

GAMBARAN SOSIODEMOGRAFI DAN PERILAKU KESEHATAN GIGI PADA IBU ANAK STUNTING DI KELURAHAN KERSAMENAK PUSKESMAS KAWALU KOTA TASIKMALAYA

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Stunting merupakan permasalahan kesehatan masyarakat global yang masih menjadi perhatian karena berdampak pada pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak. Secara global, lebih dari 140 juta balita mengalami stunting, dengan prevalensi tertinggi berada di kawasan Asia dan Afrika. Di Indonesia, berdasarkan SSGI tahun 2022, prevalensi stunting mencapai 21,6% atau sekitar 21–22 dari 100 balita, mengalami penurunan dari 24,4% pada tahun 2021. Meskipun terjadi penurunan sebesar 2,8 poin persentase, angka tersebut masih berada di atas batas yang ditetapkan WHO yaitu di bawah 20%, sehingga stunting masih menjadi tantangan kesehatan yang membutuhkan upaya pencegahan dan penanganan berkelanjutan. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui gambaran sosiodemografi dan perilaku kesehatan gigi pada ibu anak stunting di Kelurahan Kersamenak Puskesmas Kawalu Kota Tasikmalaya. **Metode:** Deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Jumlah sampel 57 responden dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *purposive sampling*. Alat ukur menggunakan lembar kuesioner sosiodemografi dan lembar kuesioner perilaku kesehatan gigi. **Hasil:** Gambaran sosiodemografi menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar ibu berusia 30–39 tahun (50,9%), berstatus menikah (100%), berpendidikan terakhir SMA/ sederajat (57,9%), bekerja sebagai ibu rumah tangga (96,5%), berpenghasilan Rp1.000.000–Rp2.000.000 per bulan (57,9%), memiliki 2 orang anak (52,6%), serta memiliki jaminan kesehatan BPJS/KIS (79%). Gambaran perilaku kesehatan gigi ibu anak stunting berada dalam kategori kurang 39 orang (68,4%). **Kesimpulan:** Gambaran sosiodemografi ibu anak stunting didominasi oleh kelompok usia produktif, pendidikan menengah, dan ekonomi menengah ke bawah, sedangkan perilaku kesehatan gigi secara umum masih belum optimal dengan mayoritas berada dalam kategori kurang.

Kata kunci : Sosiodemografi, perilaku kesehatan gigi, ibu, anak stunting.

Referensi : 66 (2010-2026)

**SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION AND DENTAL HEALTH
BEHAVIOR OF MOTHERS OF STUNTING CHILDREN IN KELURAHAN
KERSAMENAK PUSKESMAS KAWALU KOTA TASIKMALAYA**

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a global public health problem that continues to be a concern because it affects children's growth and development. Globally, more than 140 million children under five are affected by stunting, with the highest prevalence in Asia and Africa. In Indonesia, based on the 2022 SSGI, the prevalence of stunting reached 21.6%, or about 21–22 out of 100 children under five, showing a decrease from 24.4% in 2021. Although there was a decrease of 2.8 percentage points, this number is still above the WHO's limit of below 20%, so stunting remains a health challenge that requires ongoing prevention and management efforts. **Objective:** To understand the sociodemographic profile and dental health behaviors of mothers of children with stunting in kelurahan kersamenak puskesmas kawalu kota tasikmalaya. **Method:** Quantitative descriptive with a cross-sectional approach. The sample size was 57 respondents using purposive sampling. The measurement tool uses a sociodemographic questionnaire sheet and a dental health behavior questionnaire sheet. **Results:** The sociodemographic overview shows that most mothers were aged 30–39 years (50.9%), married (100%), had a last education level of high school or equivalent (57.9%), worked as housewives (96.5%), earned Rp1,000,000–Rp2,000,000 per month (57.9%), had 2 children (52.6%), and had BPJS/KIS health insurance (79%). The description of mothers' dental health behavior in children with stunting falls into the poor category, with 39 people (68.4%). **Conclusion:** The sociodemographic profile of mothers with stunted children is dominated by the productive age group, middle education, and lower to middle economic status, while overall dental health behavior is still not optimal, with the majority falling into the poor category.

Keywords: Sociodemographic characteristics, oral health behavior, mothers, stunted children.

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