

ABSTRACT

NAYLA HABIBAH 2024. The relationship between the quality of nutritional intake and history of infectious diseases on the incidence of stunting in children aged 24-59 months in the working area of the Bangkalan District Health Center. Undergraduate Study Program in Applied Nutrition and Dietetics, Department of Nutrition, Health Polytechnic, Ministry of Health, Malang. **(under the guidance of: Fifi Luthfiah, SST.M.Kes and Fitria Dhenok Palupi, SST., M.Gz).**

One of the nutritional problems that has not been resolved is stunting. The prevalence of stunted toddlers in Indonesia in 2022 is 21.6%, with Bangkalan Regency as the district with the highest incidence of stunting in East Java. Stunting occurs due to chronic malnutrition from the womb until the age of two years, and is often related to insufficient food intake and a history of infectious diseases over a certain period of time. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between the quality of food intake and a history of infectious diseases on the incidence of stunting in children aged 24-59 months in the work area of the Bangkalan District Health Center.

This type of research is an analytical survey with a cross-sectional study design or cross-sectional study. The subjects in this study were stunted toddlers aged 24-59 months with the toddler's mother as the respondent, with a total of 47 subjects. The dependent variable in this study was the incidence of stunting in children aged 24-59 months and the independent variables in this study were the quality of food intake and history of infectious diseases (ARI and diarrhea), which were taken using a purposive sampling technique. Data collection used the interview method with a questionnaire tool and the toddler's height was measured using a microtoise and converted into a standardized value (z-score). Data were analyzed using the Spearman test because it was not normally distributed with a significance of $\alpha=0.05$.

The research results showed that there was a significant relationship between the quality of food intake and the incidence of stunting ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) and there was a significant relationship between a history of infectious diarrheal disease ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) and the incidence of stunting. Likewise with the ARI variable which also shows that there is a significant relationship between a history of ARI and the incidence of stunting ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$).

Keywords: Intake, Diarrhea, Quality, ISPA, Stunting