

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU DAN FREKUENSI KUNJUNGAN KE FASILITAS KESEHATAN TERHADAP KASUS STUNTING DI DESA MEKAR KENCANA KECAMATAN TOILI

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Stunting masih menjadi masalah kesehatan utama di Indonesia, termasuk di Desa Mekar Kencana, Kecamatan Toili, Sulawesi Tengah, dengan prevalensi stunting mencapai 33,3%. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan ibu dan frekuensi kunjungan ke posyandu terhadap kejadian stunting. Desain penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah ibu yang memiliki anak usia 24-59 bulan di Desa Mekar Kencana, dengan sampel sebanyak 30 responden yang dipilih melalui teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan ibu, catatan kunjungan posyandu, dan pengukuran antropometri balita. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan ibu dengan kejadian stunting ($p=0,000$), di mana 75% ibu berpengetahuan kurang memiliki anak stunting. Selain itu, frekuensi kunjungan ke posyandu juga berpengaruh signifikan ($p=0,000$), dengan 76,9% kasus stunting terjadi pada balita yang tidak aktif ke posyandu. Kekuatan hubungan kedua variabel tergolong kuat (*Contingency Coefficient* pengetahuan=0,729; frekuensi kunjungan=0,809).

Simpulan penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa peningkatan pengetahuan gizi ibu dan partisipasi aktif dalam posyandu merupakan faktor kunci pencegahan stunting. Rekomendasi mencakup program edukasi berbasis komunitas, optimalisasi peran kader posyandu, serta intervensi holistik oleh pemerintah untuk memperluas akses layanan kesehatan dan gizi.

Kata Kunci: Stunting, Pengetahuan Ibu, Frekuensi Kunjungan Posyandu, Chi-Square, Desa Mekar Kencana.

ABSTRACT

THE ASSOCIATION OF MATERNAL KNOWLEDGE AND FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO HEALTHCARE FACILITIES WITH STUNTING CASES IN MEKAR KENCANA VILLAGE, TOILI DISTRICT

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Stunting remains a critical public health issue in Indonesia, including in Mekar Kencana Village, Toili District, Central Sulawesi, where the stunting prevalence reaches 33.3%. This study aims to analyse the relationship between maternal knowledge and frequency of posyandu visits on stunting incidence. The research employs a quantitative correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The population consists of mothers with children aged 24-59 months in Mekar Kencana Village, with a sample of 30 respondents selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected using maternal knowledge questionnaires, posyandu attendance records, and child anthropometric measurements. Data analysis utilised the Chi-Square test.

Results indicate a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and stunting incidence ($p=0.000$), where 75% of mothers with inadequate knowledge had stunted children. Additionally, posyandu visit frequency significantly influenced stunting outcomes ($p=0.000$), with 76.9% of stunting cases occurring among children whose mothers were inactive in posyandu attendance. The strength of association for both variables was robust (Contingency Coefficient: knowledge=0.729; visit frequency=0.809).

The study concludes that enhancing maternal nutritional literacy and active participation in posyandu services are pivotal in stunting prevention. Recommendations include community-based education programmes, strengthening the role of posyandu cadres, and holistic government interventions to improve access to healthcare and nutritional resources.

Keywords: Stunting, Maternal Knowledge, Posyandu Visit Frequency, Chi-Square, Mekar Kencana Village.