

HUBUNGAN PARENTAL FEEDING STYLE DAN PICKY EATING BEHAVIOR TERHADAP KEJADIAN STUNTING DI WILAYAH KERJA DINAS KESEHATAN KOTA SUNGAI PENUH

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Article Info	ABSTRAK
<p>Article History: Received 16/02/2026. Revised - Accepted 10/03/2026.</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: Stunting Parental Feeding Style Picky Eating Behavior Child Nutrition Toddler Health</p>	<p>Berdasarkan Survey Status Gizi Indonesia (SSGI) tahun 2022, prevalensi stunting di Indonesia diangka 21,6%, jumlah ini menurun dibandingkan dengan sebelumnya yaitu 24,4%. Provinsi Jambi menempati urutan ke 28 dengan prevalensi Balita stunting sebanyak 18%. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan parental feeding style dan picky eating behavior terhadap kejadian stunting di Kota Sungai Penuh. Jenis penelitian ini kuantitatif bersifat analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional study. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah Total Sampling yaitu sebanyak 31 responden. Penelitian dilakukan di Wilayah Kerja Dinas Kesehatan Kota Sungai Penuh. Didapatkan hasil bahwa lebih dari separuh 22 (71,0%) responden dengan kejadian stunting sangat pendek, lebih dari separuh 19 (61,3%) responden dengan parental feeding style rendah dengan hasil uji statistic (Chi Square) diperoleh p value 0,001 dan lebih dari separuh 22 (71,0%) responden dengan picky eating behavior dengan hasil uji statistic (Chi Square) diperoleh p value 0,012. Kesimpulan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan parental feeding style dan picky eating behavior terhadap kejadian stunting di Wilayah Kerja Dinas Kesehatan Kota Sungai Penuh. Saran peneliti dari hasil penelitian agar dapat diterapkan dalam praktek keperawatan sehari-hari seperti memberikan penyuluhan mengenai parental feeding style dan picky eating behavior kepada responden, untuk dapat mencegah terjadinya stunting pada anak.</p> <p>ABSTRACT <i>Based on the 2022 Indonesian Nutritional Status Survey (SSGI), the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia was 21.6%, a decrease compared to the previous rate of 24.4%. Jambi Province ranked 28th with a stunting prevalence of 18% among children under five. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between parental feeding style and picky eating behavior and the incidence of stunting in Sungai Penuh City. This study was a quantitative analytical research using a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study consisted of all mothers who had children with stunting cases, totaling 31 respondents, and the sampling technique used was total sampling. The research was conducted in the working area of the Sungai Penuh City Health Office. The results showed that more than half, 22 (71.0%) of the respondents, were categorized as severely stunted. More than half, 19 (61.3%) of respondents had a low parental feeding style, with the statistical test (Chi-Square) resulting in a p-value of 0.001. More than half, 22 (71.0%) of respondents exhibited picky eating behavior, with the statistical test (Chi-Square) resulting in a p-value of 0.012. The conclusion of the study indicates that there is</i></p>

a relationship between parental feeding style and picky eating behavior and the incidence of stunting in the working area of the Sungai Penuh City Health Office. The researchers suggest that the findings can be applied in daily nursing practice, such as providing education about parental feeding style and picky eating behavior to respondents in order to prevent stunting in children

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