

ABSTRAK

ZIHAN S. ZAKARIA, 202. Kajian Kadar Zinc dan Kadar Hemoglobin Balita Stunting dan Non Stunting di Puskesmas Tilango Kabupaten Gorontalo. Tesis. Program Studi Magister Kependudukan dan Lingkungan Hidup Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. . Pembimbing (I) Prof. Dr. Margaretha Solang, M.Si dan (II) Dr. Dewi Wahyuni K.Baderan, M.Si

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah : 1) Untuk menganalisis kadar *zinc* dan Hb pada anak yang menderita *stunting* dan non *stunting*. 2) Untuk menganalisis hubungan antar kadar zink dan Hb pada penderita *stunting*. 3) Untuk mendapatkan rekomendasi kebijakan terkait penanganan balita stunting yang di temui di kabupaten gorontalo berdasarkan kadar zink dan Hb. **Metode Penelitian** : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan menggunakan desain *case control* dimana populasi pada penelitian ini di bagi menjadi dua yaitu populasi anak balita 0-59 bulan yang menderita *stunting* dan non *stunting*. Variabel dalam penelitian ini adalah variable dependen dan independen. Variabel dependen (bebas) merupakan kadar zinc dalam rambut dan kadar zinc pada Hb, sedangkan variablen independen (terikat) yaitu *stunting*. **Analisis Data** : Analisis statistic dengan menggunakan program komputer untuk mengolah data yang diperoleh, lalu akan dilakukan dua macam analisis data, yaitu analisis uji independen t-test dan uji regresi logistic. **Teknik Pengumpulan Data** Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tahapan sebagai berikut:

a). **Tahap Persiapan** Sebelum melakukan penelitian, tahap awal yang dilakukan adalah survei awal lokasi penelitian yakni kantor Dinas Kesehatan di Kabupaten Gorontalo. Survei awal dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk memperoleh data terkait

anak stunting dan non stunting di Kabupaten Gorontalo.b).**Tahap Pelaksanaan** penelitian meliputi pengumpulan data di lapangan yang dilakukan di desa Tualango,Lauwonu, Tenggela, Tabumela, Ilotidea, Tilote dan Tinelu kecamatan Tilango yang berada di Kabupaten Gorontalo. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui pengambilan darah dan pengambilan rambut pada responden terpilih. C)**Pengolahan data** menggunakan uji laboratorium kesda dan uji laboratorium prodia gorontalo **Hasil dan Kesimpulan** : 1. Terdapat perbedaan signifikan terhadap kadar zinc pada anak stunting dan non stunting yang ada di Kecamatan Tilango. 2. Tidak Terdapat perbedaan signifikan terhadap kadar Hemoglobin pada anak stunting dan non stunting yang ada di Kecamatan Tilango Kabupaten Gorontalo. 3. Terdapat pengaruh zink terhadap kejadian stunting pada anak yang ada di kecamatan Tilango Kabupaten Gorontalo. 4. Terdapat pengaruh Hemoglobin terhadap kejadian stunting pada anak yang ada di kecamatan Tilango Kabupaten Gorontalo.

Kata Kunci : Kadar zink dan Hemoglobin pada anak stunting, Kabupaten Gorontalo

ABSTRACT

ZIHAN S. ZAKARIA, 202. Study of Zinc Levels and Hemoglobin Levels of Stunting and Non Stunting Toddlers at Tilango Health Center, Gorontalo Regency. Thesis. Master of Population and Environment Study Program, State University of Gorontalo. . Supervisor (I) Prof. Dr. Margaretha Solang, M.Si and (II) Dr. Dewi Wahyuni K. Baderan, M. Si

The aims of this study were: 1) To analyze the levels of zinc and Hb in stunted and non-stunted children. 2) To analyze the relationship between zinc and Hb levels in stunting sufferers. 3) To obtain policy recommendations related to the handling of stunting under-fives encountered in Gorontalo district based on zinc and Hb levels. **Research Methods:** This research is an observational analytic study using a case control design where the population in this study is divided into two, namely the population of children under five years of age 0-59 months suffering from stunting and non-stunting. The variables in this study are the dependent and independent variables. The dependent variable (independent) was the zinc level in hair and the zinc level in Hb, while the independent variable (bound) was stunting. **Data Analysis:** 1) Univariate analysis was conducted to describe the frequency distribution of each variable, both independent and dependent variables. The data analysis technique used in this study uses simple statistical calculations, namely percentages or proportions. 2). Bivariate analysis used to see differences in serum zinc levels in stunted and non-stunted children used a simple statistical analysis test using the chi-square test. **Data Collection Techniques** Data collection techniques in this study were carried out in the

following stages: a). Preparation Phase Before conducting the research, the initial stage carried out was an initial survey of the research location, namely the Office of Health in Gorontalo Regency. The initial survey was conducted with the aim of obtaining data related to stunting and non-stunting children in Gorontalo Regency.

b). The implementation stage of the research included data collection in the field which was carried out in the villages of Tualango, Lauwону, Tenggela, Tabumela, Ilotidea, Tilote and Tinelo, Tilango sub-districts located in Gorontalo Regency. Data was collected through blood and hair collection on selected respondents. C) Data processing using Kesda laboratory test and Gorontalo Prodia laboratory test.

Results and Conclusions: 1. There is a significant difference in zinc levels in stunted and non-stunted children in Tilango District. 2. There is no significant difference in hemoglobin levels in stunted and non-stunted children in Tilango District, Gorontalo Regency. 3. There is an effect of zinc on the incidence of stunting in children in the Tilango sub-district, Gorontalo Regency. 4. There is an effect of Hemoglobin on the incidence of stunting in children in the Tilango sub-district, Gorontalo Regency.

Keywords: levels of zinc and hemoglobin in stunted children, Gorontalo Regency