

**GAMBARAN ASUPAN ENERGI PROTEIN PADA BALITA STATUS GIZI
KURANG DI KELURAHAN MENUR PUMPUNGAN
KOTA SURABAYA.**

ABSTRAK

Jumlah penderita balita gizi kurang Tahun 2016 di Puskesmas Menur ada 55 balita, di Puskesmas Klampis ngasem ada 48 balita gizi kurang dan Puskesmas Keputih ada 46 balita. Tahun 2017 Balita gizi Kurang di Puskesmas Menur ada 60 balita, di Puskesmas Klampis ngasem ada 52 balita dan di Puskesmas Keputih ada 50 balita. Pola asuh mempengaruhi asupan anak, pola asuh adalah sikap dan perilaku ibu atau pengaruh lain dalam memberi makan, Kebersihan, memberi kasih sayang dasebagainya dengan keadaan ibu dalam hal kesehatan fisik dan mental sehingga jika pola asuh ibu benar maka asupan anak terpenuhi optimal sedangkan jika cara pengasuhan ibu salah maka akan berpengaruh juga terhadap asupan asupan anak tersebut. Asupan dipengaruhi juga oleh pekerjaan ibu, umur anak, jenis kelamin anak, jumlah anggota keluarga Umur balita paling banyak berusia 24-35 bulan sebanyak 18 balita(58,07%) dan jenis kelamin balita paling banyak berjenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 19 balita(61,30%) dan jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 12 balita (38,70%).Umur Ibu balita paling banyak berusia 21-29 tahun sebanyak 19 orang (64,6%), tingkat pendidikan ibu balita paling banyak sedang (SMP-SMA) sebanyak 12 orang (52,17%) dan status bekerja ibu balita paling banyak bekerja sebanyak 15 orang (65,22%). Asupan Energi balita paling banyak yaitu defisit 28 balita (90,30%)dan normal 3 balita (9,7%). Asupan Protein balita yang paling banyak yaitu defisit 30 balita(90,30%) dan normal 3 balita(9,7%).

Kata kunci : gizi kurang, energy, protein

**DESCRIPTION OF PROTEIN ENERGY INTAKE IN LESSONS OF LESS
NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN KURURAHAN MENUR PUMPUNGAN
CITY OF SURABAYA.**

ABSTRACT

The number of malnourished children under five years of age in Menur Health Center is 55 toddlers, in Puskesmas Klampis ngasem there are 48 undernourished infants and Keputih Health Center there are 46 toddlers. In 2017 Nutrition under five children in Menur Health Center were 60 toddlers, in Puskesmas Klampis ngasem there were 52 children under five and in Keputih Health Center there were 50 children under five. Parenting affects children's intake, parenting is maternal attitudes and behaviors or other influences in feeding, hygiene, giving love to the mother with the condition of the mother in terms of physical and mental health so that if the parenting is right then the child's intake is fulfilled optimally while if parenting the mother is wrong, it will also affect the intake of the child. Intake is also influenced by the work of the mother, the age of the child, the sex of the child, the number of family members Age is the most aged 24-35 months as many as 18 toddlers (58.07%) and the sex of children under five are mostly girls as many as 19 toddlers (61, 30%) and other male gender as many as 12 toddlers (38.70%). Age of mothers most toddlers aged 21-29 years as many as 19 people (64.6%), the highest level of education of under-five mothers (junior high school) as many as 12 people (52.17%) and working status of the under-five mothers at most work as many as 15 people (65.22%). The most energy intake of toddlers is a heavy deficit of 28 toddlers (90,30%) and a normal deficit of 3 toddlers (9,7%) . Protein intake of toddlers with the most is a mild deficit of 28 balita (90,30%) and a normal 3 toddlers (9,7%).

Keywords : *lack of nutrition, energy, protein.*