ABSTRACT

Syahda Adenia Safira, 2023. The Relationship between consumption levels and Environmental Sanitation with the Incidence of Stunting in Toddlers Age 24-59 Months in Sumberkradenan Village, Pakis District, Malang Regency. Diploma 3 Nutrition Program Malang Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Malang. Stunting is a nutritional status problem in toddlers due to growth failure due to chronic malnutrition and health problems during the growth period. With a Z score for height for age (TB/U) less than –2 standard deviation (SD) (Ministry of Health, 2016). The purpose of this study was to determine nutritional intake and environmental sanitation with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months, to determine the relationship between nutritional intake and environmental sanitation with the incidence of stunting in toddlers aged 24-59 months. This type of research is Quantitative with a Cross Sectional approach. The research sample is 17 toddlers in Sumberkradenan Village. The research instruments were food recall (2x24 hours) and TB measurements. The results and conclusions of this study used the Chi-Square statistical test with a p value (0.05). Energy intake in short stunting toddlers (33.5%) was in the good category and in very short toddlers (50.0%). Protein in short stunting toddlers (89.0%) was in the good category and very short toddlers (100.0%). Fat in short stunting toddlers shows (44.5%) in the good category and very short toddlers (37.5%). Carbohydrates in short stunting toddlers (44.5%) were in the good category and in very short toddlers (62.5%). Environmental sanitation for short toddlers (55.5%) is in the healthy category and for very short toddlers (62.5%). There is no relationship between nutritional energy intake and the incidence of stunting with a p value of 0.732 which is less than the p table of 0.05 ($p < 0.05$). There is no relationship between protein nutrition intake and the incidence of stunting with a p value of 1.000 greater than p table 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). There is no relationship between dietary fat intake and the incidence of stunting with a p value of 0.700 greater than the p table of 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). There is no relationship between carbohydrate intake and the incidence of stunting with a p value of 0.108 greater than the p table of 0.05 ($p > 0.05$). There is no relationship between environmental sanitation and the incidence of stunting with a p value of 0.590 greater than the p table of 0.05 ($p > 0.05$).

Keywords: Consumption Levels, Environmental Sanitation, Stunting Incidence