

**HUBUNGAN *EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES* (ECC) DENGAN
STATUS GIZI ANAK BALITA DI POSYANDU DESA
KRAMATJAYA KECAMATAN MALAUSMA
KABUPATEN MAJALENGKA**

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ABSTRAK

Gizi seimbang harus diterapkan sejak anak usia dini karena kelompok ini termasuk kelompok usia penting dan kelompok kritis tumbuh kembang manusia. Data stunting balita tingkat Provinsi Jawa Barat tahun 2021 diperoleh 8,3%. Hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar atau Riskesdas 2018 menyebutkan bahwa 93 persen anak usia dini yakni dalam rentang usia 5-6 tahun, mengalami gigi berlubang. Anak yang kehilangan beberapa giginya tidak dapat makan dengan baik kecuali makanan yang lunak. Maka diindikasikan adanya korelasi antara Kesehatan gigi dan status gizi. **Tujuan penelitian:** Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan *early childhood caries* dengan status gizi anak balita. **Metode:** Metode penelitian yang dilakukan adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan rancangan *Cross Sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sample yaitu dengan *proporsionate clustered random sampling*, dimana dari jumlah populasi 167 balita didapat 118 balita untuk dijadikan sample. **Hasil:** penelitian menunjukkan ada hubungan *early childhood caries* dengan status gizi anak balita, dengan diperoleh hasil analisa uji *Chi Square* mendapatkan nilai probabilitas (ρ -value) = 0,000 ($< \alpha$: 0,05). **Kesimpulan:** Kesimpulan berdasarkan penelitian tersebut, terdapat hubungan yang kuat antara *early childhood caries* dan status gizi anak balita.

Kata kunci :

Karies gigi, status gizi

**RELATIONSHIP WITH EARLY CHILDHOOD CARIES (ECC).
NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN IN VILLAGE POSYANDU
KRAMATJAYA DISTRICT MALAUSMA
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ABSTRACT

Balanced nutrition must be applied from early childhood because this group includes important age groups and critical groups for human development. Data on stunting for toddlers at the West Java Province level in 2021 obtained 8.3%. The results of the 2018 Basic Health Research or Riskesdas stated that 93 percent of early childhood, namely in the age range of 5-6 years, had cavities. A child who has lost some of his teeth cannot eat well except for soft foods. So it is indicated that there is a correlation between dental health and nutritional status. Research **objective:** The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between early childhood caries and the nutritional status of children under five. **Method:** The research method used was descriptive research with a cross sectional design. The sampling technique is proportional clustered random sampling, where from a total population of 167 toddlers, 118 toddlers are obtained as samples. **Results:** the study showed that there was a relationship between early childhood caries and the nutritional status of children under five, with the results of the Chi Square test analysis obtaining a probability value (ρ -value) = 0.000 ($< \alpha$: 0.05). **Conclusion:** Based on this research, there is a strong relationship between early childhood caries and the nutritional status of children under five.

Key word:

nutritional status, dental caries