

SURAT TUGAS
Nomor: 233-R/UNTAR/Pengabdian/X/2021

Rektor Universitas Tarumanagara, dengan ini menugaskan kepada saudara:

HERWANTO, dr., Sp.A.

Untuk melaksanakan kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat dengan data sebagai berikut:

Judul : Orientasi Tim Penanganan Stunting Terintegrasi
Mitra : Suku Dinas Kesehatan Kota Jakarta Barat
Periode : 11 - 12 Oktober 2021
URL Repository :

Demikian Surat Tugas ini dibuat, untuk dilaksanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya dan melaporkan hasil penugasan tersebut kepada Rektor Universitas Tarumanagara

07 Oktober 2021

Rektor



Prof. Dr. Ir. AGUSTINUS PURNA IRAWAN

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Tatalaksana Kasus

Stunting

HERWANTO

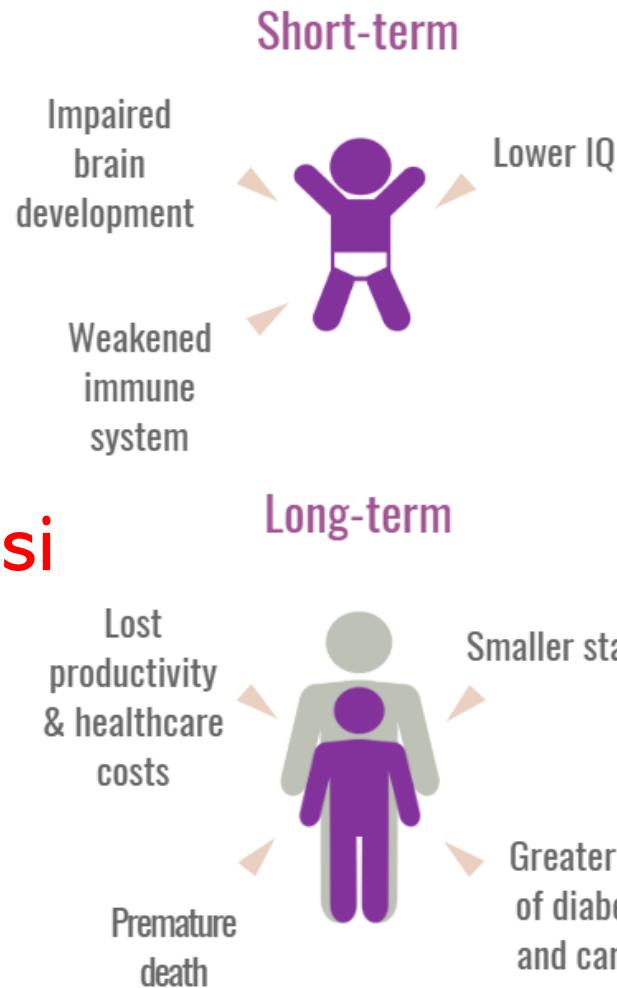


TARGET 1: 40% REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER-5 WHO ARE STUNTED

APA ITU STUNTING?

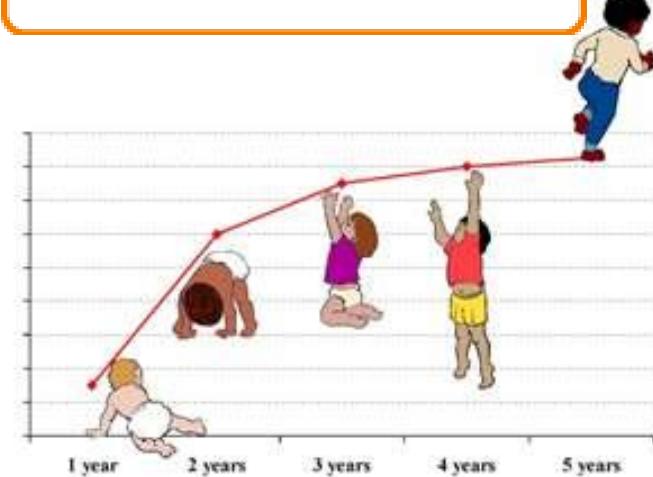
Perawakan pendek yang disebabkan oleh kekurangan gizi jangka panjang atau malnutrisi kronik **Asupan nutrisi yang tidak optimal atau,**

Kebutuhan nutrisi yang meningkat akibat kondisi kesehatan suboptimal akibat



STOP stunting

Improving Child Feeding,
Women's Nutrition,
and Household Sanitation
in South Asia

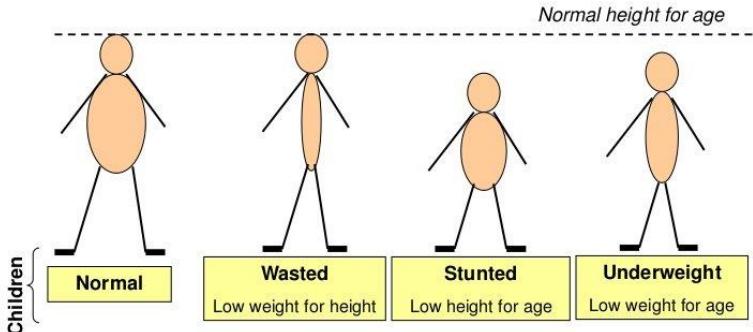


END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

STUNTED/STUNTING?



Different Types of Childhood Malnutrition





Consequences

Concurrent problems & short-term consequences

| <u>Health</u> | <u>Developmental</u> | <u>Economic</u> |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| ↑Mortality ↑Morbidity | ↓Cognitive, motor, and language development | ↑Health expenditures ↑Opportunity costs for care of sick child |

Long-term consequences

| <u>Health</u> | <u>Developmental</u> | <u>Economic</u> |
|---|--|--|
| ↓Adult stature ↑Obesity and associated co- morbidity ↓ Reproductive health | ↓School performance ↓ Learning capacity Unachieved potential | ↓ Work capacity ↓ Work productivity |

Stunted Growth and Development

Causes

Household and family factors

| <u>Maternal factors</u> | <u>Home environment</u> |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor nutrition during pre-conception, pregnancy and lactation Short maternal stature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infection Adolescent pregnancy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental health IUGR and preterm birth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short birth spacing Hypertension | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate child stimulation and activity Poor care practices Inadequate sanitation and water supply Food insecurity Inappropriate intra-household food allocation |

Inadequate Complementary Feeding

| <u>Poor quality foods</u> | <u>Inadequate practices</u> | <u>Food and watersafety</u> |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor micronutrient quality Low dietary diversity and intake of animal-source foods Anti-nutrient content Low energy content of complementary foods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrequent feeding Inadequate feeding during and after illness Thin food consistency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeding insufficient quantities Non-responsive feeding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contaminated food and water Poor hygiene practices Unsafe storage and preparation of foods |

Breastfeeding

| <u>Inadequate practices</u> |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed initiation Non-exclusive breastfeeding Early cessation of breastfeeding |

Infection

| <u>Clinical and subclinical infection</u> |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enteric infection: Diarrhoeal disease, environmental enteropathy, helminths Respiratory infections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaria Reduced appetite due to infection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflammation |

Context

Community and societal factors

| <u>Political economy</u> | <u>Health and Healthcare</u> | <u>Education</u> | <u>Society and Culture</u> | <u>Agriculture and Food Systems</u> | <u>Water, Sanitation and Environment</u> |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food prices and trade policy Marketing regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political stability Poverty, income and wealth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial services Employment and livelihoods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to healthcare Qualified healthcare providers Availability of supplies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure Health care systems and policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to quality education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualified teachers Qualified health educators Infrastructure (schools and training institutions) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beliefs and norms Social support networks Child caregivers (parental and non-parental) Women's status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food production and processing Availability of micronutrient-rich foods Food safety and quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and sanitation infrastructure and services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change Urbanization Natural and manmade disasters |



