

## Factors associated with stunting among children aged 0-24 months in Kecupak, Pakpak Bharat district, North Sumatra: a case-control study

**Authors:****Donal Nababan<sup>1</sup>****Rizabuana<sup>2</sup>****Evawani Aritonang<sup>3</sup> and****Wirsal Hasan<sup>4</sup>****Institution:**

1. Doctoral Student, Faculty of Public Health, University of North Sumatra, Indonesia.

2. Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of North Sumatra, Indonesia.

3. Lecturer, Faculty of Public Health, University of North Sumatra, Indonesia.

4. Lecturer, Faculty of Public Health, University of North Sumatra, Indonesia.

**Corresponding author:****Donal Nababan****ABSTRACT:**

Stunting is a major public health problem in Indonesia. Prevalence of severe stunting in Pakpak Bharat was 35.3%, the most highest prevalence after Langkat district. Pakpak Bharat District is the district formed in 2003 as a result of the expansion of the Dairi district, has 8 villages. One of them is the Pergetteng-getteng Sengkut districts and has five villages. Kecupak is the capital city of Pergetteng-getteng Sengkut districts with a population of 4.201 peoples and stunting prevalence in the region is 35.3%.

The purpose of this article is to determine factors associated with stunting among children aged 0-24 months in Kecupak, Pakpak Bharat District, North Sumatra. Sample size was calculated using formula of sample size with case control design, by assuming the odds ratio is two, it gave maximum sample size, 95% CI, 80% power, case to control ratio of 1:1. The total sample size was 140 (70 cases and 70 controls). The data have been collected and processed statistically and analyzed using bivariate analysis.

The results based on the analysis of all the independent variables with the dependent variable (stunting), have discovered the value of  $p = <0.05$ , it means that there is a relationship between access to improve toilet, birth weigh, mother's education, and the habit of consuming leaf torbanguns to stop stunting. Prevention and controlling of stunting needs a coordinated multi-sectoral and all relevant sectors. Intervention is needed using local food based to improve nutritional status of children aged 0-24 moths.

**Keywords:**

Stunting, factors, kecupak.