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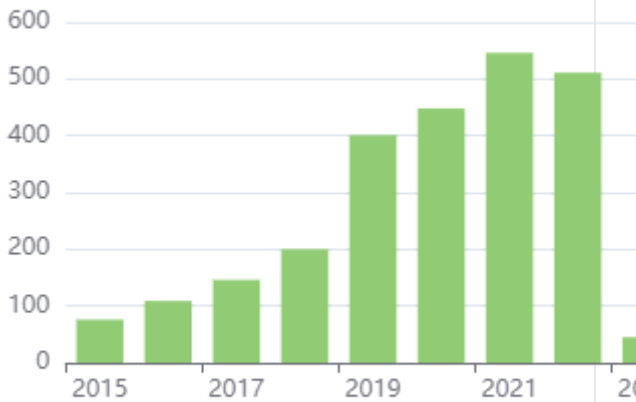
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Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kematian Bayi di RSUD Ende

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ABSTRACT

Background: Infant mortality at the age of ≤ 1 year per 1000 live births is one of the benchmarks for assessing the extent to which the achievement of people's welfare as a result of implementing development in the health sector. This research aimed to identify the factors associated with infant mortality in Ende Hospital.

Method: Cross-sectional design was applied in this research. Data retrieval was collected by using medical records in 2017 and 2018. There were 122 mothers had infant mortality aged ≤ 1 year enrolled in this research with a total population sampling technique. This study used Kendal Tau-b statistical test.

Results: The results showed the highest infant mortality occurred at 0-28 days as many as 77,9%. There was a relationship between maternal education (p -value=0.042), asphyxia (p -value=0.014) and infant mortality in Ende Hospital. There was no relationship between maternal age (p -value=0.602), maternal occupation (p -value=0.842), pregnancy danger signs (p -value=0.713), birth weight (p -value=0.587), labor (p -value=0.845), delivery helper (p -value=0.419), place of delivery (p -value=0.354) and infant mortality in Ende Hospital. Health workers need to consider facilities for newborn care, must be able to measure the Apgar Score for asphyxia measurement, and should provide information regarding the importance of conducting ANC examinations to prevent complication during pregnancy and asphyxia.

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PENDAHULUAN

Angka kematian bayi (AKB) adalah banyaknya kematian bayi pada usia di bawah 1 tahun per 1.000 kelahiran hidup. AKB menjadi salah satu tolak ukur untuk menilai sejauh mana ketercapaian kesejahteraan rakyat sebagai hasil dari pelaksanaan pembangunan di bidang kesehatan. Pembangunan kesehatan ini dapat tercapai dengan meningkatkan derajat kesehatan masyarakat Indonesia. Salah satu derajat kesehatan yang belum dicapai oleh pemerintah adalah banyaknya jumlah kematian bayi¹.

Laporan WHO menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 4,5 juta bayi meninggal pada tahun pertama kehidupan. Negara Afrika merupakan salah satu negara dengan penyumbang angka kematian bayi tertinggi di dunia, dengan jumlah kematian bayi di negara Afrika sebesar 55 per 1.000 kelahiran hidup².

Angka kematian bayi di Indonesia masih cukup tinggi jika dibandingkan dengan negara ASEAN lainnya, yakni 4,2 kali lebih tinggi dari Malaysia dan 1,2 kali lebih tinggi dari negara Filipina. Berdasarkan *Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus* (SUPAS) pada tahun 2015 diperoleh hasil bahwa AKB sebesar 22,23 per 1.000 kelahiran hidup, yang artinya sudah mencapai target MDGs 2015 sebesar 23 per

1.000 kelahiran hidup, tetapi belum mencapai target SDG's yaitu 12 per 1000 kelahiran hidup³.

Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) menjelaskan bahwa Angka Kematian Bayi di Provinsi NTT pada tahun 2012 sebesar 45 per 1.000 kelahiran hidup. Angka ini mengalami peningkatan jika dibandingkan dengan AKB tahun 2010 sebesar 39 per 1.000 kelahiran hidup⁴. Angka kematian bayi di Kabupaten Ende pada tahun 2015 sebesar 15,24 per 1.000 kelahiran hidup, sedangkan pada tahun 2016 AKB meningkat lagi menjadi 17,13 per 1.000 kelahiran hidup. Data ini berdasarkan hasil laporan dari RSUD Ende bahwa sebagian besar kematian bayi disebabkan oleh Berat Bayi Lahir Rendah (BBLR) dan asfiksia⁵.

Berdasarkan data yang didapat dari RSUD Ende, disebutkan bahwa jumlah angka kematian bayi pada tahun 2017 sebesar 43,9 kelahiran hidup. Pada bulan Januari sampai Juli tahun 2018 tercatat jumlah kematian bayi sebesar 44,8 per 1000 kelahiran hidup. Menurut data dari RSUD Ende, ditemukan banyak permasalahan yang menyebabkan kematian bayi, tetapi ada beberapa penyebab yang paling sering terjadi yaitu berat bayi lahir rendah (BBLR), berat bayi lahir amat sangat rendah (BBLASR)

Risk Factors for Stunting under Two-Year-Old Children in Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia is the fifth-highest number of stunting incidence in the world. Mothers' conditions before, during, and after pregnancy were as major cause of stunting. This study aims to analyze the risk factors of stunting among children under two in Surabaya.

Method: Analytical survey with a cross-sectional design was conducted on 233 selected samples from December 2019 to January 2020. Dataset for the Chi-square test comes from the measurement of the body height of under two-year-old children and interviews with mothers.

Results: It shows that factor related to stunting under two-year-old children in Surabaya is history of Antenatal Care (ANC) during pregnancy ($p\text{-value} = 0,005$). Pregnant mother who did non-routine ANC may risk 0,360 times higher to stunting condition. The incidence of stunting in Surabaya is not influenced by factors such as age, education, work status, income, history of Fe and protein consumption. Health office should encourage pregnant women to do ANC more than 4 times during pregnancy.

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INTRODUCTION

Stunting is a condition in children with a failure to thrive due to chronic malnutrition so that the child's height does not match with age. The stunting condition appeared after the baby turned two years old. The standard of WHO-MRGS (Multicenter Growth Reference Study) used to identify the short toddler (stunted) or very short toddler (severely stunted). The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia categorizes a stunting case as a toddler with a z-score of less than -2SD (stunted) and less than -3SD (severely stunted)¹.

In 2017, around 22,2% of toddlers (150,8 million) in the world suffered from stunting. More than half of that comes from Asia (55%), while more than a third (39%) live in Africa. A total of 83,6 million stunting toddlers were in Asia, with the most cases come from South Asia (58,7%) and the least from Central Asia (0,9%)¹. At present, Indonesia is one of the countries with a high prevalence of stunting compared to other middle-income countries. Worldwide, Indonesia is a country with the fifth-largest prevalence of stunting. According to the Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) result in 2007, the prevalence of short toddlers in Indonesia was 36,8%. In 2010, there was a slight decline to 35,6%. However, the prevalence of short toddlers increased again in 2013 to 37,2%¹. According to

The incidence of stunting in East Java province decreased to 32,18% compared to 2013, which was 35,8%². One of the cities in this province that has stunting is Surabaya. There are two districts in the northern Surabaya with the highest number of stunting, namely Kenjeran (1.594 cases) and Semampir (1.399 cases). Semampir District has an area of 6,65 km². There are five villages in this district, namely Ampel, Sidotopo, Pegirian, Wonokusumo, and Ujung, with 70 community associations (RW) and 561 neighbourhood associations (RT). Semampir is the third most populous district after Tambaksari and Sawahan³. Based on the previously explained background, a study was conducted to analyze the risk factors of stunting on toddlers under two years (*baduta*) in Semampir District, Surabaya. This research aims to investigate the risk factors, which include age, education level, work status, income, history of Fe consumption, history of ANC, and history of protein consumption in every case of stunting. The dependent variable is the estimator or determinant variable, while the independent variable is the consequence variable⁴.