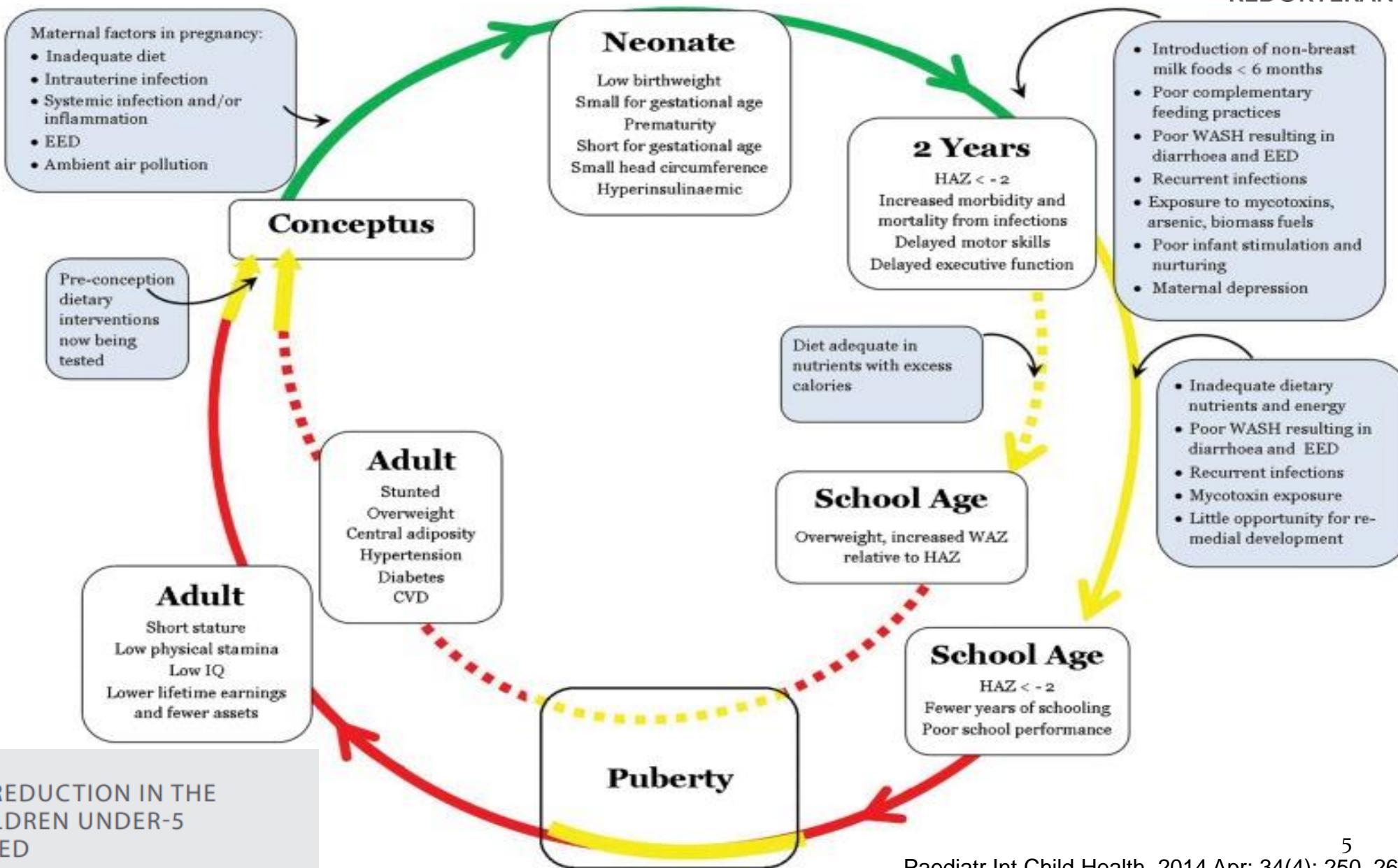
Sindrom Stunting



GLOBAL TARGETS²⁰²⁵



TARGET 1: 40% REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER-5 WHO ARE STUNTED



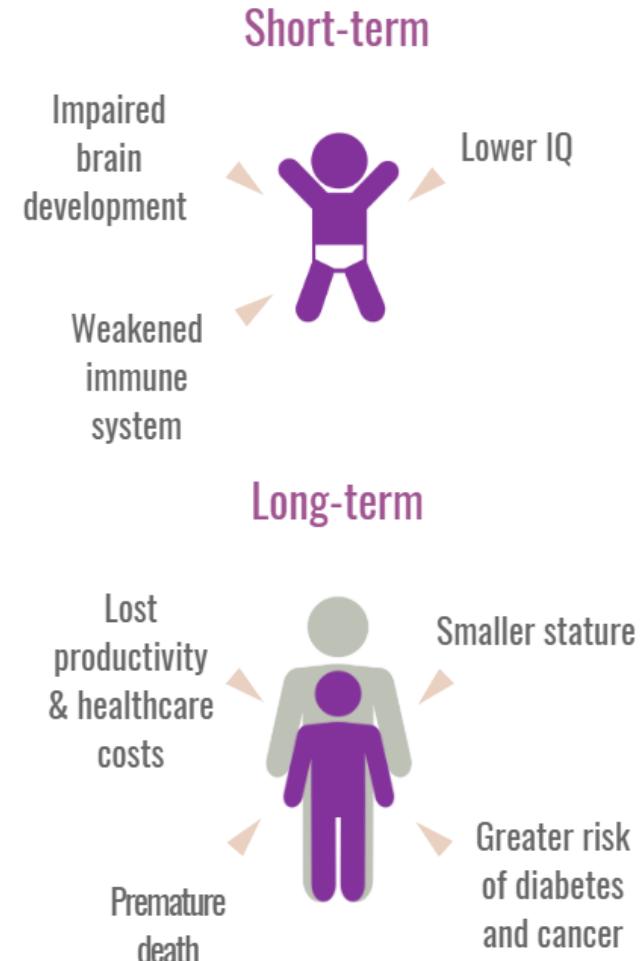
Dampak Stunting

Dampak Jangka Pendek:

- a. Peningkatan kejadian kesakitan dan kematian
- b. Perkembangan kognitif, motorik, dan verbal pada anak tidak optimal
- c. Peningkatan biaya kesehatan.

Dampak Jangka Panjang:

- a. Postur tubuh yang tidak optimal saat dewasa
- b. Meningkatnya risiko obesitas dan penyakit lainnya
- c. Menurunnya kesehatan reproduksi
- d. Kapasitas belajar dan performa yang kurang optimal saat masa sekolah
- e. Produktivitas dan kapasitas kerja yang tidak optimal.

