



Asian Congress of Nutrition (ACN) 2019

Nutrition and Food Innovation for Sustained Well-being

August 4-7, 2019 • Bali, Indonesia









FOOD SECURITY ON STUNTING AND NOT STUNTING CHILDREN FAMILY

IN TUALANG DISTRICT, SIAK REGENCY, RIAU PROVINCE

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BACKGROUND

The prevalence of stunting children in Siak Regency, Riau Province in 2015 was 25.3% (Health Ministry of the Indonesia Republic, 2016). In accordance with WHO standards (1997), a region is said to experience health problems if the prevalence of stunting toddlers is more than 20%. The Indonesian Department of Health (2000) reports that the indirect causes of malnutrition include food security in the family. Family food security is the fulfillment of adequate nutritional intake, food availability, and the ability of families to fulfill food socially (Rohaedi et al., 2014).

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this study was to determine the family food security of stunting toddlers and non-stunting toddlers in Tualang Sub-District, Siak Regency, Riau Province.

METHOD

The cross-sectional study was carried out in Tualang Sub-District, Siak Regency, Riau Province which consisted of 9 villages. The study was conducted from August 2016 to April 2017. The population was 3.235 toddlers aged between 0 and 59 months, and the subjects were 576 toddlers (Lwanga & Lameshow, 1996). This study uses the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) instrument by looking at food security data one month ago (the last four weeks when the survey was conducted). Family food security data was obtained by interviewing the subject's mother using a questionnaire consisting of 9 questions which included: food concerns, not being able to eat the desired food, consuming only a few types of food, consuming foods that were completely unwanted, eating small portions, reducing daily food, there is no food at all in the family, sleeping hungry, not eating all day. Data analysis conducted using Chi-Square Test.

RESULT

As many as 39.6% of subjects experienced stunting. The families of subjects who experienced food insecurity were 27.8% (10.1% of them were stunting and 17.7% of them were not stunting) (Table 1). There is no relationship between family food security of subjects with stunting occurrence (p = 0.310) (Table 2). The results of this study are different from the results of Masrin et al. (2014) who conducted a study on families who owned 23-month-old child and concluded that food-insecure families were 2.70 times more at risk of having stunting children compared to food-secure families.

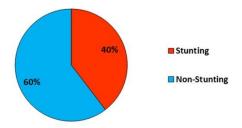
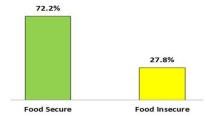


Table 2. Relationship between Family Food Security and The Occurrence of Stunting Subjects

Food Security	Nutritional Status		Amount	P Value
	Stunting n (%)	Non-Stunting n (%)	n (%)	
Food Secure	170 (29.5)	246 (42.7)	416 (72.8)	
Total	228 (39.6)	348 (60.4)	576 (100.0)	



It is suspected that stunting is caused by other variables which not examined in this study. Utami and Sisca (2015) conducted a study on children under the age of two in Kebon Kalapa Village, Bogor Tengah Sub-District, and concluded that stunting was associated with the use of pacifier bottles every day (p = 0.01). In addition, the HFIAS method used in this study looked at family access to food which only asked for prescription in the last 1 month, while stunting was an impact on toddlers in a relatively long period of time. Further research is needed by using other methods about food security, for example, the Positive Method.

Table 1. Characteristics of Subject Mothers

General Data	Amount	n (%)
Mother 's Education		
Never go to school	3	(0.5)
Elementary school (not graduated)	24	(4.2)
Elementary school (graduated)	65	(11.3)
Junior high school (graduated)	153	(26.6)
High school (graduated)	288	50.0
College (graduated)	43	(7.5)
Total	576 (100.0
Mother's job		
Farmer (land owner)	2	(0.3)
Government employees	13	(2.3)
Private employees	17	(3.0)
Entrepreneur	14	(2.4)
Housewife	530	(92.0)
Total	576 (100.0
Mother's tribe		
Melayu	212	(36.8)
Minang	123	(21.4)
Jawa	148	(25.7)
Batak	76	13.2
Nias	17	(3.0)
Total	576 (100.0
Number of Family Members		
3 people	190	(32.6)
4 people	206	(35.8)
5 people	116	(20.1)
6 people	49	(8.5)
7 people	12	(2.1)
8 people	2	(0.3)
9 people	1	(0.2)
Total	576 (100.0
Economic status		
Poor	151	(26.2)
Not poor	425	(73.8)
Total	576 (

CONCLUSION

There is no relationship between family food security and the occurrence of stunting children.

