

**RELATIONSHIP WITH SEA FISH CONSUMPTION  
WITH INTAKE OF MICRO NUTRITIONAL SUBSTANCES  
AND INCIDENTS OF STUNTING IN TODDLER  
(STUDY IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUGER HEALTH CENTER)**

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***ABSTRACT***

Toddlers are children aged 0-59 months. This period is characterized by a very fast growth and development process and requires more and better quality nutrition. Lack of nutritional intake over a long period of time will cause stunting. One way to prevent stunting is to increase fish consumption. Increased fish consumption can help fulfill micronutrients. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of marine fish consumption to micronutrient adequacy and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in the Puger Community Health Center working area. This type of research is analytic survey research with cross sectional research design. The technique of taking subjects in this study was Multistage Cluster Random Sampling. Data collection in this study used the Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQ-FFQ) instrument. The number of subjects in this study were 32 subjects, namely toddlers. The independent variable in this study was marine fish consumption, the dependent variable in this study was micronutrient intake and the incidence of stunting in toddlers. The data analysis technique to determine the relationship of marine fish consumption with micronutrient intake and the incidence of stunting in toddlers (Study in the working area of Puger Health Center) is the Spearman rho test. The results showed that there was no relationship between marine fish consumption and the incidence of stunting ( $p = 0,412$ ), there is a relationship between the amount of fish consumed and vitamin A intake ( $p = 0.01$ ), calcium intake ( $p = 0.01$ ), phosphorus intake ( $p = 0.01$ ), zinc intake ( $p = 0.01$ ) in toddlers in the Puger Health Center working area

**Keywords:** Marine Fish Consumption, Micronutrient Intake, Stunting Incidence, Todler