

ABSTRAK

Stunting adalah kondisi balita yang memiliki panjang atau tinggi badan kurang dibanding dengan usia, diukur dengan nilai *z-score* TB/U <-2SD median standar pertumbuhan anak dari *World Health Organization* (WHO) MGRS (*Multicentre Growth Reference Study*). Indonesia termasuk ke dalam negara ketiga dengan prevalensi tertinggi di Asia Tenggara tahun 2013 sebanyak 36,40% menurut WHO. Salah satu dampak jangka panjang adalah kekebalan tubuh menurun sehingga rentan sakit. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *stunting* dengan kerentanan penyakit pada anak usia 1–5 tahun di Desa Panyirapan Kecamatan Soreang Kabupaten Bandung Provinsi Jawa Barat periode Agustus–November 2019. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dan disesuaikan dengan kriteria inklusi serta eksklusi. Rancangan penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dengan metode observasional analitik melalui desain studi kohort. Hasil menunjukkan distribusi usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan ibu, status sosioekonomi keluarga, dan penyakit infeksi antara anak *stunting* dan tidak *stunting* tidak berbeda. Penyakit terbanyak yang diderita adalah diare dan ISPA. Jumlah penderita diare dan ISPA pada kedua kelompok (*stunting* vs tidak *stunting*) tidak jauh berbeda (14 dari 34 vs 16 dari 34). Frekuensi dan durasi sakit diare pada anak *stunting* (1 kali, 3 hari) lebih jarang dibanding anak tidak *stunting* (4 kali, 11 hari). Frekuensi dan durasi sakit ISPA pada anak *stunting* (21 kali, 96 hari) lebih sering dan lama dibanding anak tidak *stunting* (18 kali, 72 hari). Kerentanan penyakit (frekuensi dan durasi sakit) tidak berhubungan secara statistik ($p=0,600$; $RR=1,333$; $IK\ 95\%: 0,648-2,744$). Simpulan, tidak terdapat hubungan antara *stunting* dan kerentanan penyakit anak usia 1–5 tahun.

Kata kunci: Anak 1–5 tahun, kerentanan penyakit, *stunting*

ABSTRACT

Stunting is toddlers' condition that is shorter compared to the standard height of their ages, measured by a z-score length/height-for-age $<-2SD$ median child growth standard from the World Health Organization (WHO) MGRS (Multicentre Growth Reference Study). In 2013, Indonesia was the third highest prevalence among Southeast Asian region with rate of 36.40% according to WHO. Decreasing immunity is one of the long-term effect caused by stunting which has a high risk and be susceptible to diseases. This study aims to determine the correlation between stunting and disease susceptibility at the age of 1–5 years in Panyirapan Village, Soreang District, Bandung Regency, West Java Province in the period August–November 2019. Sampling technique used a purposive sampling method and adjusted to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Design of this study was qualitative using analytic observational methods through a cohort study design. The result showed that the distribution of age, sex, mother's education level, family socioeconomic status, and infectious disease between stunting and non-stunting children was indifferent. Most of children between 1–5 years old suffer from diarrhea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI). The number of diarrhea and ARI patients of both groups (stunting & non-stunting) were nearly the same (14 of 34 vs 16 of 34). The frequency and duration of diarrhea on stunting toddlers (1 time, 3 days) are less compared to non-stunting toddlers (4 times, 11 days). Moreover, the frequency and duration of ARI are bigger and longer to stunting toddlers (21 times, 96 days) than non-stunting ones (18 times, 72 days). Disease susceptibility (frequency and duration of illness) was not statistically related ($p=0,600$; $RR = 1.333$; $95\% CI: 0.648-2,744$). To conclude, there is no correlation between stunting and disease susceptibility in children aged 1–5 years.

Keywords: Children 1–5 years, disease susceptibility, stunting