

The Relationship Between Newborn Anthropometrics and Iron Intake with the Incidence of Stunting in Toddlers in the Work Area of the Rambipuji Community Health Center, Jember Regency

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ABSTRACT

Stunting is a chronic growth disorder in toddlers, where the prevalence is still high in the Rambipuji Community Health Center work area, namely 17.12%. Factors suspected to be related to stunting include newborn anthropometry and iron intake. This study aims to analyze the relationship between newborn anthropometry including birth weight, birth length, birth head circumference, and iron intake with the incidence of stunting in toddlers in the Rambipuji Community Health Center Work Area, Jember Regency. This study used a cross-sectional design with a descriptive analytical approach. The study subjects were 182 toddlers aged 6–59 months selected using the Simple Random Sampling technique. Anthropometric data at birth were obtained from the KIA book or birth book, while iron intake data were collected using the Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQ-FFQ). Data analysis used the Chi-Square test. The results showed that the majority of toddlers had normal birth weight or more (70,9%), normal birth length (88,5%), normal birth head circumference (66,5%), and good iron intake (51,1%). The prevalence of stunting was 58.2%. The test results showed no association between birth weight ($p=0,910$), birth length ($p=0,731$), and birth head circumference ($p=0,757$) and stunting incidence, while iron intake was significantly associated with stunting incidence ($p=0,010$).

Keywords: stunting, birth weight, birth length, birth head circumference, iron intake, toddlers.