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Analysis Of Factors Causing Wasting Incidents In Babies 0-24 Months At Siatas Health Center Barita Tarutung District North Tapanuli

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penilaian gizi dengan menggunakan indikator TB/U dapat memperhitungkan gizi kronik yang diakibatkan oleh kondisi jangka panjang. Anak yang kekurangan gizi memiliki sistem imun yang lebih lemah, yang mengganggu pertumbuhan mereka dan meningkatkan risiko kematian. Oleh karena itu, mereka memerlukan penanganan dan perawatan yang tepat dan harus segera ditangani (mendesak). Tujuan: Untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian kurus pada anak usia dini di Puskesmas Siatus Balita Tarutung, Kabupaten Tapanuli Utara. Metode: Proyek penelitian ini mengadopsi desain studi cross-sectional. Penelitian ini melibatkan semua ibu yang memiliki anak usia 0-24 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Siatus Balita Tarutung, Kabupaten Tapanuli Utara, sejumlah 93 anak, yang menggunakan teknik random sampling, sejumlah 49 responden. Instrumen penelitian ini adalah kuesioner dan KMS anak. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah uji Chi-square.Hasil dan kesimpulan:Ada hubungan antara pendidikan ibu dengan kejadian wasting pada bayi usia 0-24 bulan di Puskesmas Sciatus dengan nilai P = 0,000. Ada hubungan antara pekerjaan ibu dengan kejadian wasting pada bayi usia 0-24 bulan dengan nilai P = 0,005.Ada hubungan antara paritas dengan kejadian wasting pada bayi usia 0-24 bulan dengan nilai P = 0,010. Ada hubungan antara pendapatan rumah tangga dengan kejadian wasting pada bayi usia 0-24 bulan dengan nilai P = 0,000.Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu dengan kejadian wasting pada bayi usia 0-24 bulan dengan nilai P = 0,000.

Kata Kunci: Bayi 0-24 Bulan; Wasting; Pengetahuan; Pendidikan; Pekerjaan; Paritas; Pendapatan Keluarga

ABSTRACT

Background: Assessment of nutritional using the TB/U indicator can account for chronic nutritional resulting from long-term conditions. Malnourished children have weaker immune systems, which impairs their growth and increases their risk of death. Therefore, they require proper treatment and care and should be addressed immediately (urgently). Objective:To identify and analyze the factors influencing the incidence of wasting among young children in Siatus Balita Tarutung Community Health Centre, North Tapanuli District.Methods:This research project adopted a cross-sectional study design. This study included all mothers who had children aged 0-24 months in the work area of Siatas Barita Tarutung Community Health Center, North Tapanuli Regency, a total of 93 children, who used a random sampling technique, a total of 49 respondents. The instruments of this study were questionnaires and children's KMS. The statistical test used was Chi-square test.Results and conclusions:There was an association between maternal education and incidence of wasting in infants aged 0-24 months at Sciatus Public Health Centre with P value = 0.000. There is an association between maternal employment and the incidence of wasting in infants aged 0-24 months with a P value = 0.005.There is an association between parity and the incidence of wasting in infants aged 0-24 months with a P value = 0.010. There is a relationship between household income and the incidence of wasting in infants aged 0-24 months with P value = 0.000.There is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the incidence of wasting in infants aged 0-24 months with P value = 0.000.

Keywords: Babies 0-24 Months; Wasting; Knowledge; Education; Work; Parity; Family Income