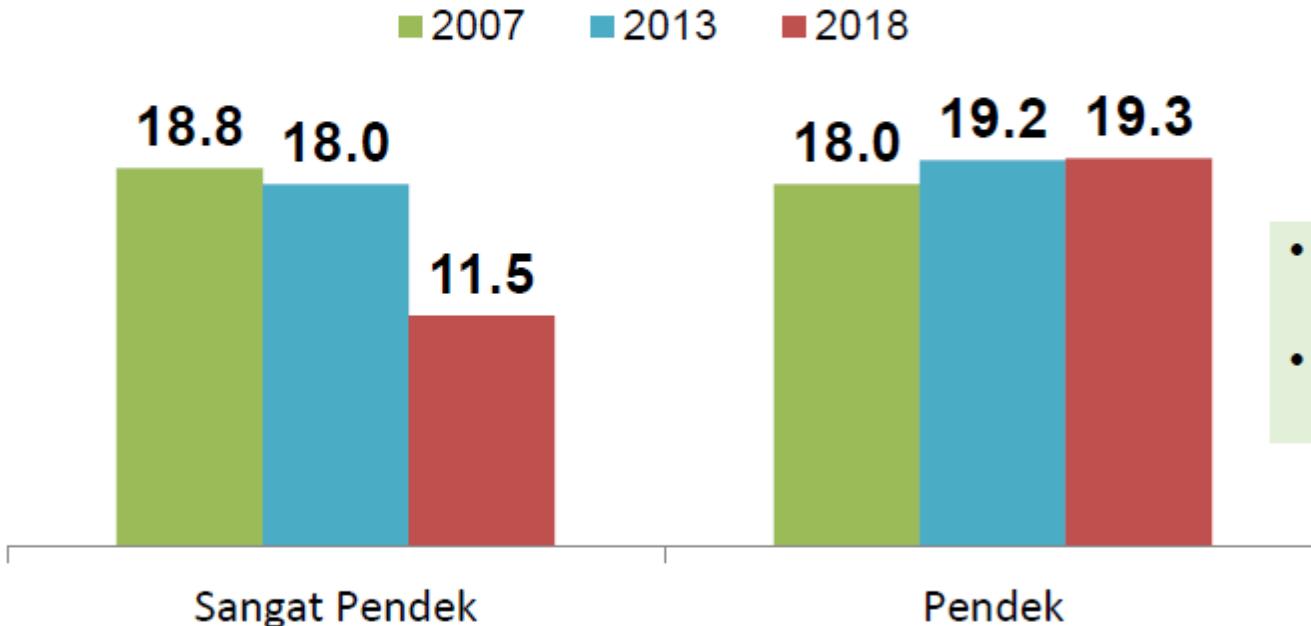
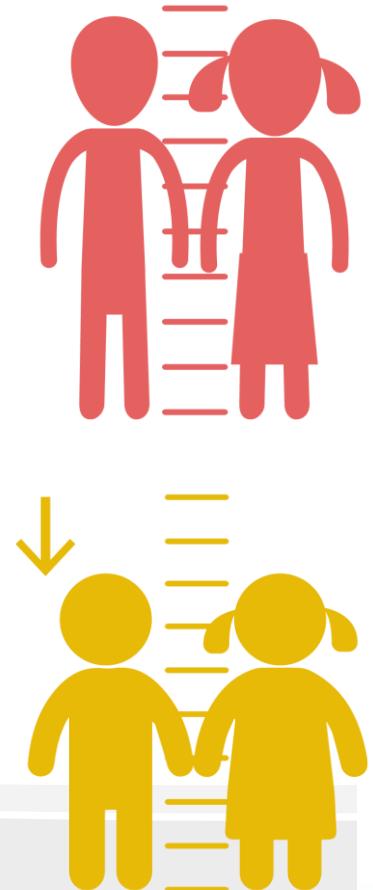




KEMENTERIAN
KESEHATAN
REPUBLIK
INDONESIA

RISKESDAS
2018

PROPORSI STATUS GIZI SANGAT PENDEK DAN PENDEK PADA BALITA, 2007-2018



- 2013: Sangat pendek dan pendek 37.2%
- 2018: Sangat pendek dan pendek 30.8%

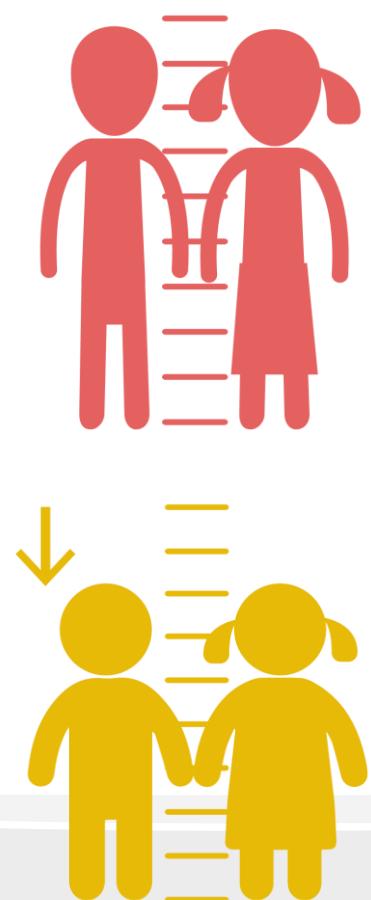
Balita gizi sangat pendek dan pendek

Riskesdas 2018
30.8% (balita)

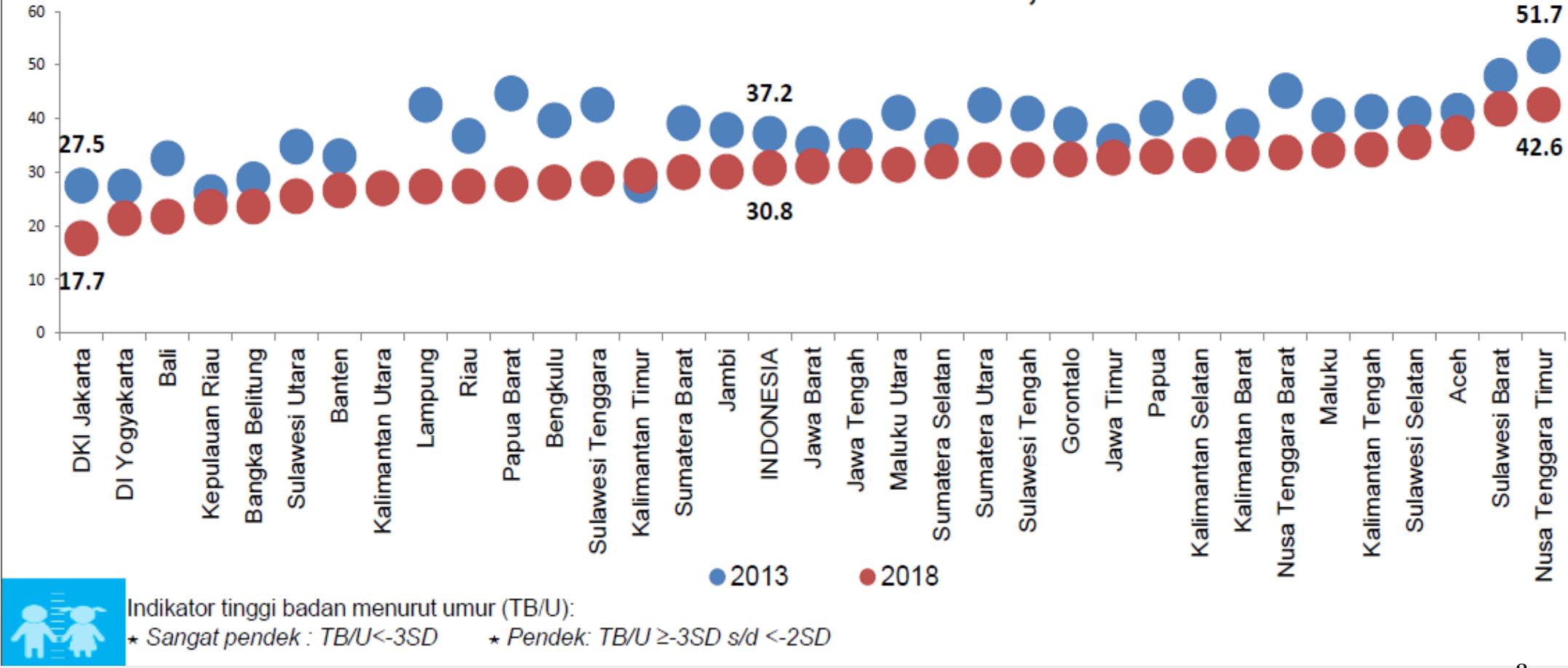
VS

Target RPJMN 2019
28% (baduta)

Riset Kesehatan Dasar



PROPORSI STATUS GIZI SANGAT PENDEK DAN PENDEK PADA BALITA MENURUT PROVINSI, 2013-2018



Tinggi Badan

Usia

0-12 bulan
1-3 tahun
3-6 tahun
6-18 tahun

Jadwal pemantauan

Setiap 1 bulan
Setiap 3 bulan
Setiap 6 bulan
Setiap 1 tahun



Getty Images

Pantau Tinggi Badan



Usia

Intrauterin

0 - 12 bulan
1 - 2 tahun
2 - 5 tahun

Prapubertas
Pubertas

Kecepatan pertumbuhan (cm/tahun)

60 - 100

23 - 27

10 - 14

6 - 7

5 - 5,5

Perempuan : 8-12

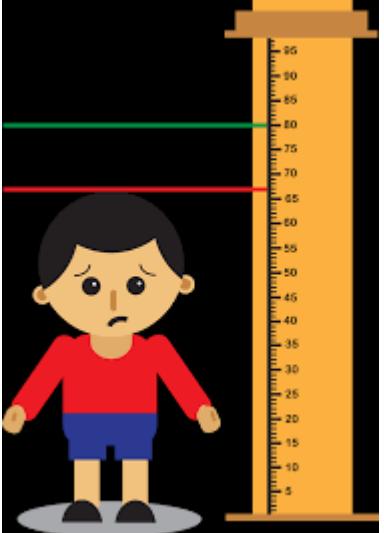
Laki-laki : 10-14

Potensi
Tinggi
Genetik



Sumber: Nwosu, BU, dkk. Am Fam Physician 2008.

