

**Relations with the use of iodized salt incidence of stunting in the working area Arjasa Jember district health centers  
(a case study in children aged 1-5 years)**

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***ABSTRACT***

*In the years of 2016, in the district of Jember, particularly for districts Arjasa known that the village with good category by 50% while the village by category is not good by 50%, like it is known that districts Arjasa an upland area including the endemic IDID (interference due to iodine deficiency). The prevalence of stunting in Jember district in 2015 amounted to 41.1% and 38.65% Arjasa health centers, while the target of the health department of the republic Indonesia is 20%. This shows that the number of stunting in the District Arjasa still high. This study aims to determine the relationship of the use of iodized salt with the incidence of stunting. Data collected during the month of november-december 2016 Arjasa health center working area. This research method is observational with cross sectional approach with a 2784 population of toddlers. The sample size in the study were 97 infants with a sampling technique that purposive sampling. The independent variable of this research is the use of iodized salt. The dependent variable is stunting. Collecting data using iodized salt iodine test fluid. Nutritional status of data collection in height by age (TB/U) using anthropometric z-score. The use of iodized salt has no connection with the incident stunting, demonstrated the results of statistical analysis with chi-square test that  $p = 0.280$ .*

*Keywords: toddler, iodized salt, stunting*