

ABSTRAK
**HUBUNGAN KEIKUTSERTAAN IBU HAMIL DALAM KELAS IBU HAMIL
DAN ANC (Ante Natal Care) TERPADU DENGAN KEJADIAN BALITA
STUNTING DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PESANTREN 1 KOTA
KEDIRI**

Oleh:
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Stunting merupakan masalah yang sedang dihadapi di Indonesia. Balita dengan masalah *stunting* menggambarkan pertumbuhan linear yang buruk. Hal ini dikarenakan masa balita merupakan masa emas atau *golden period* dalam tumbuh kembangnya, serta mempengaruhi perkembangan fisik dan mental. Upaya penanganan *stunting* diutamakan pada pencegahan salah satunya melalui Pendampingan ANC (Ante Natal Care) Terpadu dan Kelas Ibu Hamil. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah *observational* dengan pendekatan *crosssectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 1296 Balita dengan menggunakan teknik sampling *Proportion to size sampling* didapatkan sampel sebanyak 306 responden. Analisis statistik yang digunakan adalah uji statistik *Chi Square Korelasi Spearmen*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini diketahui bahwa Keikutsertaan Ibu Hamil dalam kelas Ibu Hamil di Puskesmas Pesantren 1 Kota Kediri sebagian besar adalah aktif yaitu 250 orang (81,7%). Keikutsertaan Ibu Hamil dalam ANC (Ante Natal Care) terpadu di Puskesmas Pesantren 1 Kota Kediri balita adalah aktif yaitu 292 orang (95,4%). Hasil analisa Korelasi Spearmen kejadian *Stunting* pada balita menunjukkan bahwa dari variabel independen yaitu Keikutsertaan Ibu Hamil dalam kelas Ibu Hamil paling kuat korelasinya terhadap kejadian *stunting* di Puskesmas Pesantren 1 Kota Kediri.

Meningkatkan pelaksanaan kegiatan Kelas Ibu Hamil dan ANC (Ante Natal Care) terpadu untuk Ibu Hamil agar dapat mencegah terjadinya *stunting*

Kata Kunci: Kelas IBU HAMIL, ANC (Ante Natal Care) Terpadu, *Stunting*

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREGNANT WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PREGNANCE WOMEN'S CLASSES AND INTEGRATED ANC (Ante Natal Care) WITH THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN TODDLERS IN THE WORK AREA OF PESANTREN I PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN KEDIRI CITY

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Stunting is a problem currently being faced in Indonesia. Toddlers with stunting problems show poor linear growth. This is because toddlerhood is a golden period in growth and development, and affects physical and mental development. Efforts to deal with stunting are prioritized in prevention, one of which is through Integrated ANC (Ante Natal Care) and Pregnant Women's Classes.

The research design used was observational with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was 1296 toddlers using the Proportion to size sampling technique, a sample of 301 Posyandu was obtained. The statistical analysis used was the Chi Square Spearman Correlation statistical test.

Based on the results of this study, it is known that the participation of pregnant women in the Pregnant Women's Class at the Pesantren 1 Health Center in Kediri City was mostly active, namely 250 people (81.7%). The participation of pregnant women in integrated ANC (Ante Natal Care) at the Pesantren 1 Health Center in Kediri City was mostly active, namely 292 people (95.4%). The results of the Spearman Correlation analysis of Stunting incidents in toddlers showed that from the independent variables, namely the participation of pregnant women in the pregnant women's class, the strongest correlation was with the incidence of stunting at the Pesantren 1 Health Center in Kediri City.

Improving the implementation of the pregnant women's Class and integrated ANC activities for Pregnant Women in order to prevent stunting

Keywords: pregnant women's classes, Integrated ANC (Ante Natal Care), Stunting