ABSTRACT

NOVI LUSIYANA. Maternal Nutrition Knowledge and Nutrition Behavior Aware Family Relation to nutritional status of children in the Village Paberasan Sumenep. Supervised by YEKTI HARTATI EFFENDI and MIRA DEWI

The purpose of this research is to study the link between maternal nutrition knowledge, attitudes toward nutrition conscious family nutritional status of children. The design of this study is cross sectional study. Research sites in the village of Paberasan, Sumenep conducted in the month from February to June 2011.

The results of this study were mostly (72.7%) samples had a per capita family income >Rp213,383 is non-poor families. For 63.6% of samples included in the family of small (≤4 family members). The majority (20%) infants were within 25-36 months of age with the female sex. Based on the characteristics of the toddler’s mother, the average age of mothers was 30.2 years with a standard deviation of 6.29. Most (38.2%) mothers were primary school graduates, and most (61.8%) mothers choose not to work. Maternal nutrition knowledge largely included in either category and were respectively 34.5% and 30.9%, there are still women who have low knowledge of nutrition. Most (76.4%) samples had a family behaviors aware of good nutrition, 23.6% were categorized as examples, and there are no families with nutrition conscious behavior of a low family.

Based on the index BB/U, the majority (87.3%) infants, including good nutritional status. There are still 10.9% the nutritional status of infants who have less and 1.8% of infants who have poor nutritional status. Based on the index TB/U, 36.4% have children under five who included the nutritional status of normal and contained 29.1% including the nutritional status of infants who are very short and for 32.7% including the short nutritional status. Based on the index BB/TB, the majority (70.9%) infants including nutritional status is normal and there are still 1.8% of the nutritional status of infants who have very thin and 9.09% nutritional status of infants who have thin. There is a real connection between nutritional knowledge of mothers with Kadarzi behavior (p<0.05). This suggests that the better maternal nutritional knowledge it will be better the behavior Kadarzi. There is no relationship between level of maternal nutrition knowledge with the nutritional status of children as measured by using an index BB/U (p=0.40), the index TB/U (p=0.27) and BB/TB (p=0.08). There is no relationship between the behavior Kadarzi the nutritional status of children as measured by using an index BB/U (p=0.89), the index TB/U (p=0.09), and based on the index BB/TB (p=0.79).

There are several other factors that also affect the nutritional status of children that there are infectious diseases, lack of attention to the child’s mother, and children who do not want to eat.

Key words: maternal nutrition knowledge, Nutrition Behavior Aware Family, nutritional status of children.