

**UJI DAYA TERIMA DAN NILAI GIZI FORMULASI *TELLE FISHBALL*  
SEBAGAI ALTERNATIF KUDAPAN BAGI ANAK USIA PRA SEKOLAH  
*PICKY EATER* DENGAN RISIKO KEP DAN KVA**

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**ABSTRAK**

Anak usia prasekolah merupakan masa krusial dimana anak mengalami periode *golden age*. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh risiko defisiensi zat gizi spesifik yaitu protein dan vitamin A pada anak usia prasekolah akibat perilaku *picky eating*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui daya terima bakso ikan lele dengan penambahan wortel untuk anak usia prasekolah *picky eater*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksperimen dengan rancangan acak lengkap serta terdiri dari tiga variasi perlakuan. Perlakuan pada eksperimen ini meliputi penambahan wortel pada bakso ikan lele dengan formulasi 20%, 40% dan 50%. Uji daya terima berupa uji organoleptik dilakukan oleh 25 orang panelis agak terlatih dan bertempat di Laboratorium Jurusan Gizi Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya.

Hasil uji daya terima kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji Kruskal Wallis dan diperoleh hasil bahwa ketiga formula bakso ikan lele memiliki perbedaan yang nyata. Sementara berdasarkan uji Mann Whitney diketahui bahwa panelis lebih menyukai bakso ikan dengan penambahan wortel sebesar 20% dari aspek warna, aroma, rasa dan tekstur bakso ikan. Berdasarkan analisis nilai gizi diperoleh bahwa F1 mengandung protein sebesar 37,2 gram dan Vitamin A sebesar 378,4 RE. Sementara F2 mengandung protein sebesar 33,8 gram dan Vitamin A sebesar 434 RE serta F3 mengandung protein sebesar 27 gram dan Vitamin A sebesar 473 RE.

Disarankan kepada masyarakat agar dapat memanfaatkan ikan lele sebagai sumber protein hewani yang bergizi dan terjangkau. Sehingga tercipta variasi menu kudapan yang dapat memenuhi kebutuhan protein bagi anak usia prasekolah *picky eater* dengan risiko KEP dan KVA.

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**Kata kunci :** ikan lele, wortel, uji organoleptik, nilai gizi

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**ABSTRACT**

Preschool age children are a crucial period in which children experience the golden age period. This research is motivated by the risk of deficiency of specific nutrients, namely protein and vitamin A in preschoolers due to picky eating behavior. The purpose of this study was to determine the acceptability of catfish meatballs with the addition of carrots for picky eater preschool children.

This study used an experimental method with a completely randomized design and consisted of three treatment variations. The treatments in this experiment included the addition of carrots to catfish meatballs with a formulation of 20%, 40% and 50%. The acceptability test in the form of an organoleptic test was carried out by 25 moderately trained panelists and located at the Laboratory of the Department of Nutrition, Poltekkes, Ministry of Health, Surabaya.

The results of the acceptability test were then analyzed using the Kruskal Wallis test and the results showed that the three catfish meatball formulas had significant differences. Meanwhile, based on the Mann Whitney test, it was found that the panelists preferred fish balls with the addition of carrots by 20% from the aspect of color, aroma, taste and texture of fish balls. Based on the nutritional value analysis, it was found that F1 contains 37.2 grams of protein and 378.4 RE of Vitamin A. While F2 contains 33.8 grams of protein and 434 RE of Vitamin A and F3 contains 27 grams of protein and 473 RE of Vitamin A.

It is suggested to the public to use catfish as a nutritious and affordable source of animal protein. So that a variety of snack menus is created that can meet the protein needs of picky eater preschoolers with the risk of PEM and VAD.

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**Keywords :** catfish, carrots, organoleptic test, nutritional value