

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF FEEDING MP-ASI
AND NUTRITION-CONSCIOUS FAMILY BEHAVIOR ON THE
INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN AGED 6-24
MONTHS AT PUSKESMAS POLOKARTO**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting can be seen from the condition of children experiencing impaired growth as a result of chronic nutritional problems. Several factors can cause stunting, including lack of MP-ASI knowledge and nutrition awareness behavior. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between complementary feeding knowledge and nutrition-conscious family behavior to the incidence of stunting in children aged 6-24 months at Puskesmas Polokarto. **Research Methods:** Analytic observational with cross-sectional. **Results:** The results of the knowledge study showed a p -value=0.003, meaning that there was a relationship between knowledge of complementary feeding on the incidence of stunting in children aged 6-24 months at Puskesmas Polokarto. The results of behavioral research showed a p -value=0.001, which means that there is a relationship between nutrition-conscious family behavior and the incidence of stunting in children aged 6-24 months at Polokarto Puskesmas. **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between knowledge of complementary feeding and nutrition-conscious family behavior on the incidence of stunting in children aged 6-24 months at Puskesmas Polokarto.

Keywords: *knowledge of complementary feeding, nutrition-conscious family, stunting*