

Plagiarism Scan Report

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TREND AND PREVALENCE OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN UNDER TWO YEARS FROM 2007-2016 IN CENTRAL SULAWESI

TREND DAN PREVALENSI STUNTING BADUTA TAHUN 2007 -2016 DI SULAWESI TENGAH

Background & Objective: Trend and prevalence of stunting are required to see the success of community health nutrition outcomes over time. The purpose of this research is to know the trend and stunting prevalence in baduta year 2007, 2011 and year 2016 in Central Sulawesi. Material and Method : This research used a retrospective cohort design. This research is conducted on June 7, 2017 until October 3, 2017 in Palu City and Donggala Regency Central Sulawesi. The population in this study was the data sets of PSG in 2007, 2011 and 2016 as much as 16,105. Samples were 6391 sets of data baduta. Results: Prevalence of stunting in 2007, 2011 and 2016 was 32.3%, 31.5% and 26.0%, respectively. In the last 9 years there was a 6.2% decline or an average of 0.6% per year. Conclusion: The prevalence of Baduta in 2007, 2011 and 2016 consecutively was 32.3%, 31.5% and 26.0%. Prior programs that have been undertaken by the health department are continued by improving cross-sectoral cooperation in sensitive programs the first 1000 days of life. The highest stunting problem in the 12-23 month age group means stunting prevention focuses on strengthening the complementary feeding program.

Latar Belakang & Tujuan: Trend dan prevalensi stunting diperlukan untuk melihat keberhasilan outcome program gizi kesehatan masyarakat dari waktu ke waktu. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui trend dan prevalensi stunting pada baduta tahun 2007, 2011 dan tahun 2016 di Sulawesi Tengah. Bahan dan Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kohort retrospektif. Dilaksanakan mulai 07 Juni 2017 s/d 4 Oktober 2017 di Kota Palu dan Kabupaten Donggala Sulawesi Tengah. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah set data PSG tahun 2007, 2011 dan 2016 sebanyak 16.105. Sampel sebanyak 6391 set data anak baduta. Hasil : Prevalensi stunting pada tahun 2007, 2011 dan 2016 berturut-turut 32,3%, 31,5% dan 26,0%. Dalam 9 tahun terakhir terjadi penurunan 6,2% atau rata-rata 0,6% pertahun. Kesimpulan: Prevalensi Baduta pada tahun 2007, 2011 dan 2016 berturut-turut 32,3%, 31,5% dan 26,0%. Kegiatan yang telah dilakukan oleh dinas kesehatan dilanjutkan dengan meningkatkan kerjasama lintas sektor dalam program sensitif 1000 hari pertama kehidupan. Masalah stunting baduta tertinggi pada kelompok umur 12-23 bulan yang berarti pencegahan stunting berfokus pada penguatan program makanan pendamping ASI.