I. PENDAHULUAN

1. Latar Belakang Masalah

Assessment of nutritional using the TB/U indicator can describe chronic nutritional, as a result of long- standing conditions. While assessing nutritional status with the BB/TB indicator can describe acute nutritional status as a result of conditions that last for a short period of time or the current nutritional status of toddlers, this BB/TB indicator is rarely used because it must use two variables for anthropometric measurements, namely weight and height (Kusriadi, 2020). In Indonesia, according to data from Riskesdas, in 2017 the prevalence of wasting reached 13.6% and decreased by 0.3% in 2020 to 13.3% and then decreased again in 2023 to 12.1%. The decline in prevalence is considered less rapid because it was only able to reduce by 1.5% in the last 6 years between 2017- 2023. In 2023, the prevalence of very thin in Indonesia will be 5.3% and the prevalence of underweight will be 6.8%. This prevalence has decreased compared to the prevalence in 2017 (very thin 6.2% and thin 7.4%) and 2020 (very thin 6.0% and thin 7.3%). (Riskesdas, 2024). North Tapanuli, as one of the districts in North Sumatrera Province, is still facing problems related to the nutritional status of children under five. Based on the health profile of North Tapanuli Regency, it is known that from 15 sub-districts in South Tapanuli Regency with data for the last 3 years, where in 2017 the number of children under five was 60,102 people, there were 604 children under five with a prevalence of 10.8% who experienced malnutrition and in 2018 the number increased. There are 1,148 children under five, there are 707 children under five with a prevalence of 11.2% who experience malnutrition and in 2019 the number increased again. There are 3,498 children under five, there are 723 children under five with a prevalence of 11.6% who experience malnutrition (North Tapanuli District Health Profile, 2020).This wasting problem can certainly threaten mental health, both in terms of poor nutrition or hunger and the impact of disease. Children who suffer from wasting have weak immunity, hampering development and also increasing the risk of death, so appropriate treatment and care is needed and must be treated immediately (urgently). Of the 52 million wasted, 17 million are very thin. (UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group, 2018). Children's waste is the main indicator for assessing the quality of human capital in the future. Wasting can disrupt the function of the immune system, causing an increase in the severity, duration and susceptibility to infectious diseases. In addition, wasting early in a child's life, especially in the first two years, can cause permanent damage. This period is an important phase of children's growth and development which is often referred to as the "Golden Period".The results of a preliminary study at the Siatas Community Health Center on November 3 2024 showed that data on wasting cases in children under five over the last three years had increased in 2023 by 37 people from a total of 868 children under five, in 2022 an increase to 48 people from a number of children under five 1,086 and in 2021 there will be 86 children under five out of a total of 1,879 children under five. The results of interviews with 10 mothers who had wasting toddlers showed that 6 mothers had good parenting patterns where the mothers provided additional food and milk in accordance with advice from health workers. Two mothers said that they often control their children's health at the Bulili Community Health Center but sometimes their children are still lazy about eating, and 2 other mothers said that they had received additional food from the Siatas Community Health Center but the toddler's nutritional needs had not been met due to the family's economic situation so the parents fed them with poor condition.

2. Rumusan Masalah

How can the research entitled Analysis of Factors Causing Wasting Incidents in Babies 0-24 Months at Siatas Health Center Barita Tarutung District North Tapanuli be carried out properly.

3. Tujuan Penelitian

This study aims to obtain research results from the title Analysis of Factors Causing Wasting Incidents in Babies 0-24 Months at Siatas Health Center Barita Tarutung District North Tapanuli..

4. Manfaat Penelitian

This study gained insight and as a source of further research literature from the study entitled Analysis Of Factors Causing Wasting Incidents In Babies 0-24 Months At Siatas Health Center Barita Tarutung District North Tapanuli.

II. METHOD

This type of research is a descriptive analytical study with a cross-sectional research design. The setting of this study was Siatas Barita Tartung Community Health Center, Tapanuli North Regency, Tarutung-Padang Sidempuan No. 36. Siatas Barita, North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra Province, 22411. The study involved a total of 93 children, all mothers with children aged 0 to 24 months in the working area of Siatas Barita Tarutung Regional Health Center in northern district of Tapanuli. The sampling technique used in the research was incidental sampling. To determine the sample, the researchers used Slovin's formula with a 10% confidence level. Based on the sample calculation of this study, there were 49 children. *Univariate* analysis is an analysis carried out on each variable from the results study, that is variable independent (factors related to *wasting in infants*) and dependent variables (family income, maternal knowledge, maternal occupation, education, and parity) . Bivariate analysis is used by conducting tests on the variables studied, the statistical test used is the Chi-square test. For statistical calculations, α 0.05 and CI 95% are used..

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 3.1 Frequency Distribution Based on Respondent Characteristics at the Siatas Barita Tarutung Health Center, North Tapanuli Regency in 2024 (n = 49)

Variables	F	%
Baby Age 0-6 months 6-12 months 13-18 months 19-24 months	12 18 7 12	24.5 36.7 14.3 24.5
Gender Man Woman	23 26	46.9 53.1
Mother's Age <19 years 20-35 years >35 years	2 39 8	4.1 79.6 16.3
Mother's Education SD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL College	0 13 25 11	0.0 26.5 51.0 22.4

Work Work Doesn't work	26 23	53.1 46.9
Parity Primipara Multipara Grandmulti	28 18 3	57.1 36.7 6.1
Family Income Enough ≥2,246,000 Less <2,246,000	40 9	81.6 18.4
Wasting Incident Waste No Wasting	14 35	28.6 71.4
TOTAL	49	100.0

According to Table 3.1, most children are 18 years old (36.7%) and aged between 6 and 12 months, most are girls up to 26 years old (53.1%) and most of mothers are between 20 and 20 years old. Done. 35 years old - 39 people (79.6%), most mothers have higher education - up to 25 people (51.0%), most mothers work - up to 26 people (53.1%), most elderly mothers - up to 28 people (57.1%)) with family income of 2,246,000 or more and 40 Most families had sufficient family income (81.6%) and the number of dead children amounted to 35 (71.4%).