The dependent variable of this study was the stunting cases which assessed from the child's body length/age. The independent variables were age, education level, work status, income, history of Fe consumption, history of ANC, and history of protein consumption.

Pendidikan Kesehatan Menggunakan Metode Audiovisual dalam Meningkatkan Pengetahuan Ibu Merawat Anak dengan Stunting

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ABSTRACT

Background: Mother's knowledge is an important aspect to overcome stunting among children. Audiovisual health education is the best strategy to increase maternal knowledge. This study aimed to analyze the effects of health education using audiovisual methods in improving mothers' ability to care for children with stunting.

Method: Data obtained from relevant databases. A systematic search for studies on health education using audiovisual media to increase mothers' knowledge in caring for children with stunting. The data was collected by searching for data based on article data published on the Scopus search, PubMed, Science Direct, Wiley Online Library. Articles screened using PRISM (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses). The report is analyzed using the Nvivo software package version 12 plus (QSR International Inc., Burlington, MA, the USA with a matrix framework).

Results: The use of audiovisuals in health education can increase mothers' knowledge in caring for children with chronic nutrition or stunting. The audiovisual information about stunting was delivered in some methods, such as education classes, TV commercials, health education, and online video. The video duration was about 5-6 minutes.

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PENDAHULUAN

Balita yang mengalami stunting di dunia pada tahun 2017 sebesar 22,2% atau sekitar 150,8 juta anak. Angka ini mengalami penurunan jika dibandingkan pada tahun 2000 yang sebesar 32,6%. Balita yang mengalami stunting di dunia pada tahun 2017 setengahnya berasal dari benua Asia (55%) dan sepertinganya berasal dari benua Afrika (39%). Kejadian stunting pada balita di Asia berkisar 83,6 juta anak dengan kejadian terbanyak di Asia Selatan (58,7%)¹. Di Indonesia, prevalensi balita stunting mencapai 37,2% dan hanya sedikit menurun menjadi 30,8% pada tahun 2018².

Kurangnya pengetahuan ibu tentang stunting menjadi faktor risiko pada kejadian anak stunting³. Ibu yang mempunyai tingkat pengetahuan yang rendah dilaporkan kurang mengetahui pentingnya penerapan pola hidup sehat dan pemenuhan gizi yang cukup dalam merawat anak. Hal ini akan berdampak pada munculnya risiko terjadinya stunting pada anak⁴.

Beberapa penelitian mendiskusikan tentang pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan terhadap pengetahuan ibu. Penelitian terkait penyuluhan pendamping ASI pada ibu dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu tentang gizi dan kebutuhan bayi terus menerus serta selalu memperhatikan

kesehatan bayi dan memberikan makanan pendamping ASI.⁴ Penelitian yang hampir sama juga menyatakan bahwa edukasi makanan pendamping ASI telah memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dalam peningkatan pola makan untuk anak stunting serta peningkatan tingkat konsumsi energi dan protein yang dikonsumsi oleh anak dengan stunting untuk pemenuhan gizi yang baik.³ Penelitian lain menyatakan bahwa setelah dilakukannya edukasi tentang pengetahuan gizi mengenai pemberian makanan untuk balita dengan stunting menunjukkan bahwa adanya peningkatan pengetahuan ibu dalam melaksanakan pemberian makanan dan pemenuhan gizi seimbang, serta kebutuhan gizi balita yang harus dipenuhi.⁵

Stunting merupakan sebuah masalah kondisi gagal tumbuh pada balita yang diakibatkan kekurangan gizi, sehingga balita tidak tumbuh sesuai dengan usianya^{5,6}. Penyebab stunting salah satunya adalah pengetahuan ibu yang kurang dalam memberikan perawatan kebutuhan gizi pada anak⁷. Pengetahuan ibu menjadi salah satu aspek penting untuk diperhatikan dalam mengatasi stunting pada anak⁸. Pendidikan kesehatan menggunakan audiovisual