Tatalaksana Stunting



PROMOTIF

PREVENTIF

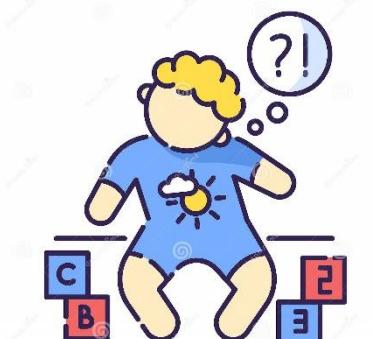
STUNTING

KURATIF

REHABILITATIF



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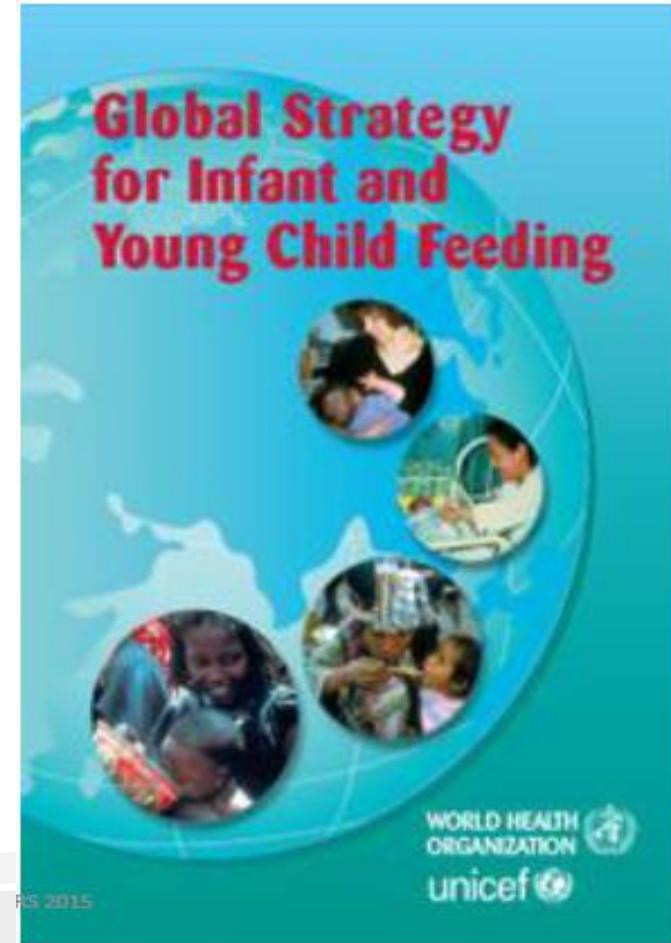


© dreamstime.com

ID 101706650-n-Medienkontakt

Rekomendasi WHO

- 1) Inisiasi Menyusu Dini (<1 Jam Lahir)
- 2) ASI Eksklusif selama 6 bulan
- 3) Makanan pendamping ASI diberikan di usia 6 bulan sambil melanjutkan pemberian ASI
- 4) Berikan MPASI
 - Tepat waktu
 - Kandungan nutrisi cukup & seimbang
 - Aman
 - Diberikan dengan cara yang benar





Upaya Penurunan Prevalensi Stunting

1. Ibu Hamil dan Bersalin
 - a. Intervensi pada 1.000 hari pertama kehidupan
 - b. Mengupayakan jaminan mutu *ante natal care* (ANC) terpadu
 - c. Meningkatkan persalinan di fasilitas kesehatan
 - d. Menyelenggarakan program pemberian makanan tinggi kalori, protein, dan mikronutrien
 - e. Deteksi dini penyakit (menular dan tidak menular)
 - f. Pemberantasan kecacingan
 - g. Meningkatkan transformasi Kartu Menuju Sehat (KMS) ke dalam Buku KIA
 - h. Menyelenggarakan konseling Inisiasi Menyusu Dini (IMD) dan ASI eksklusif
 - i. Penyuluhan dan pelayanan KB.

PERMENKES No 39 Tahun 2016



2. Balita

- a. Pemantauan pertumbuhan balita
- b. Menyelenggarakan Pemberian Makanan Tambahan (PMT) untuk balita
- c. Menyelenggarakan stimulasi dini perkembangan anak
- d. Memberikan pelayanan kesehatan yang optimal

3. Anak Usia Sekolah

- a. Melakukan revitalisasi Usaha Kesehatan Sekolah (UKS);
- b. Menguatkan kelembagaan Tim Pembina UKS;
- c. Menyelenggarakan Program Gizi Anak Sekolah (PROGAS); dan
- d. Memberlakukan sekolah sebagai kawasan bebas rokok dan narkoba

PERMENKES No 39 Tahun 2016



4. Remaja

- a. Meningkatkan penyuluhan untuk perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat (PHBS), pola gizi seimbang, tidak merokok, dan mengonsumsi narkoba; dan
- b. Pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi.

5. Dewasa Muda

- a. Penyuluhan dan pelayanan keluarga berencana (KB);
- b. Deteksi dini penyakit (menular dan tidak menular); dan
- c. Meningkatkan penyuluhan untuk PHBS, pola gizi seimbang, tidak merokok/mengonsumsi narkoba.

H

E

A

L

T

H

Y

Bayi Baru
Lahir

Bayi 6 bulan

Bayi 6 bulan
– 1 tahun

Balita

Remaja

ASI

MPASI (mulai dengan makanan lunak, menu bervariasi, porsi tambah bertahap) + ASI

MPASI (bubur saring halus → bubur saring kasar → bubur tanpa saring → nasi tim → nasi biasa) + ASI

