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**Hubungan Perilaku Makan Dengan Pertumbuhan Pada Bayi Usia 6-12  
Bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kalitangjung**

xv + 101 halaman + 9 tabel + 22 lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

Masa usia 6–12 bulan merupakan periode transisi penting dalam pertumbuhan bayi, di mana makanan pendamping ASI (MP-ASI) mulai diperkenalkan. Perilaku makan yang kurang tepat pada periode ini dapat menyebabkan gangguan pertumbuhan seperti gizi kurang, wasting, hingga stunting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara perilaku makan dengan pertumbuhan pada bayi usia 6–12 bulan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kalitangjung Kota Cirebon.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sampel berjumlah 42 bayi usia 6–12 bulan yang diambil melalui teknik *proportional stratified random sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah *kuesioner Behaviors of Transition to Complementary Feeding Scale (BTCF-S)* untuk menilai perilaku makan, serta pengukuran berat badan dan panjang badan untuk menilai pertumbuhan. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji *Spearman rank*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden memiliki perilaku makan baik (73,8%) dan status gizi normal (92,9%). Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara perilaku makan dengan pertumbuhan bayi ( $p = 0,000$   $r = 0,580$ ), dengan tingkat hubungan sedang dan arah korelasi positif. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara perilaku makan dengan pertumbuhan bayi usia 6–12 bulan. Semakin baik perilaku makan, semakin optimal pertumbuhan bayi.

**Kata kunci:** Perilaku makan, pertumbuhan, bayi 6–12 bulan.

**Daftar Pustaka :** 38 (2017-2024)

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**EATING BEHAVIOR RELATIONSHIP WITH GROWTH BABIES AGED  
6-12 MONTHS IN THE WORK AREA OF KALITANJUNG PUBLIC  
HEALTH CENTER**

*xv + 101 pages + 9 tabels + 22 appendices*

**ABSTRACT**

*The age of 6–12 months is a critical transition period in infant growth, during which complementary feeding (MP-ASI) is introduced. Inappropriate eating behavior during this stage may lead to growth problems such as undernutrition, wasting, or stunting. Data from the Kalitanjung Public Health Center, Cirebon City, in 2024 indicated the presence of growth disturbances in infants, many of which were associated with poor feeding behavior. This study aimed to determine the relationship between eating behavior and growth in infants aged 6–12 months in the working area of the Kalitanjung Public Health Center, Cirebon City.*

*This was a descriptive correlational study with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 42 infants aged 6–12 months were selected using proportional stratified random sampling. The instrument used was the Behaviors of Transition to Complementary Feeding Scale (BTCF-S) to assess eating behavior, and growth was measured through body weight and body length. Data analysis was conducted using the Spearman rank correlation test.*

*The findings showed that 73.8% of infants had good eating behavior, and 92.9% had normal nutritional status. The Spearman rank test indicated a significant relationship between eating behavior and infant growth ( $p = 0.000$ ;  $r = 0.580$ ), with a moderate strength of correlation and a positive direction. There is a significant relationship between eating behavior and growth among infants aged 6–12 months. The better the eating behavior, the more optimal the infant's growth.*

**Keywords:** *Eating behavior, growth, infant, 6–12 months.*

**Referencias :** *38 (2015-2024)*