

The Correlation of Energy and Protein Consumption Level with Gross Motor Development Age 6 to 24 Months of Malnutrition in Public Health Center Summersari in Lumajang Regency Work Area

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ABSTRACT

Six to twenty four months of age is a time of rapid growth and development that require a balanced nutrition for optimal growth and development. One aspect of child development is determined by the gross motor development of muscle strength, bone and brain coordination to maintain body balance. In the effort to fulfill the nutritional needs need to pay attention to the level of intake of nutrients such as energy and protein are sufficient to support physical activity involving large muscle in children in the learning phase to train motor skills. Effect of nutrient consumption for developmental disorders was preceded by a decline in nutritional status. Status of malnutrition can cause brain damage, pain, muscle weakness and decreased physical growth that could affect the development of strength and gross motor skills. The research method is analytical observation with cross sectional approach. Subjects were 48 children malnutrition. The sampling technique is total sampling. Data analysis using Spearman's rank correlation test. The results showed that there was no significant correlation between the level of energy consumption ($p = 0,467$; $r = 0,108$; $CI = 95\%$) and protein ($p = 0,258$; $r = 0,167$; $CI = 95\%$) with gross motor development. It is suggested for further research to investigate other variables that affect gross motor development.

Keywords: Energy consumption level, Protein consumption level and Gross motor development.

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