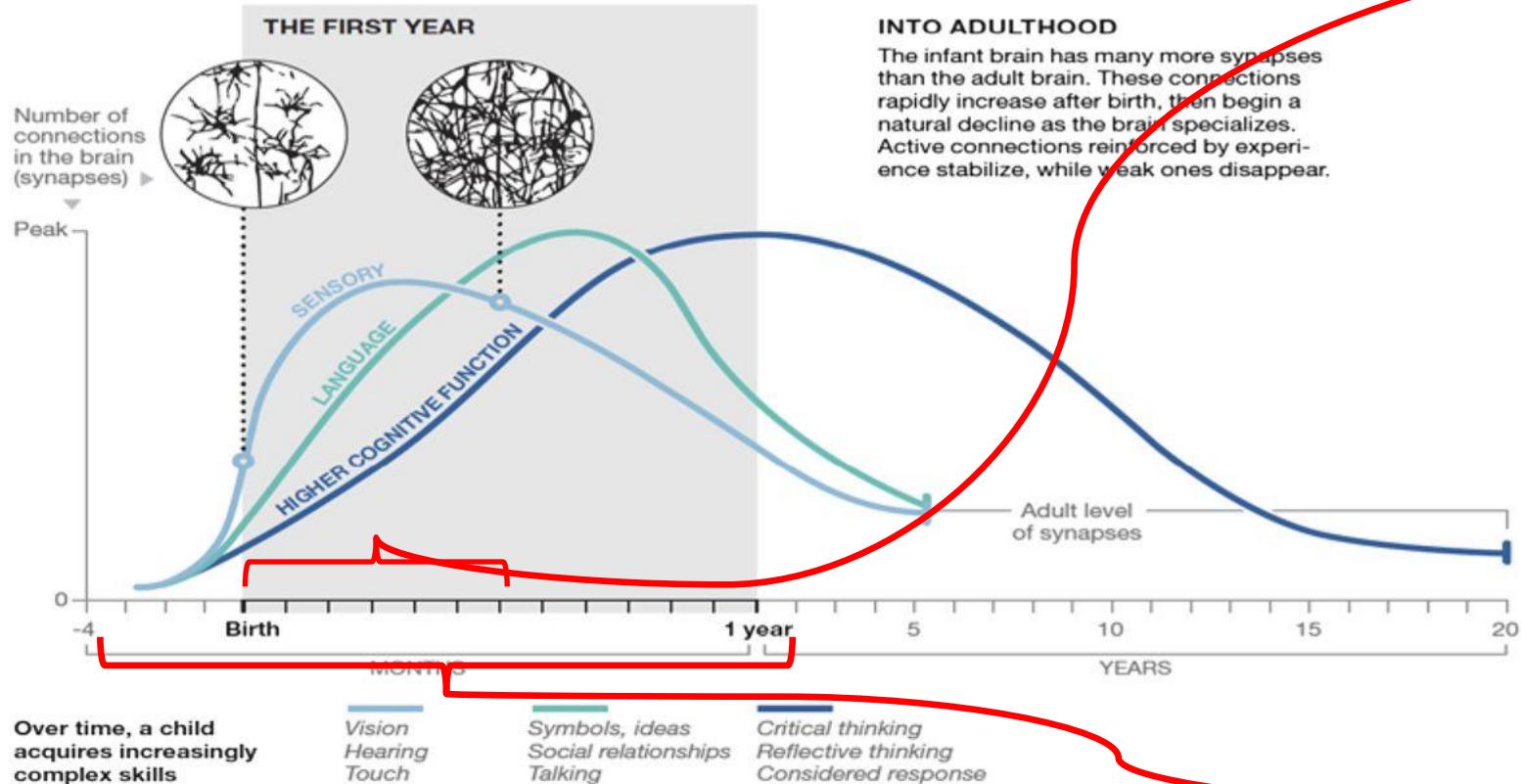
Makanan Keluarga (Bergizi, Sehat dan Seimbang)

Makanan Keluarga (Bergizi, Sehat dan Seimbang)

ASI EKSKLUSIF & STUNTING

THE NEURAL NETWORK

The brain begins developing in the womb and achieves dramatic levels of growth during the first few years of life. During this time positive experiences contribute to building a strong brain architecture.



ASI
EKSKLUSIF



1000
HARI
PERIODE
EMAS

ASI DAN TUMBUH KEMBANG



Pertumbuhan dan Perkembangan Anak yang optimal memerlukan Dukungan nutrisi dan stimulasi yang



Freepik/pch.vector

ASUH

Kebutuhan

fisik-biomedik

ASIH

Emosi

Kasih Sayang

ASAH

Stimulasi



Makan Sehat, Anak Sehat



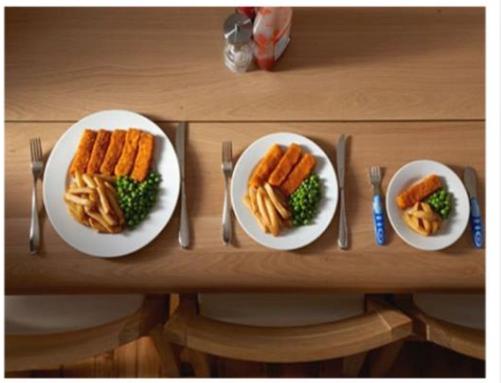
POLA MAKAN :Cara dalam pengaturan Jumlah Makan, Jenis makanan dan Frekuensi Makan

MAKANAN

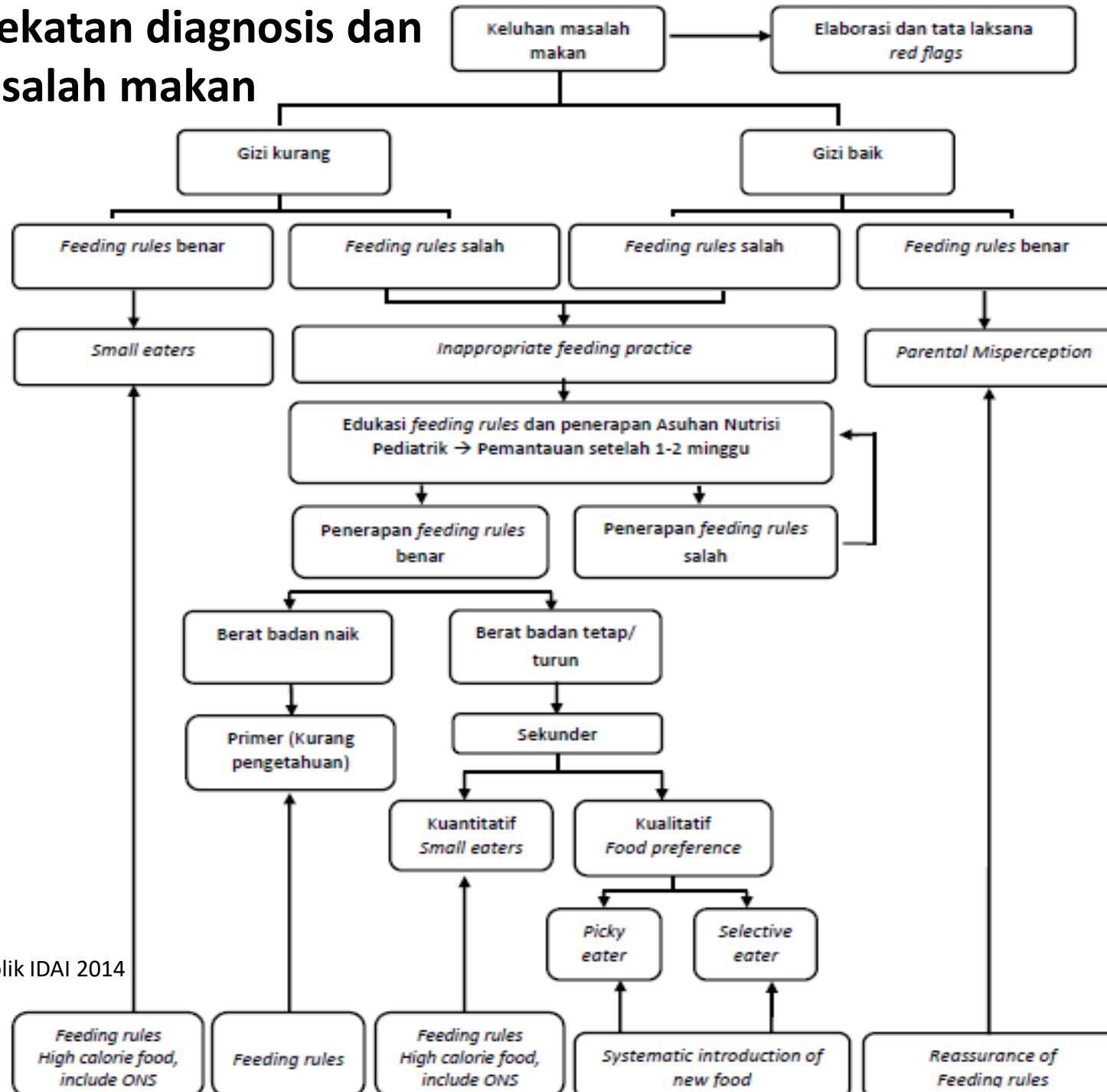
:Zat bergizi yang dimakan atau diminum oleh manusia untuk mempertahankan kehidupan dan pertumbuhannya.

