

ABSTRACT

The Relationship of Parents' Smoking Behavior to Stunting Incidence in the Petak Kaja Gianyar Village Area

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Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem that is a major public health challenge in Indonesia, with a national prevalence of 21.6% in 2022. In the province of Bali, the stunting rate of toddlers reached 8.4%, while in Gianyar Regency it was 5.1%. Risk factors include chronic malnutrition, recurrent infections, suboptimal parenting, and household sanitation, with long-term impacts in the form of cognitive impairment, decreased productivity, and national economic losses. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between parental smoking behavior and the incidence of stunting in toddlers in the Petak Kaja Village area, Gianyar. This study uses an analytical design with a correlational design. The population in this study is 211 toddlers, the number of samples in this study is 138 toddlers in the Petak Kaja Village Area, Gianyar. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. Data collection was conducted using a GN-SBQ questionnaire. The results showed a statistically significant relationship between parental smoking behavior and the incidence of stunting in toddlers, although it was influenced by a very low number of stunting cases so that the variability of the data was limited. The results of parental smoking behavior in the Petak Kaja Gianyar Village Area were mostly in the non-smoking category as many as 42 people (30.4%) and a small part in the very heavy category as many as 8 people (5.8%). Therefore, stunting prevention interventions are recommended to integrate efforts to control parental smoking behavior as a component of a multidisciplinary approach to optimize the nutritional status and linear growth of toddlers. The results of the spearman rank test with a p value of <0.001 with a correlation coefficient value of 0.298 which is a relationship between parental smoking behavior and stunting incidence.

Keywords: Stunting Incidence, Parental Smoking Behavior