

ABSTRAK

Studi Kasus Bayi Usia 0-12 Bulan dengan Faktor Risiko Stunting di Puskesmas Simomulyo

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Pendahuluan: Pemerintah Kota Surabaya menargetkan angka kejadian stunting 0% di tahun 2024. Namun demikian, Kota Surabaya tahun 2022 sebesar 4,8%. Prevalensi stunting pada seorang bayi mengindikasikan kegagalan penanganan stunting pada saat bayi masih berusia usia 0-12 bulan. Terdapat tiga penyebab stunting yaitu *intake* nutrisi tidak adekuat, malabsorpsi nutrisi, dan peningkatan metabolisme disebabkan oleh penyakit. Tujuan Penelitian: Mendeskripsikan manajemen kebidanan pada kasus bayi usia 0-12 bulan dengan faktor risiko stunting. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian: Deskriptif, Waktu penelitian: Maret-Mei 2024. Tempat Penelitian: Puskesmas Simomulyo. Metode Pengumpulan Data: Wawancara, pengkajian dan studi dokumentasi. Subjek Penelitian: Bayi usia 0-12 bulan dengan factor risiko stunting. Metode Analisis: Deskriptif. **Hasil dan Pembahasan:** Responden By. H dan By. Z memiliki factor risiko stunting premature dan BBLR. Berdasarkan antropometri, By. H mengalami keterlambatan pertumbuhan sedangkan By. Z sesuai usia. Keterlambatan By. H disebabkan oleh pola nutrisi By. H yang tidak adekuat. Intervensi yang diberikan pada By. H dan By. Z mencakup pemenuhan nutrisi yang adekuat dan pencegahan penyakit. **Kesimpulan:** Pola asuh Ibu memiliki dampak yang signifikan menentukan status nutrisi bayi dengan factor risiko stunting. Bayi dengan factor risiko stunting menerima intervensi pemenuhan kebutuhan nutrisi adekuat, penanganan dan pencegahan penyakit.

Kata Kunci: Stunting, Bayi, Pengkajian, Intervensi

ABSTRACT

Case Study of Infant Aged 0-12 Months with Stunting Risk Factor at Puskesmas Simomulyo

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Introduction: Surabaya targets its city by the rate of 0% by 2024. However the stunting rate remains 4,8% in 2022. Stunting prevalence indicates failure on stunting risk factor management during infancy. During infancy babies with either one or more stunting etiologies poses higher risk of eventually experience stunting in under-five years old age. To prevent the prevalence, midwifery has certain aspects conducted in assessment and intervention with which implementation intended as effective prevention of stunting. **Research Objective:** Describing midwifery management on baby aged 0-12 months with risk factor of stunting at Puskesmas Simomulyo. **Method:** This study uses descriptive method by taking two infant aged 0-12 months patients from Puskesmas Simomulyo within time frame of March-May 2024. Towards the patients' case, interview, documentation study and in-person assessment is being conducted. **Results and Discussion:** According to the research, both patients with risk factor of Stunting has received the same assesments and interventions as needed based on the evidence-based concept. Specificly for tackling the risk factor of stunting due to inadequate nutrition intake, a lot of the work is needed to be done by the mother. This is because, infant's adequacy of nutrition at age 0-12 is significantly affected by breastmilk intake and availability for the infant. **Conclusion:** Maternal care on infant with risk factor of stunting plays significant role to the case of stunting occurring by the time baby aged 2-5 years. Interventions the infants receive is for nutrition intake adequacy, illness treatrment, and prevention.

Keywords: *Infant, Stunting, Assesment, Intervention*