SEHAT

:Keadaan Fisik, mental, Spiritual dan kondisi sosial yang memungkinkan setiap orang hidup secara produktif secara social dan ekonomis

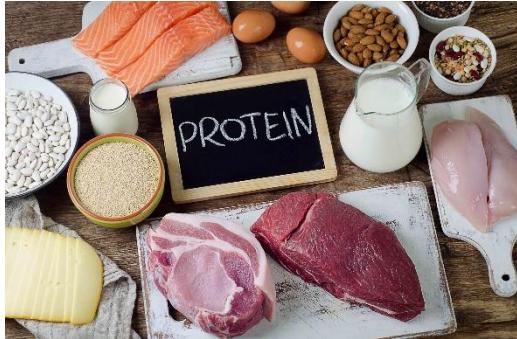
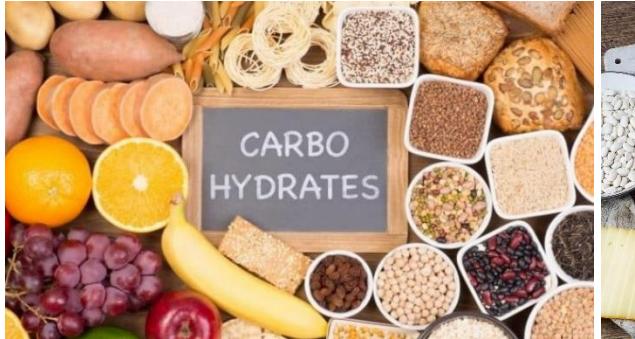


Algoritma pendekatan diagnosis dan tata laksana masalah makan



Makanan Bergizi, Sehat dan Seimbang

- Karbohidrat
- Protein
- Lemak
- Serat
- Mineral
- Vitamin
- Air
- Probiotik
- Prebiotik



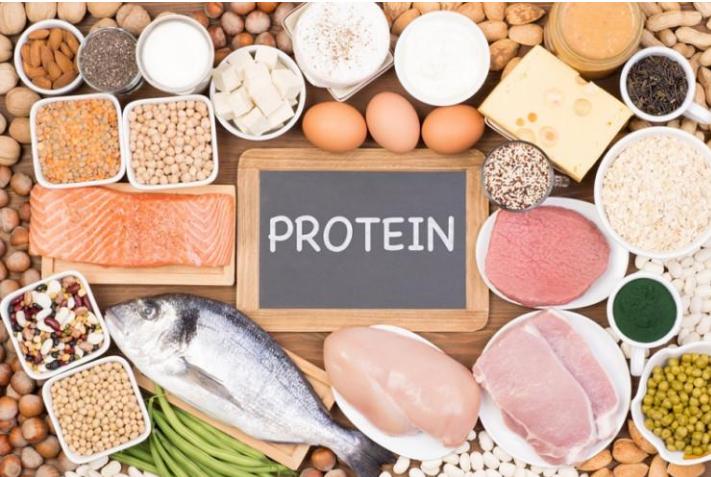
HEALTHY FOOD VITAMIN CHART

| | |
|---|---|
| VITAMIN A (FAT SOLUBLE) FOR Normal Growth and Development, Normal Night Vision & Healthy Eye-sight, Antiseptic. Deficiency leads to : Retinopathy, Dry Eyes, Dry Skin, Colds, Bronchitis. | Egg Butter Papaya Carrot Milk Liver Lettuce |
| VITAMIN B1 (VITAMIN F3 - WATER SOLUBLE) FOR Growth, Healthy Hair, Nerve Impulses, Function, Nerve and Muscle Function. Deficiency leads to : Beriberi, Nerve Degeneration, Paralysis, Irritability, Deficiency Cardiacopathy. | Pear Meat Potato Soya-beans Milk Wholegrain Cereals |
| VITAMIN B2 (VITAMIN G1 - WATER SOLUBLE) FOR Growth, Healthy Skin, Mouth & Eyes. Deficiency leads to : Beriberi, Nerve Degeneration, Paralysis, Keratitis, Bronchitis, Tongue, Paroxysms, Soreness. | Green Vegetables Custard-Apple Meat Cheese Soya-beans Milk |
| VITAMIN B (P.P. FACTOR - WATER SOLUBLE) FOR Proper Cellular Metabolism, Nervous System. Deficiency leads to : Paralysis, Nervousness, Headache, Pains, Diarrhoea. | Tomato Potato Peanut Banana Vegetables |
| VITAMIN B6 (WATER SOLUBLE) FOR Proper Metabolism of Amino Acids, Ammonium, Urea, Creatine, Proper Resistance against Inflammation. | Dry Fruits & Nuts Pea Pulses Fish Meat Milk |
| VITAMIN B12 (WATER SOLUBLE) FOR Red Blood Cells, Red Mucous Membrane, Healthy Nervous Tissue. Deficiency leads to : Pernicious Anemia. | Eggs Meat Liver Cheese Milk |
| VITAMIN C (WATER SOLUBLE) FOR Healthy Gums, Good Skin & Health, Sound Blood Vessels, Proper Resistance against Inflammation, Resistance to Infection. | Guava Tomato Orange Lemon Grapes Elderberry |
| VITAMIN D (FAT SOLUBLE) FOR Proper Utilization of Calcium & Phosphorus, Proper Formation of Bones and Teeth. Deficiency leads to : Rickets, Poor Growth, Weak, Brittle & Bones, Tooth Decay. | Egg Cod-Liver Oil Milk Fish Sunlight |
| VITAMIN E (FAT SOLUBLE) FOR Healthier Skin, Proper Resistance against Inflammation, Proper Utilization of Calcium & Phosphorus. | Banana Green Vegetables Soya-beans Egg Almond Wheat Germ Oil |
| VITAMIN K (FAT SOLUBLE) FOR Normal Blood Coagulation, and Liver Functioning. Deficiency leads to : Haemorrhage. | Tomato Soya-beans Spinach Meat Turnip Lettuce |

