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**RISK FACTORS INCIDENT OF LESS ENERGY PROTEIN (PEM) TO CHILDREN
(> 2-5 YEARS) IN WORKING AREA OF HEALTH CARE OF SEI AUR DISTRICT
OF WEST PASAMAN 2012**

viii + 86 pages, 22 tables, 12 drawings, 9 attachments

ABSTRACT

Indonesia still face the problem of Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM), nutritional anemia, IDD and VAD. At this time the prevalence of PEM continues to rise and form of malnutrition especially in children under five years. PEM is a problem with the consumption of nutritional foods that do not contain sufficient energy and protein as well as health problems. The objective of this study is to determine the risk factors of Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM) in infants (> 2-5 years).

The study design was a case control with a sample of 72 people, the comparison of cases and controls 1: 1. Data collection is purposive sampling of cases and controls selected from neighbors and is carried by mosquitoes pattern starting from the immediately adjacent neighbors with this case by matching age and socio-economic. The analysis used univariate, bivariate and multivariate.

The results of the analysis there are four variables were significantly associated (<0.05) with the incidence of PEM are energy intake (OR = 3.314), protein intake (OR = 3.353), maternal age (OR = 4.429) and number of children (OR = 3.182) . Based on multivariate analysis, variables that greatly affect the prevalence of PEM in infants is protein intake.

The results suggest a need to be aware of family counseling on nutrition to improve the knowledge society, especially mothers, the supply of food for children can pay attention to aspects of nutrition, balanced diet, parenting, and child care in order to prevent the occurrence of PEM in infants.

Bibliography: 44 (1986-2009)

Key : risk factors for the incidence of PEM, infants, protein intake