

THE RISK OF GROWTH DISORDERS IN BABIES AGED 7-12 MONTHS IN THE BARABARAYA HEALTH CENTER WORKING AREA

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BACKGROUND:

Increased body weight is an indicator of a baby's health that can be used as a benchmark for a baby's growth. A child's growth is greatly influenced by various factors. Nutrition is one of the basic needs of every creature to survive, to develop and to live a productive life. A baby needs adequate nutrition, so that it can ensure optimal growth. The aim of this study was to analyze the risk of growth disorders in babies aged 7-12 months in the Bababaraya Health Center working area.

METHOD:

The type of research used is analytical observational research with a case control study design. The population in this research were mothers who had babies aged 7-12 months who were in the working area of the Barabaraya health center with a total sample of 30 cases and 30 cases with varying genders of the babies. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling. Data collection techniques by measuring maternal characteristics (age, education, occupation, education level and family income), LBW, breastfeeding patterns, parenting patterns and food intake through interview techniques using questionnaires (Parenting Style Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ to measure parenting patterns) and (1x24 hour food recall to measure food intake)

RESULTS & DISCUSSION:

The results showed that ANC risk analysis (OR=12.429 at 95% CI = 1.461 – 105.737); Permissive parenting patterns (OR=1.313 at 95% CI=0.472–3.653), food intake (protein OR=1.306 at 95% CI (0.010 – 0.238) and carbohydrates OR=1.529 at 95% CI (0.536 – 4.361) can increase the occurrence of growth disorders in babies and this shows that there is no significant relationship. The results of the analysis for parity (OR=0.868; 95% CI= 0.306–2.461), parenting patterns (democratically OR=0.571 at 95% CI=0.201– 1.624; authoritarian with OR=0.550 at 95% CI=0.2157–1.931), breastfeeding pattern (OR=0.669; 95% CI=0.242–1.852), food intake (energy = OR=0.048; 95% CI=0.010–0.238), fat OR=0.400; 95% CI=0.118–1.360) this illustrates that parity, breastfeeding patterns, parenting patterns (democratic and authoritarian), food intake (energy and fat) are protective factors against impaired baby growth and This does not have a meaningful relationship.

CONCLUSION:

The conclusion of this study is that ANC, permissive parenting patterns, intake of food sources of protein and carbohydrates are risk factors for growth disorders in babies.

KEYWORDS: Parenting patterns, Food intake, Growth disorders