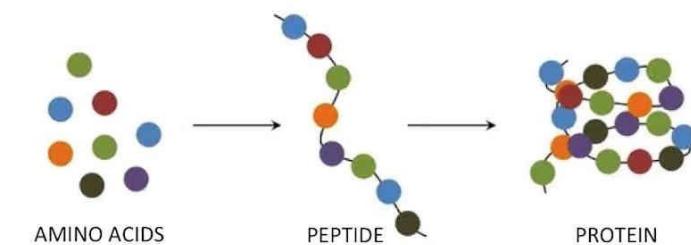
Protein



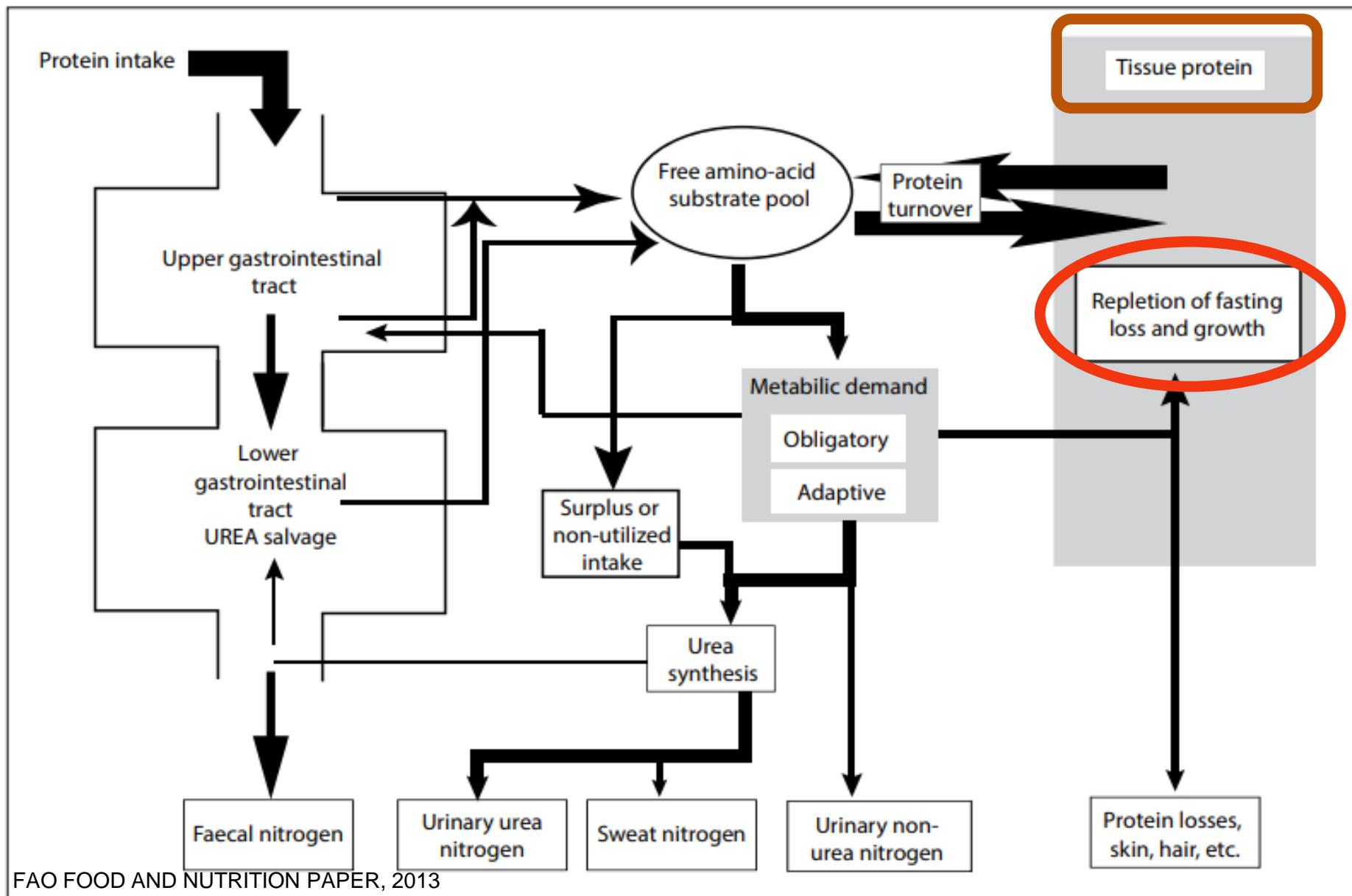
- Zat Pembangun dan pembentuk BioMolekul
- Fungsi: Zat penting pertumbuhan, memperbaiki jaringan tubuh, Sumber energi, proteksi imunitas tubuh, membentuk enzim dan hormon
- Sumber: Daging, Ikan, Ayam, Telur, Kedelai, tahu, tempe, susu, Kacang-kacangan, dll



Amino acids and Proteins



Model Metabolisme Protein, WHO/FAO 2007



Kualitas Protein



DIAAS Ratings For Protein Foods

DIAAS

Digestible Indispensable Amino Acid Score

- DIAAS >100: high-quality protein
- DIAAS >75 and <100: good quality protein
- DIAAS <75: low-quality protein

| Animal Protein | DIAAS Protein Quality Score |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Beef | 111 (high quality) |
| Chicken | 108 (high quality) |
| Eggs | 113 (high quality) |
| Milk | 114 (high quality) |
| Milk protein concentrate | 118 (high quality) |
| Whey protein isolate | 109 (high quality) |
| Plant Protein | DIAAS Protein Quality Score |
| Almonds | 40 (low quality) |
| Chickpeas | 83 (medium quality) |
| Lentils (red) | 50 (low quality) |
| Lentils (yellow) | 73 (low quality) |
| Pinto beans | 70 (low quality) |
| Pea protein concentrate | 82 (medium quality) |
| Red kidney beans | 58 (low quality) |
| Soybean | 99.6 (medium quality) |
| Soy protein | 91.5 (medium quality) |
| Tofu | 52 (low quality) |

Food Rules → Terjadwal



- Jadwal Teratur
- Jadwal Terencana
- Pagi, Siang, Malam
- Snack bernutrisi
- Tidak > 30 menit



Contoh Jadwal Makan Anak



Bayi 6 bulan – 1 Tahun

- 06.00 ASI
- 08.00 MPASI (Pagi)
- 10.00 Snack
- 12.00 MPASI (Siang)
- 14.00 ASI
- 16.00 Snack
- 18.00 MPASI (Malam)
- 21.00 ASI
- 21.00-06.00 ASI bila perlu

1 Tahun – 2 Tahun

- 06.00 ASI
- 08.00 Makanan Keluarga
- 10.00 Snack
- 12.00 Makanan Keluarga
- 14.00 ASI
- 16.00 Snack
- 18.00 Makanan Keluarga
- 21.00 ASI

2 Tahun – 5 Tahun

- 07.00 Makanan Keluarga
- 12.00 Makanan Keluarga
- 16.00 Snack
- 18.00 Makanan Keluarga

Pemantauan dan Tujuan



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

BY 2030

Food for EVERYONE all year long

STOP MALNUTRITION

DOUBLE productivity & INCOME of small-scale FOOD PRODUCER

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION SYSTEM

LIMIT EXTREME FOOD PRICE VOLATILITY

More INVESTMENTS & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Rural Infrastructures

Agricultural Research

FAIR WORLD AGRICULTURAL MARKET

Correct and Prevent trade restriction and distortion

Proper Functioning of Food commodity markets

Access to food markets INFORMATION

By 2020 MAINTAIN GENETIC DIVERSITY of SEEDS

Sketchnote by @xLontrax 2016 see more on #Club17Africa CC BY

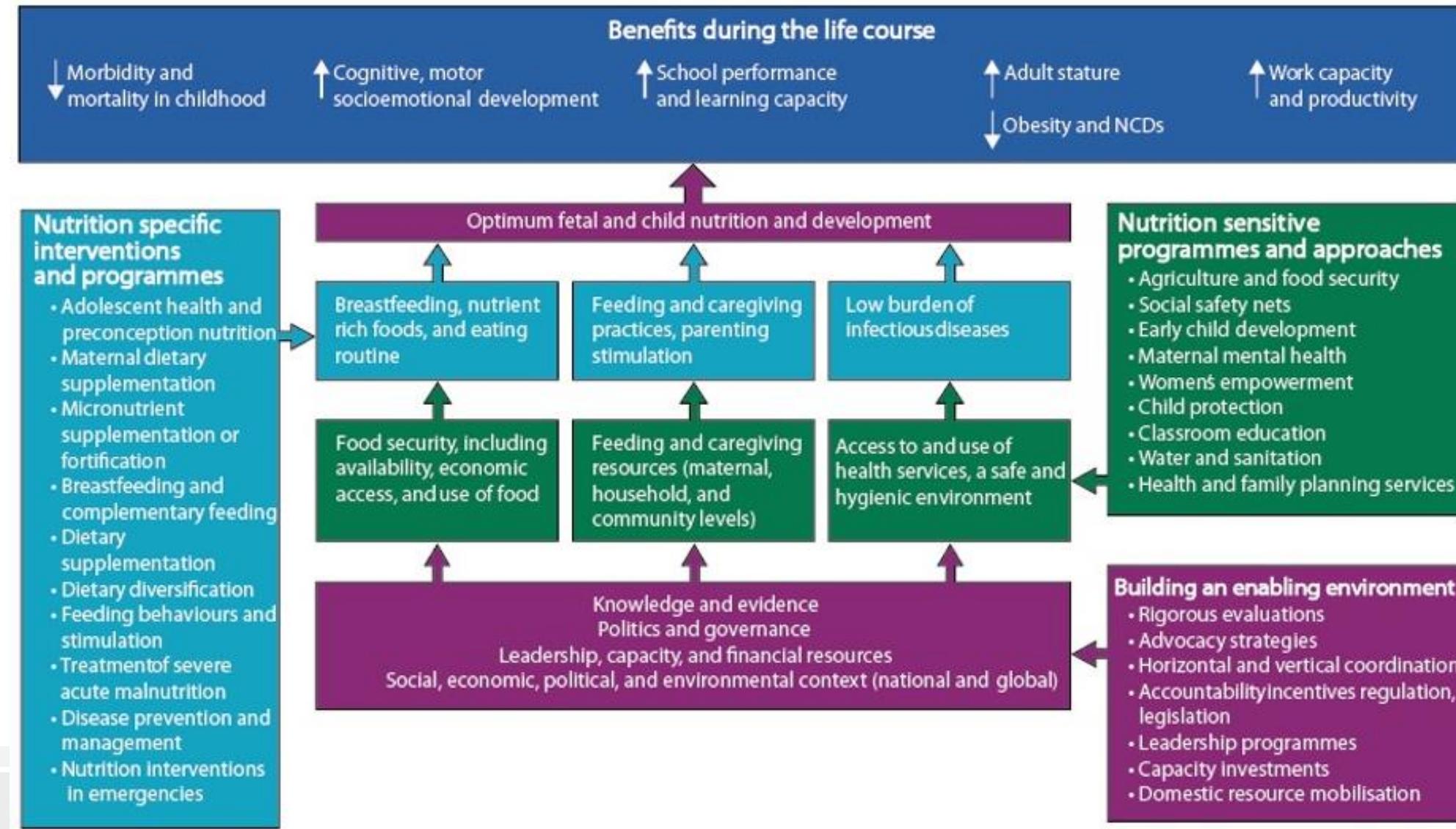
info: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg2>

