

INTISARI

“HUBUNGAN STUNTING TERHADAP KETERAMPILAN MOTORIK KASAR ANAK USIA 3-5 TAHUN DI PUSKESMAS CAWAS II KLATEN”

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Latar Belakang : *Stunting* merupakan keadaan kurang gizi kronis yang dialami anak sejak di dalam kandungan dan akan terlihat saat anak memasuki usia 2 tahun. Prevalensi stunting di Indonesia menduduki peringkat ketiga di dunia. Dampak stunting akan mempengaruhi tumbuh kembang anak salah satunya keterampilan motorik kasar.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara stunting dengan keterampilan motorik kasar anak usia 3-5 tahun di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cawas II Klaten.

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian yang digunakan cross sectional dengan teknik pengambilan sampel secara Purposive sampling. Sampel yang memenuhi kriteria berjumlah 19 anak. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan memberikan kuisioner kepada orang tua, sedangkan untuk pengukuran stunting menggunakan z-score (TB/U) dan keterampilan motorik kasar anak menggunakan lembar DDST. Uji hubungan yang digunakan adalah Uji Wilcoxon Theta.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil uji hubungan menunjukkan hasil tidak ada hubungan antara stunting dengan keterampilan motorik kasar anak. Dimana nilai p hitung (0,083) kurang dari nilai p tabel (0,20).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara stunting dengan keterampilan motorik kasar anak,

Kata Kunci : tumbuh kembang, *Stunting*, keterampilan motorik kasar

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUNTING AND GROSS MOTOR SKILL AMONG CHILDREN AGED 3-5 YEARS IN THE CAWAS II PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER OF KLATEN

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Background: Stunting is a chronic malnutrition condition experienced by children since they are in the womb and will be visible when they enter the age of 2 years. Indonesia ranks third worldwide in the prevalence of stunting. Stunting will affect children's growth and development, one of which is gross motor skills.

Study Objectives: This study aims to analyze the relationship between stunting and gross motor skills of children aged 3-5 years in the working area of Cawas II Public Health Center of Klaten.

Research methods: this study used a cross-sectional design and the purposive sampling technique. Nineteen children met the sample criteria. Data was collected by giving questionnaires to parents. Stunting was measured using a z-score (Height/Age), while children's gross motor skills were measured using the DDST sheet. The Wilcoxon Theta test was used to evaluate the relationship.

Study Results: The result of the relationship test showed that there was no relationship between stunting and children's gross motor skills, in which the p-value of the calculator (0.083) is less than the p-value of the table (0.20).

Conclusion: Stunting and children's gross motor skills have no relationship.

Keywords: growth and development, stunting, gross motor skills.