

Chairawan Sofyan Tsauri NIM. 170531100061. Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Budaya Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. “ANALISIS PROGRAM 1000 HARI PERTAMA KELAHIRAN DINAS KESEHATAN KABUPATEN BANGKALAN DALAM PENANGANAN DAN PENCEGAHAN STUNTING”.

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ABSTRAK

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan balita yang stunting ada 35 dari 100 balita (35%) dan mayoritas memiliki ibu yang melahirkan di usia 20-35 tahun sebanyak 26 balita (74.3%), ibu berpendidikan rendah sebanyak 21 balita (60.0%), ibu tidak bekerja sebanyak 34 balita (97.1%), memiliki keluarga besar sebanyak 26 balita (74.3%), memiliki pendapatan keluarga rendah sebanyak 21 balita (60.0%), berjenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 20 balita (57.1%), berurutan lahir ke-2 sebanyak 13 balita (37.1%), berat badan lahir normal sebanyak 31 balita (88.6%), tidak memiliki riwayat penyakit infeksi sebanyak 18 balita (51.4%), imunisasi lengkap sebanyak 13 balita (65.7%), mendapat air susu ibu (ASI) dari 0-12/24 bulan sebanyak 13 balita (37.1%) dan mendapat makanan pendamping ASI sejak usia 6 bulan sebanyak 20 balita (57.1%).

Penelitian ini memperlihatkan mayoritas balita yang stunting memiliki ibu melahirkan di usia 20-35 tahun, ibu berpendidikan rendah, ibu tidak bekerja, keluarga besar, pendapatan keluarga rendah, berjenis kelamin perempuan, berurutan lahir ke-2, berat badan lahir normal, mendapat ASI dari 0-12/24 bulan, mendapat MPASI sejak usia 6 bulan, tidak memiliki riwayat penyakit infeksi, dan imunisasi lengkap. Sehingga diharapkan, petugas kesehatan kedepannya bisa beri informasi terkait gizi seimbang sesuai karakteristik keluarga dan ibu sehingga mudah dipahami.

Kata kunci : *Stunting, Balita*

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**" ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST 1000 DAYS OF BIRTH PROGRAM
BANGKALAN DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT IN HANDLING AND
PREVENTING STUNTING ".**

Supervisor : Dr.Tatag Handaka.S.Sos., Msi.

ABSTRAK

The results showed that there were 35 out of 100 under-fives toddlers (35%) and the majority had mothers who gave birth at age 20-35 as many as 26 toddlers (74.3%), low-educated mothers as many as 21 toddlers (60.0%), no mothers work as many as 34 toddlers (97.1%), have a large family of 26 toddlers (74.3%), have low family incomes as many as 21 toddlers (60.0%), female sex as many as 20 toddlers (57.1%), consecutively second born as many as 13 toddlers (37.1%), normal birth weight as many as 31 toddlers (88.6%), do not have a history of infectious diseases as many as 18 toddlers (51.4%), complete immunization as many as 13 toddlers (65.7%), get breast milk (ASI) from 0-12/24 months as many as 13 toddlers (37.1%) and received complementary foods from the age of 6 months as many as 20 toddlers (57.1%).

This study shows that the majority of toddlers who are stunted have mothers giving birth at the age of 20-35 years, mothers with low education, mothers who do not work, large families, low family incomes, female sex, consecutively born 2nd, normal birth weight, get Breast milk from 0-12 / 24 months, received MPASI since the age of 6 months, has no history of infectious diseases, and complete immunization. So hopefully, health workers in the future can provide information related to balanced nutrition according to the characteristics of the family and mother so that it is easily understood.

Keywords: *Stunting, toddlers*