Determinants of stunting in Indonesia: A literature review

Titih Huriah and Elfiza Fitriami
Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Stunting is still a problem in Indonesia. The highest prevalence of stunting in 2013 is in East Nusa Tenggara (51.7%), West Sulawesi (48.0%) and West Nusa Tenggara (45.3%). Stunting problems describe chronic nutritional problems, influenced by the condition of the mother or expectant mother, fetal period and infant or under-five years, including illness suffered during childhood. Like other nutritional problems, not only health issues, but also influenced by other conditions that indirectly affect health. The aim is to review the literature related to the events stunting determinant in Indonesia and identify the factors that have an impact on the incidence of stunting in children. Leading databases were searched electronically between the years 2013 and 2017. A database of relevant health including EBSCO, PubMed, BiomedCentral, ProQuest, DOAJ and Scholar in the search by using a combination of search terms: Determinants of stunting, malnutrition, risk factors stunting, Indonesia, Southeast Asia. Twelve (12) articles identified from 815 articles were included in the review. A few factors for the occurrence of stunting in Indonesia included: Factor of the child, family factors, sanitation and infectious diseases. This review literature review found out that the most dominant factors that causes stunting in children in Indonesia are children with Low Birth Weight (LBW), boys, not exclusively breastfed for six months, poorly educated parents, low social economics, parent with malnutrition and poor sanitation at home.

Biography

Titih Huriah has pursued his PhD from Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia. She is a Nurse in Community Nursing who focused on children nutrition. She has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of Indonesian Journal of Nursing Practices.

titih.huriah@umy.ac.id