FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH STUNTING IN CHILDREN AGED 6-59 MONTHS IN SANGKRAH, SURAKARTA, CENTRAL JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting results from a complex interaction of individual, household and social (environmental) factors. Epidemiological data are suggested that improvements in maternal care as an important determinant in reducing child stunting. The purpose of this study was to identify factors associated with stunting in children aged 6-59 months.

Subjects and Method: A case control study was conducted at Sangkrah health center, from January 15 to February 1, 2020. A number of 164 children aged 6 to 59 months was selected by fixed disease sampling, consisted of 82 stunted children and 82 normal children. The dependent variable was stunting. The independent variables were anemia during pregnancy, history of chronic energy deficiency during pregnancy, and non exclusive breastfeeding. The data were obtained from maternal and child health book and questionnaire. The data were analyzed by a multiple logistic regression.

Results: Maternal anemia during pregnancy (aOR= 2.54; 95% CI= 1.18 to 5.46; p= 0.017), history of chronic energy deficiency during pregnancy (aOR= 2.48; 95% CI= 1.22 to 5.07; p= 0.012), and non exclusive breastfeeding (aOR= 4.40; 95% CI= 2.17 to 8.97; p<0.001) increased the risk of stunting in children aged 6 to 59 months.

Conclusion: Maternal anemia during pregnancy, history of chronic energy deficiency during pregnancy, and non exclusive breastfeeding increase the risk of stunting in children aged 6 to 59 months.

Keywords: stunting, anemia, exclusive breastfeeding, chronic energy deficiency, pregnant women

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