26



Perkembangan Anak yang Optimal

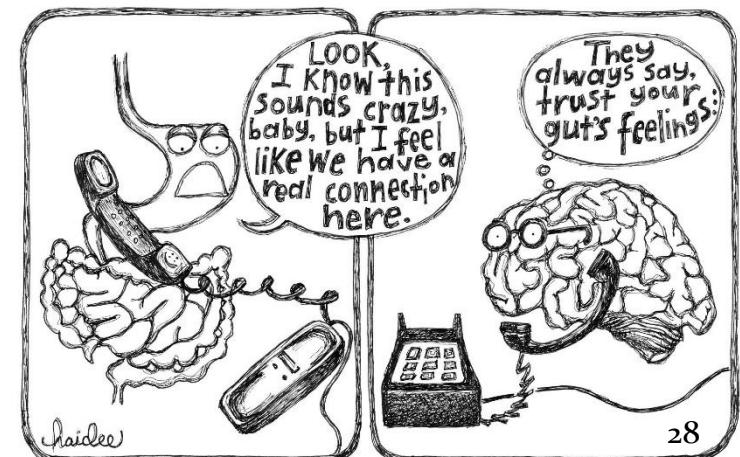
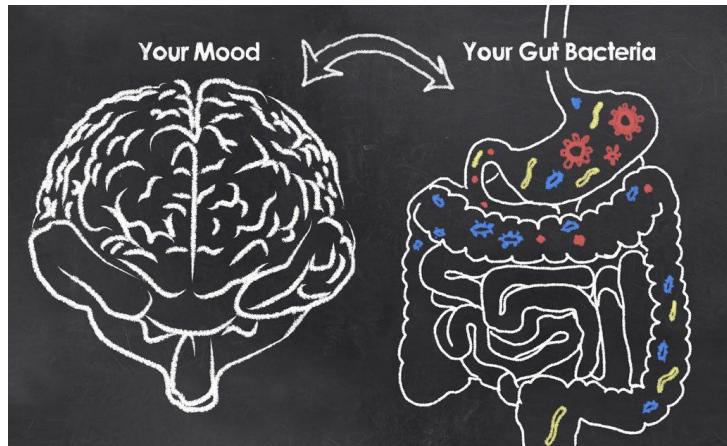
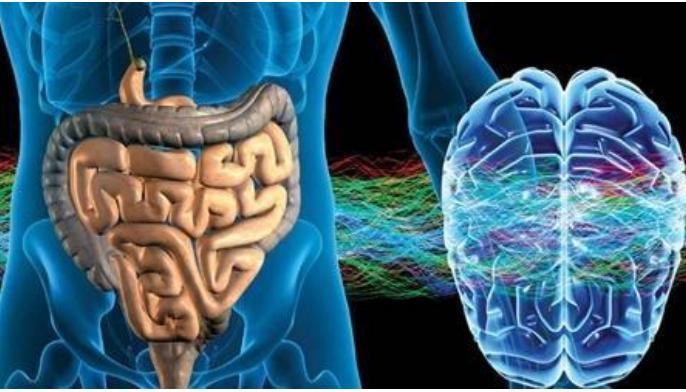
Framework for actions to achieve optimum foetal and child nutrition development

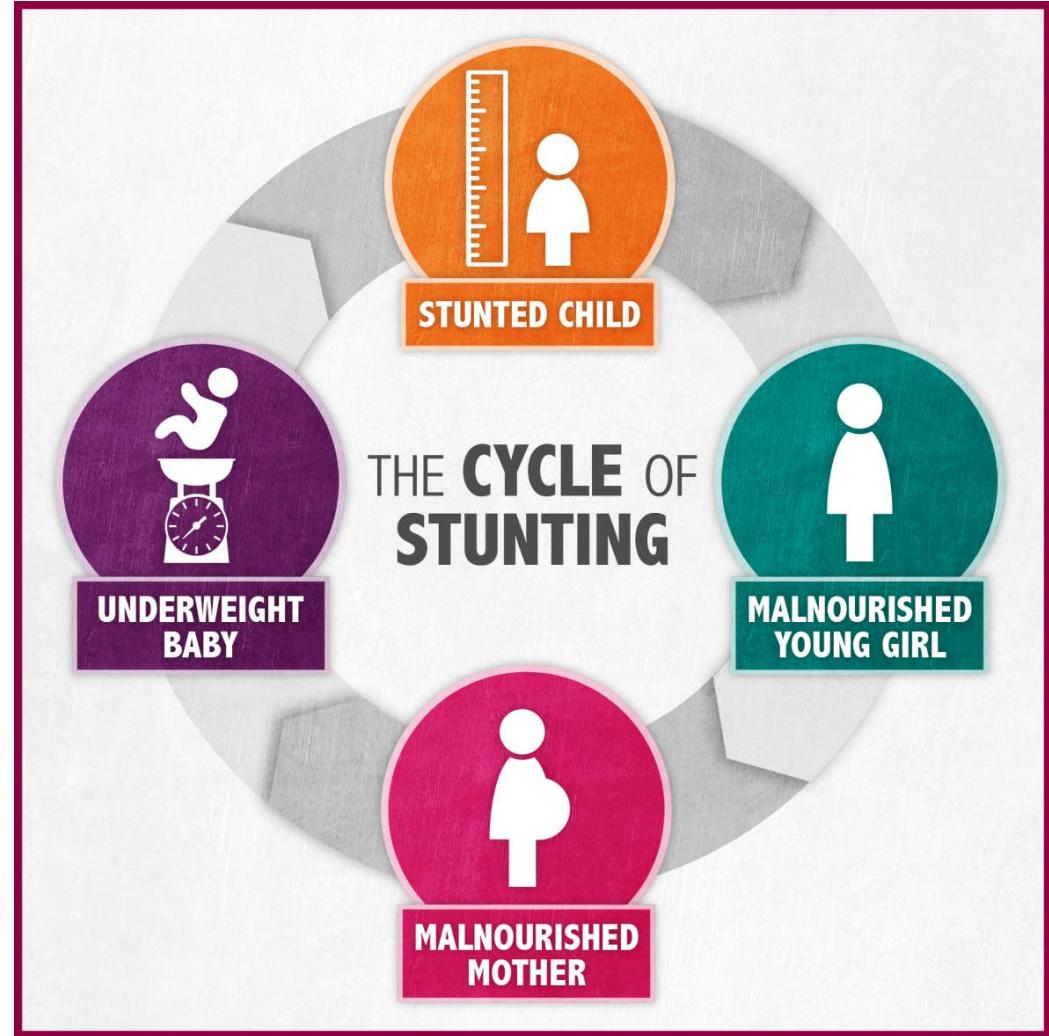


Gut-Brain Connection



- Sistem saraf Usus
- Usus yang sehat = Otak yang sehat
- Sistem saraf di usus > 100 juta sel saraf
- Pola makan yang sehat
- Nutrisi yang bergizi
- Mikrobiota usus
- Tumbuh kembang, kognitif dan perilaku





TERIMA KASIH



UNTAR
FAKULTAS
KEDOKTERAN