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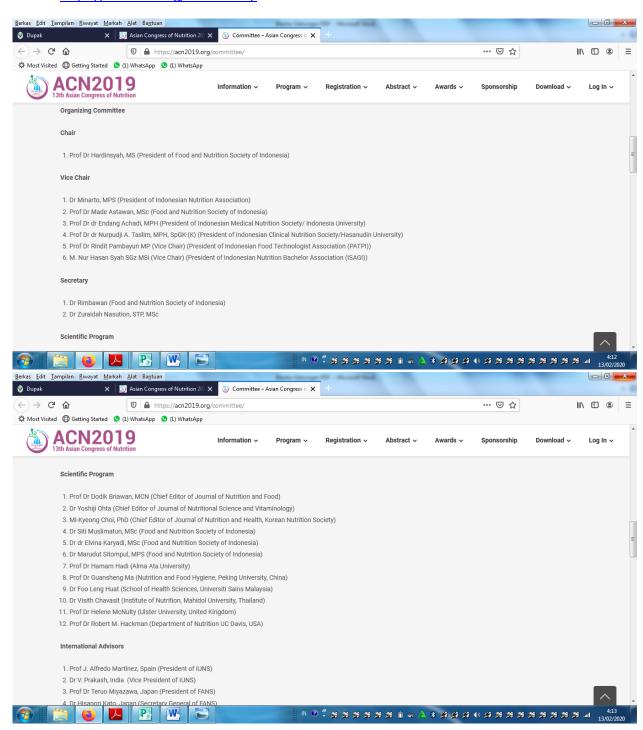
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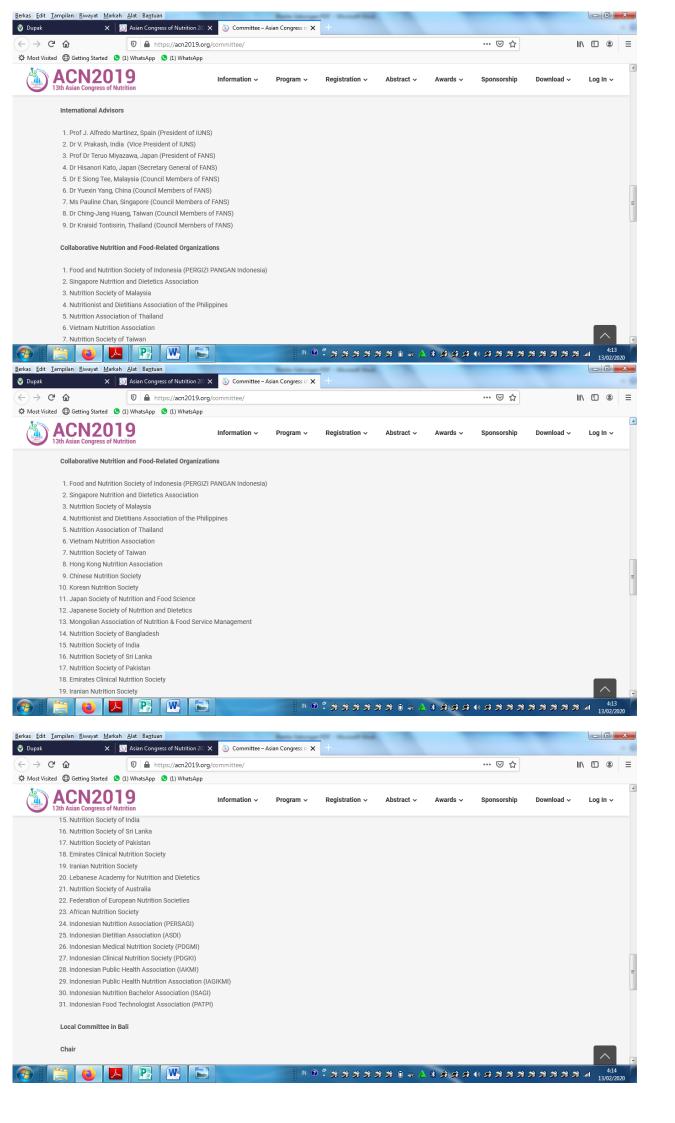
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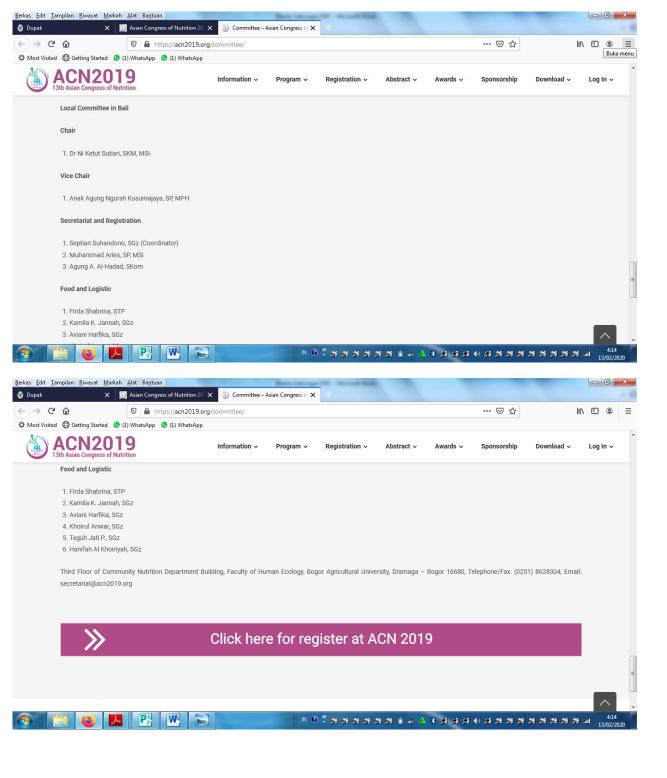
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2. Panitia Pelaksana

