

## FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INCIDENT OF STUNTING IN TODDLER AGES 7-59 MONTHS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE UPT PUSKESMAS WANARAJA GARUT IN 2024

Puji Fitriani<sup>1</sup>, Kamidah<sup>2</sup>  
[Pujifitriandewi125@gmail.com](mailto:Pujifitriandewi125@gmail.com)  
Universitas 'Aisyiyah Surakarta

### Abstract

**Background:** Stunting is an acute nutritional problem where a child's height does not match their age. The incidence of stunting in Garut Regency is still quite high, especially in the Wanaraja Community Health Center with a prevalence of 21.8%. Stunting is caused by various factors, one of which is the cause of stunting nutritional problems including: history of LBW, exclusive breastfeeding, history of infectious diseases, history of giving MPASI and mother's knowledge. **Purpose:** The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between the incidence of stunting and a history of LBW, exclusive breastfeeding, history of infectious diseases, history of providing MPASI and maternal knowledge. **Methods:** This research method uses descriptive analytical research with a cross sectional approach design using quantitative data to determine the factors that influence the incidence of stunting in toddlers. Sampling used a simple random sampling method with a total of 84 toddlers aged 7-59 months. The instruments in the research were microtoises, questionnaire sheets and KIA books. The statistical test used to process the data was the Chi Square. **The results** there is a relationship between a history of LBW and the incidence of stunting ( $p=0.016$ ) OR =0.314 times greater for experiencing stunting compared to toddlers who do not have a history of LBW, there is a relationship between a history of exclusive breastfeeding and the incidence of stunting ( $p=0.023$ ) OR =2.941 times greater for experienced stunting compared to toddlers who were given exclusive breast milk, there was a relationship between the history of giving MPASI and the incidence of stunting ( $p=0.010$ ) OR = 3.422 times more likely to experience stunting compared to toddlers who were given appropriate MPASI, there was a relationship between maternal knowledge and the incidence of stunting ( $p =0.034$ ) OR =2.760 times greater for experiencing stunting than with high maternal knowledge and there is no relationship between disease history and the incidence of stunting ( $p=0.407$ ). It was **concluded** that there was a relationship between the incidence of stunting and a history of LBW, exclusive breastfeeding, history of giving MPASI and maternal knowledge. For this reason, it is necessary to increase information to the public about the risks of stunting and that it can be controlled earlier.

**Keywords:** Stunting Toddlers