

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) VISITATIONS AND  
THE INCIDENCE OF STUNTING IN PARE VILLAGE KECAMATAN  
MONDOKAN DISTRICT SRAGEN**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Stunting is one of the major nutritional problems in the world with 149.2 million children under five years old affected, or 22%. Indonesia has the second highest stunting rate in Southeast Asia, with a prevalence of 31.8%. In 2023, the national stunting rate is still relatively high at 21.5%, exceeding the government's target of 14%. Central Java is a priority province for stunting prevention with a prevalence of 20.7%. Sragen Regency recorded a stunting rate of 11.6% by the end of 2024. Mondokan sub-district is the locus of stunting with the highest number of stunted toddlers, 373 cases. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between antenatal care (ANC) visit history and the incidence of stunting in Pare Village. **Methods:** The research method used a quantitative design with a Cross Sectional approach with a total sample of 78 mothers who had toddlers analysed using the Chi-Square test. **Results:** There is a relationship between the history of antenatal care (ANC) visits and the incidence of stunting as evidenced by the  $p$  value = 0.001. **Conclusion:** A history of antenatal care (ANC) visits by mothers that is not in accordance with the standards is associated with an increased risk of stunting in toddlers. Efforts to increase awareness of pregnant women to conduct routine ANC according to standards are very important in preventing stunting early on.

**Keywords:** Antenatal Care (ANC), Stunting, Toddlers