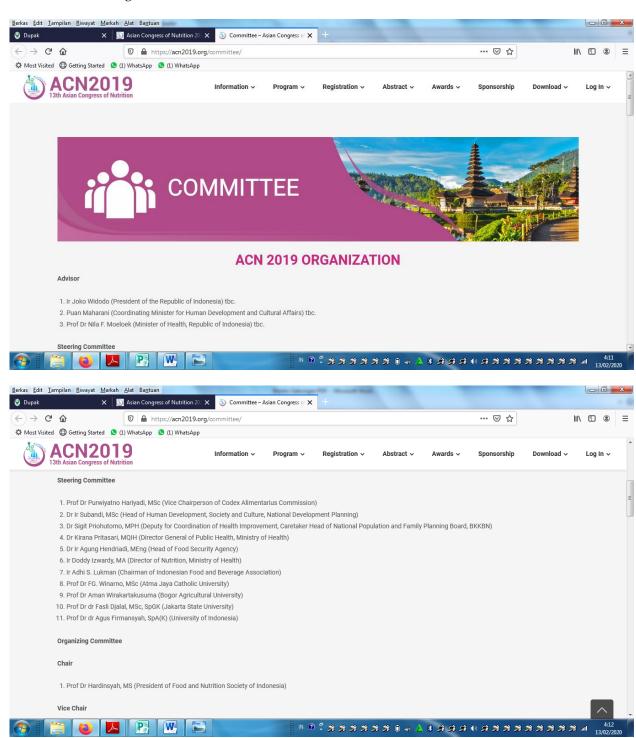
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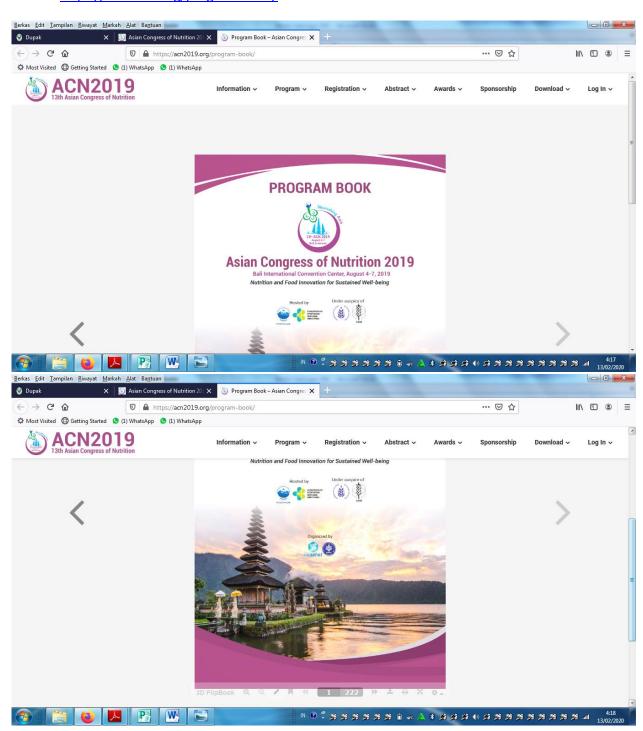


