

## **HUBUNGAN POLA MAKAN DAN AKTIVITAS FISIK DENGAN STATUS GIZI REMAJA KELAS VIII DI MTsN 4 SIDOARJO**

### **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang** Saat ini problem nutrisi yang sering timbul pada remaja yaitu permasalahan *overweight*, *underweight*, juga anemia defisiensi besi. Akar dari permasalahan tersebut yaitu pola makan yang tidak tepat. Selain pola makan, faktor penting yang berdampak terhadap kondisi nutrisi yaitu aktivitas fisik. **Tujuan** Menganalisis hubungan pola makan dan aktivitas fisik dengan status gizi **Metode Penelitian** Observasional analitik diterapkan dalam studi ini. Sebanyak 50 responden remaja menjadi sampel. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan cara wawancara menggunakan kuesioner SQ-FFQ dan kuesioner aktivitas fisik PAL serta pengukuran langsung TB dan BB. **Hasil penelitian** Hasil uji Korelasi Rank Spearman hubungan pola makan dengan status gizi didapatkan nilai  $p = 0,432$  ( $p > 0,05$ ), Hasil uji Korelasi Rank Spearman hubungan aktivitas fisik dengan status gizi didapatkan hasil nilai  $p = 0,836$  ( $p > 0,05$ ). **Kesimpulan** Remaja berumur 14 tahun sebanyak 40 remaja , remaja perempuan sebanyak 31 remaja, remaja yang tergolong dalam kategori pola makan kurang baik sebanyak 37 remaja, remaja yang tergolong dalam kategori aktivitas fisik sedang sebanyak 18 remaja, status gizi normal sebanyak 27 remaja, tidak terdapat hubungan pola makan dengan status gizi remaja kelas VIII di MTsN 4 Sidoarjo, tidak terdapat hubungan aktivitas fisik dengan status gizi remaja kelas VIII di MTsN 4 Sidoarjo. **Saran** Pihak sekolah dapat menyampaikan edukasi mengenai nutrisi seimbang kepada remaja kelas VIII di MTsN 4 Sidoarjo.

Kata kunci : *pola makan, aktivitas fisik, status gizi remaja*

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**Background.** Currently, nutritional problems that often arise in adolescents are overweight, underweight, and iron deficiency anaemia. The root of these problems is an improper diet. In addition to diet, an important factor that has an impact on nutritional conditions is physical activity. **Objective.** To analyse the relationship between diet and physical activity with nutritional status. **Research Methods.** Observational analytic was applied in this study. A total of 50 adolescent respondents were sampled. Data collection techniques by interview using SQ-FFQ questionnaire and PAL physical activity questionnaire as well as direct measurement of TB and BW. **Results.** The results of the Spearman Rank Correlation test of the relationship between diet and nutritional status obtained a value of  $p = 0.432$  ( $p > 0.05$ ), the results of the Spearman Rank Correlation test of the relationship between physical activity and nutritional status obtained a value of  $p = 0.836$  ( $p > 0.05$ ). **Conclusion.** Adolescents aged 14 years as many as 40 adolescents, female adolescents as many as 31 adolescents, adolescents who belong to the category of poor diet as many as 37 adolescents, adolescents who belong to the category of moderate physical activity as many as 18 adolescents, normal nutritional status as many as 27 adolescents, there is no relationship between diet and nutritional status of adolescents in class VIII at MTsN 4 Sidoarjo, there is no relationship between physical activity and nutritional status of adolescents in class VIII at MTsN 4 Sidoarjo. **Suggestion.** The school can deliver education about balanced nutrition to class VIII adolescents at MTsN 4 Sidoarjo.

Key word : *diet, physical activity, nutritional status of teenager*