

ABSTRAK

Stunting merupakan permasalahan global yang dialami oleh berbagai balita di belahan dunia. Hal ini mengindikasikan terdapat berbagai faktor yang dapat menyebabkan *stunting*. Bayi berat lahir rendah merupakan faktor prenatal yang mungkin berhubungan dengan pertumbuhan anak di kemudian hari. Faktor sosial-ekonomi seperti jumlah anak dalam keluarga juga dapat memengaruhi pertumbuhan anak. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis hubungan riwayat bayi berat lahir rendah dan jumlah anak dalam keluarga dengan kejadian *stunting* di Desa Panyirapan Kabupaten Bandung periode Maret–Agustus 2019. Subjek penelitian adalah anak usia 12–59 bulan. Penelitian menggunakan metode analisis observasional dengan pendekatan *case control*. Uji statistik menggunakan uji *chi-square* dan Eksak Fisher. Jumlah responden pada penelitian ini adalah 49 anak *stunting* dan 43 anak tidak *stunting*. Anak *stunting* dengan riwayat bayi berat lahir rendah sebanyak 5 anak (10%) dan tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna ($p=0,209$). Anak *stunting* dengan jumlah anak >2 sebanyak 17 anak (35%) dan terdapat hubungan bermakna ($p=0,008$; $OR=5,18$). Simpulan, tidak terdapat hubungan antara bayi berat lahir rendah dan kejadian *stunting*, tetapi terdapat hubungan jumlah anak dalam keluarga dengan kejadian *stunting* anak usia 12–59 bulan di Desa Panyirapan Kabupaten Bandung.

Kata kunci: Bayi berat lahir rendah, jumlah anak, *stunting*, usia 12-59 bulan

The Relationship between Low Birth Weight and Number of Children with Stunting in Children Aged 12–59 Months in Panyirapan Village, Bandung Regency

ABSTRACT

Stunting is a global problem that happened in children over the world. This indicates there are factors that can cause stunting. Low birth weight is a prenatal factor that may relate with children development in the future. Social-economic factor such as number of children may also affect the growth of children. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between low birth weight and number of children with stunting in Panyirapan Village, Bandung Regency in March–August 2019. Subjects were children aged 12–59 months. This study used an observational analytic method using case control. Statistical test used chi-square and Fisher's exact test. Total samples for this study were 49 stunting children and 43 non-stunting children. Stunting children with low birth weight history were 5 children (10%) and there was no significant relationship (p -score=0,209). Stunting children with number of children >2 were 17 children (35%) and there was a significant relationship (p -score=0,008; OR=5,18). In conclusion, there is no relationship between low birth weight and stunting, but there is a relationship between number of children and stunting in children aged 12–59 months in Panyirapan Village, Bandung Regency.

Keywords: *Low birth weight, number of children, stunting, aged 12-59 months*