th, 2017

UPT PENERBITAN UNIVERSITAS JEMBER

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RISK FACTORS STUNTING INCIDENCE IN CHILDREN AGED 6-36 MONTHS IN JEMBER REGENCY

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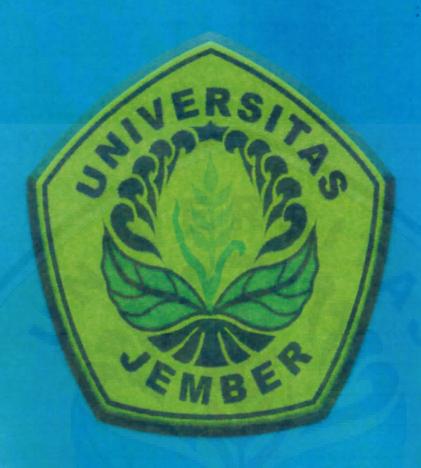
ABSTRACT

Background: Period toddlers are vulnerable malnourished. One of the nutritional problems that are often encountered in toddlers is stunting. Stunting in children under five is an indicator of nutritional status that can give you an idea disruption overall socio-economic situation in the past. Based on the results Riskesdas 2013 the prevalence of stunting in children under five years of 37.2% Indonesia. There are various factors related to the occurrence of stunting. This study aims to know risk factors associated with the incidence of stunting among children aged 6-36 months in the district of Jember. Methods: This research is an observational research with quantitative methods and using cross-sectional design. The research sample was 120 toddlers in Kalisat districts of Jember regency that met the inclusion criteria. The data obtained and in the bivariate analysis using chi-square then continued right with multivariate analysis by using logistic regression. Results: The results showed that stunting children come from families who have parents with lower education and income family, parenting and poor diet, and not given breast milk exclusive, never suffered an infection, have parents were classified as short. Conclusions: The most dominant risk factors on the incidence of stunting that family income and father's height.

Keywords: stunting, family income, father's height.

INTRODUCTION

Childhood period is an important period in growth because at this time the basic growth that will influence and determine the development of the next child (golden age). One of the nutritional problems that are often encountered in toddlers is stunting that adversely affect the quality of life of children in achieving optimal growth according to their genetic potential (WHO, 2010). Stunting that occurs in childhood is a risk factor for increased mortality, cognitive abilities and motor development and unbalanced body functions (Allen & Gillespie, 2010). Stunting is one of the nutritional problems adversely affect the quality of life of children in achieving optimal growth and development appropriate genetic potential. Stunting in toddlers is an indicator of nutritional status that can give you an idea socio-economic overall disruption situation in the past. Stunting in children in an area or areas of poor starts since about six months of age and occurs primarily in two to three years early in life and continues until the age of 18 years (Sudiman, 2008). Based on the results Riskesdas 2013, the prevalence of stunting in toddlers Indonesia amounted to 37.2%, which means an increase compared to the year 2010 and 2007, which amounted to 35.6% and 36.8%. In 2010 stunting prevalence decreased by 1.2%, originally



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