

## INTISARI

### “HUBUNGAN STATUS *STUNTING* TERHADAP KETERAMPILAN MOTORIK HALUS PADA ANAK USIA 3 – 5 TAHUN DI PUSKESMAS CAWAS II KLATEN”

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**Latar Belakang:** *Stunting* merupakan salah satu permasalahan tumbuh kembang yang ada di Indonesia dengan prevalensi sebesar 24,4%, salah satu resiko yang dapat dialami oleh anak *stunting* yaitu gangguan pada motorik halus.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Untuk mengetahui hubungan status *stunting* terhadap keterampilan motorik halus pada anak usia 3-5 tahun.

**Metode Penelitian:** Rancangan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode *cross-sectional* dengan teknik pengambilan data *purposive sampling*. Dalam penelitian ini terdapat 66 anak sebagai populasi dan yang termasuk dalam kriteria inklusi peneliti terdapat 48 anak. Kriteria inklusi pada penelitian ini adalah anak usia 3-5 tahun, anak yang sehat, anak yang lahir cukup bulan ( $>36$  minggu), orangtua anak bersedia menjadi sampel penelitian dan kriteria eksklusi yaitu anak berkebutuhan khusus dan memiliki riwayat penyakit kronis dan kriteria *drop out* yaitu anak yang tidak hadir dalam penelitian. Uji hubungan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Uji *Pearson Chi-Square* dengan nilai  $p > 0,05$ .

**Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil penelitian didapatkan 39,5% anak *stunting* dengan kategori keterampilan motorik halus *suspect* sebesar (10,4%) dan anak tidak *stunting* dengan keterampilan motorik halus dalam kategori normal sebesar (35,4%). Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan *p value* 0,286 (*p value*  $> 0,05$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat hubungan status *stunting* terhadap keterampilan motorik halus anak.

**Kata Kunci:** status *stunting*, motorik halus, DDST

## ***ABSTRACT***

### ***“The Relationship Between Stunting Status And Fine Motor Skills of Children Aged 3-5 Years at Cawas II Public Health Center Klaten”***

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***Background:*** Stunting is one of the problems of growth and development in Indonesia with a prevalence of 24.4%, one of the risks that can be experienced by stunting children is impaired fine motor skills.

***The Purpose of Research:*** To determine the relationship between stunting status and fine motor skills in children aged 3-5 years.

***The Method of Research:*** The design used in this study used a cross-sectional method with purposive sampling data collection techniques. In this study there were 66 children as the population and included in the inclusion criteria of the researcher there were 48 children. Inclusion criteria in this study were children aged 3-5 years, healthy children, children born at term ( $>36$  weeks), parents of children willing to be research samples and exclusion criteria, namely children with special needs and a history of chronic disease and drop out criteria. namely children who were not present in the study. The relationship test used in this study was the Pearson Chi-Square Test with  $p$  value  $> 0.05$ .

***Result of the Research:*** The results showed that 39.5% of stunting children with the suspect's fine motor skills category were (10,4%) and non-stunted children with fine motor skills in the normal category of (35,4%). The results of statistical tests showed a  $p$  value of 0,286 ( $p$  value  $> 0,05$ ).

***Conclusion:*** There is no relationship between stunting status and children's fine motor skills.

***Keywords:*** stunting status, fine motor, DDST