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**Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Dengan Kejadian Stunting Di
Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Nelayan Kota Cirebon**

xiv + 90 + 1 Tabel + 1 Bagan + 16 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Stunting adalah masalah gizi kronis pada anak, ditandai dengan tinggi badan di bawah standar WHO, disebabkan oleh kurang gizi atau infeksi berulang. Kondisi ini berdampak signifikan pada pertumbuhan dan perkembangan kognitif, menjadikannya isu kesehatan masyarakat yang mendesak. Pengetahuan ibu, sebagai fondasi perilaku sehat, esensial dalam upaya pencegahan stunting. Penelitian ini meneliti hubungan pengetahuan ibu dan kejadian stunting pada balita di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Nelayan Kota Cirebon. Studi kuantitatif cross-sectional ini melibatkan ibu balita di wilayah kerja puskesmas nelayan. Hasilnya menunjukkan mayoritas ibu (81%) memiliki pengetahuan kurang tentang stunting, dan 31% balita mengalami stunting sangat pendek. Dengan hasil Analisis Chi-Square menemukan hubungan signifikan ($p = 0,043$) antara pengetahuan ibu dan kejadian stunting; ibu berpengetahuan rendah cenderung memiliki anak stunting lebih parah (38,2% kasus sangat pendek). Penelitian ini mengindikasikan bahwa pengetahuan ibu adalah faktor penting dalam kejadian stunting. Oleh karena itu, direkomendasikan kepada Puskesmas Nelayan mengintensifkan edukasi stunting kepada ibu balita melalui penyuluhan dan kunjungan rutin. Tujuannya adalah untuk meningkatkan pemahaman serta praktik gizi yang lebih baik. Peningkatan pengetahuan ibu diharapkan efektif menurunkan prevalensi stunting di area penelitian, mendukung terbentuknya generasi yang lebih sehat.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan Ibu, Kejadian Stunting, Puskesmas Nelayan

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***The Relationship Between Maternal Knowledge and the Incidence of Stunting in
the Working Area of Puskesmas Nelayan, Cirebon City***

Xiv + 90 + 1 Tables + 1 Charts + 16 Appendices

ABSTRACT

Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem in children, characterized by height below WHO standards, caused by malnutrition or recurrent infections. This condition has a significant impact on cognitive growth and development, making it an urgent public health issue. Mother's knowledge, as the foundation of healthy behavior, is essential in stunting prevention efforts. This study examined the relationship of maternal knowledge and stunting in toddlers in the Working Area of the Cirebon City Fishermen's Health Center. This quantitative cross-sectional study involved toddler mothers in the working area of the fishermen's puskesmas. The results showed the majority of mothers (81%) had less knowledge of stunting, and 31% of toddlers experienced very short stunting. With the Chi-Square Analysis results, a significant relationship ($p = 0.043$) between maternal knowledge and stunting events; low-knowledge mothers tend to have more severe stunting children (38.2% of very short cases). This study indicates that maternal knowledge is an important factor in stunting events. Therefore, it is recommended to the Fisherman Health Center to intensify stunting education for toddler mothers through counseling and regular visits. The goal is to improve understanding and better nutritional practices. The increase in maternal knowledge is expected to be effective in decreasing the prevalence of stunting in research areas, supporting the formation of healthier generations.

Keywords: Mother's Knowledge, Stunting Events, Puskesmas Nelayan

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