

ABSTRAK

TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU TENTANG DETEKSI DINI KEJADIAN *WASTING* PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS SEMANDING KAB.TUBAN

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Wasting merupakan bentuk malnutrisi akut tandanya BB jauh rendah disandinglan TB (BB/TB). Deteksi dini kondisi ini fundamental guna mitigasi efek panjang berpeluang menghambat pertumbuhan anak. Kasus balita dengan *wasting* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Semanding pada periode 2022 hingga 2024 menunjukkan angka peningkatan. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan menilai tingkat pengetahuan ibu mengenai deteksi dini kejadian *wasting* pada balita.

Studi mempergunakan desain deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi studi mencakup semua ibu mempunyai balita pada Desa Boto, daerah Puskesmas Semanding Kabupaten Tuban, dengan jumlah 78 orang. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 65 responden yang ditentukan melalui teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen berbentuk kuesioner, sedangkan data dikaji deskriptif mempergunakan tabel, distribusi frekuensi, serta persentase.

Penelitian menghasilkan hampir setengah (46%) ibu berpendidikan SMA, sebagian besar (58%) ibu tidak memperoleh informasi *wasting*, Sebagian besar (54%) ibu bekerja, serta hampir setengahnya (45%) berumur 26-35 tahun. Sebagian besar (75%) ibu memiliki pengetahuan baik mengenai Deteksi Dini kejadian *Wasting* pada Balita. Berdasarkan Karakteristik, hampir seluruhnya ibu yang berpengetahuan baik memiliki Pendidikan di Perguruan Tinggi, pernah mendapatkan informasi tentang *wasting*, tidak bekerja, dan berusia 26-35 tahun.

Pentingnya peran ibu dalam mendeteksi dini kejadian *wasting* sangat krusial, mengingat pengetahuan yang baik dapat mempengaruhi keputusan dalam mencari bantuan medis dan memberikan nutrisi yang tepat. Sehingga peningkatan akses informasi seperti program edukasi atau penyuluhan dan pendidikan bagi ibu sangat diperlukan untuk mendukung deteksi dini dan penanganan masalah gizi pada balita, guna mencegah dampak jangka panjang dari *wasting*.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, *Wasting*, Deteksi Dini

ABSTRACT

LEVEL OF MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EARLY DETECTION OF WASTING IN TODDLERS IN THE WORKING AREA OF SEMANDING HEALTH CENTER, TUBAN DISTRICT

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Wasting is a form of acute malnutrition characterized by a body weight that is significantly below the expected weight-for-height (W/H) standard. In order to avoid any long-term effects that might stunt a child's development, early diagnosis of this issue is crucial. From 2022 to 2024, there was a noticeable upward trend in the number of children with wasting in the Puskesmas Semanding working region. Finding out how well moms understand how to spot signs of wasting in children younger than five is the primary goal of this research.

The study used a cross-sectional descriptive design. The 78 moms in Boto Village, Puskesmas Semanding's working region, Tuban Regency, who were part in the research were all parents of children less than five. The researchers used purposive sampling to choose 65 participants to participate in the study. Data were descriptively examined using tables, frequency distribution, and percentages. The study tool was a questionnaire.

Half of the moms had completed high school, most had never heard of waste prevention, 54% were in the workforce, and 45% were between the ages of 26 and 35, according to the results. On top of that, the majority of respondents (75%) showed a solid understanding of how to identify signs of wasting in children younger than five. Characteristically, moms who had strong knowledge were almost always between the ages of 26 and 35, had a bachelor's degree or above, had undergone waste prevention education, were jobless, and had received information about squandering.

Because having enough information affects the choice to seek medical help and provide healthy nourishment, mothers play a vital role in the early diagnosis of wasting. In order to avoid the long-term effects of malnutrition, it is crucial to increase mothers' access to knowledge via counseling or educational programs. This will aid in the early diagnosis also treatment of nutritional issues in children under the age of five.

Keywords: Knowledge, Wasting, Early Detection