Table 3.2 Chi-Square Test of the Relationship between Maternal Education and Wasting Incidents in Infants Aged 0-24 Mo nths, Siatas Barita Tarutung Health Center, North Tapanuli Regency in 2024 (n= 49)

	f	%	f	%	f	%	
SD	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	12	24.5	1	2.0	13	26.5	
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	1	2.0	24	49.0	25	51.0	0,000
College	1	2.1	10	20.4	11	22.4	
Total	14	28.6	35	71.4	49	100.0	

Judging from Table 3.2 above, this was found in 49 respondents, of which 25 (51.0%) have a high percentage of mothers. Among those who had a school education, 24 (49.0%) had non-malnourished children. On the other hand, 13 (26.5%) were mothers with secondary education, of whom 12 (34.5%) gave birth to children suffering from malnutrition. The results of a statistical test with a chi-square showed that the p value = 0.00 0 at the significance level α $\alpha<0.05$, which means that there is a relationship between maternal education and the incidence of wasting at the Siatas Barita Tarutung Health Center, North Tapanuli Regency in 2024.

Table 3 . 3 Chi-Square Test of the Relationship between Maternal Occupation and Wasting Incidents in Infants Aged 0- 24 Months, Siatas Barita Tarutung Health Center, North Tapanuli Regency in 2024 (n= 49).

	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Work	3	6.1	23	46.9	26	53.1	
Doesn't work	11	22.5	12	24.5	23	46.9	0.005
Total	14	28.6	35	71.4	49	100.0	

Of the 49 respondents, 26 (53.1%) are working mothers, and 23 (46.0%) have children who do not exhibit wasting, as shown in Table 3. 3 above. In the meantime, 11 people (22.5%) have children with wasting, and 23 women (46.9%) do not work. The findings of the Chi-Square statistical test indicate that the incidence of wasting at the Siatas Barita Tarutung Health Center in North Tapanuli Regency in 2024 is correlated with maternal employment, with a P-Value = 0.005 at a significance threshold of $\alpha < 0.05$.

DISCUSSION

The Relationship between Maternal Education and Wasting Incidents in Babies 0-24 Months

Parental education will affect child care, because with high education parents will understand the importance of the role of parents in child growth. This study has the same results as the study by Asfaw, Wondaferash, Taha, and Dube in Ethiopia which showed that maternal education had no significant relationship with the incidence of wasting in children (Putri, 2020). However, different results Putri and Wahyono's research in Indonesia shows that maternal education is related to the incidence of wasting. Furthermore, a person's ability to assimilate and comprehend information about nutrition and health is also influenced by their educational background. Understanding nutrition sources and the kinds of foods that are suitable for family consumption is closely tied to this. Children suffer from wasting as a result of parents who are not meeting their children's nutritional needs to the best of their abilities. According to the researcher's assumption that there is a relationship between education and stunting in toddlers, but when viewed from the cross-tabulation of highly educated respondents, some respondents experienced wasting in infants, this is due to several factors, namely socio-economic factors below the UMK and the history of LBW in toddlers so that even though respondents know good nutrition for toddlers, if the mother does not have money to buy nutritious food, stunting in toddlers will also occur. In low education, there are some respondents who do not experience wasting, this can also be influenced by economic status factors above the UKM and a history of normal birth weight of babies> 2500 grams, so even though respondents have low education, they have money and then buy nutritious food so that stunting does not occur in toddlers. Wasteful events are significantly correlated with household economic status and educational attainment. Since children's health and welfare are inextricably linked to their nutritional status, the degree of education will have an impact on these aspects. Compared to mothers who are less or uneducated, mothers with higher levels of education will have a clearer opportunity to absorb information.

IV. CONCLUSION

1) At the Siatas Barita Tarutung Health Center in North Tapanuli Regency, there is a correlation between maternal education and the prevalence of wasting in infants ages 0–24 months, with a P-Value = 0.000 ($\alpha<0.05$).
2) At the Siatas Barita Tarutung Health Center in North Tapanuli Regency, there is a correlation between maternal occupation and the incidence of wasting in infants ages 0–24 months, with a P-Value = 0.005 ($\alpha<0.05$).
3) The Siatas Barita Tarutung Health Center in North Tapanuli Regency found a correlation between parity and the incidence of wasting in infants ages 0–24 months, with a P-Value = 0.010 ($\alpha<0.05$).at the Siatas Barita Tarutung Health Center, North Tapanuli Regency with a P-Value = 0.010 ($\alpha<0.05$)
4) The incidence of wasting in infants ages 0–24 months at the Siatas Barita Tarutung

Health Center, North Tapanuli Regency, is correlated with family income, with a P-Value = 0.000 (α<0.05).

5) At the Siatas Barita Tarutung Health Center in North Tapanuli Regency, there is a correlation between maternal knowledge and the incidence of wasting in infants ages 0–24 months, with a P-Value = 0.000 (α<0.05).

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