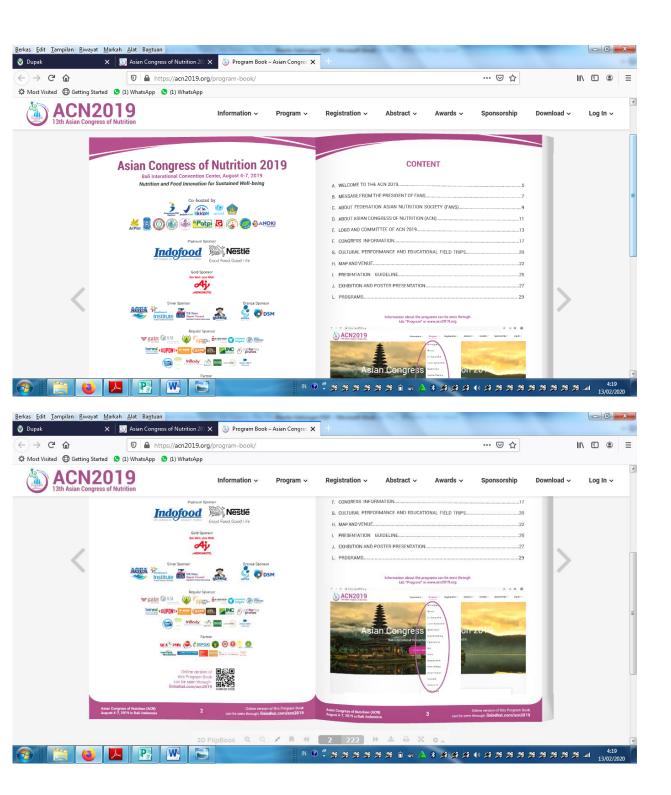


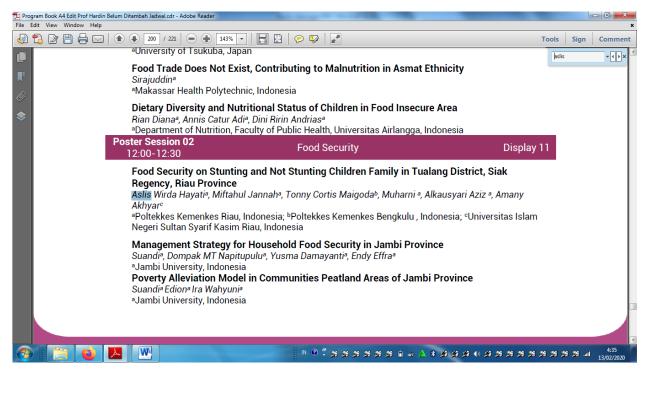
3. Panitia Pengarah



4. Daftar isi dan buku panduan https://acn2019.org/program-book/









Website-nya (History of Breastfeeding, 2019): https://www.karger.com/Article/Abstract/501751

Ini doi-nya: https://doi.org/10.1159/000501751

Ini detail jurnalnya: Ann Nutr Metab 2019;75(suppl 3):1–424

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