

Response Habit a bag Prohibition Moment Pregnant to Stunting Incident in Way Kanan District Lampung Province

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Abstract

Stunting is problems in toddlers who experience disturbance grow flower . Culture during pregnancy and childbirth in part area has occur in accordance with development its people . On some the tradition that became taboos for mother pregnant , like case myth abstinence eat and act in demand During pregnancy . Nutritional status mother on during pregnancy play a role important in growth fetus because fetus respond to maternal diet and savings food mother since beginning pregnancy . Destination study this is for explain influence local culture on mother toddler to stunting in Way Kanan District Lampung Province . Method descriptive analytic use design *case control* . Population main in study this toddler 2-3 years old who have mother biological . Data analysis using method multiple logistic regression through a computer application program .

Criteria _ regression model assessment logistics give information that variable local local culture have contribution to stunting . The greatest culture effect on the incidence of stunting is culture (custom) some ban During pregnancy and influence the lowest culture is marriage based on proximity family . Possibility the incidence of stunting in Way Kanan district is very influenced by cultural factors , habits that have been happened a long time ago down decreased . The biggest factor is response habit on ban moment pregnant .

Keywords : Stunting, mother of toddler, culture, senden, prohibition eat ,

Background Behind

Stunting is problems in toddlers who experience disturbance grow flower due to lack of nutrition chronic , which can cause toddler's height becomes abnormal (Apriliana et al., 2022), and seen clear when toddler aged two years, but stunting has actually happened since born (Abdillah, 2022). Indonesia is a country with the highest prevalence of stunting fifth in the world (Abdillah, 2022). The prevalence of stunting in children under the age of two in Indonesia according to data from the 2018 Basic Health Research is 29.9% and Lampung

province 27.4% , and most of them live in rural areas. Although the prevalence of stunting in Lampung is already below the national figure but still above 20% (WHO target less than 20%) . Stunting prevalence below 20% is only in Metro City (19.52%) and Pringsewu District (10.55%) . Way Kanan Regency is an area that has prevalence highest in Lampung (36.07%) (RI Balitbangkes, 2018). Early and exclusive breastfeeding is the beginning of fulfilling good nutrition for babies. The willingness of mothers and families to meet the nutritional adequacy of children is the main factor to prevent stunting. In the era of globalization with various changes that are so extreme lately, it demands great attention from the public on socio-cultural aspects (Nasution, Girsang, & Hariati, 2021).

Culture during pregnancy and childbirth in some area has occur shift but in some others still maintained , by dynamic support _ received new things and ideas and some are supportive for maintain stability culture . There are several traditions that are taboo for pregnant women , such as : myth abstinence eat and act in demand During pregnancy (Harismayanti & Lihu, 2021). Response can't eat fruit , such as pineapple and durian so that it doesn't happen miscarriage at _ pregnant and is believed to also cause whiteness . Not allowed eat meat because considered to be the cause bleeding . Too many pregnant women eat meat potential cause pressure blood rises and is dangerous development fetus . Not allowed eat fish cork , because it can cause unborn baby _ will lost and believed nature fish cork behave eat its own kind (Harismayanti & Lihu, 2021). This situation can make disturbance mother 's health pregnant , which in the end will influence health the fetus . Many factors affect the nutritional status of children, indirectly , one of which is is attitude diet culture and attitudes of mothers during pregnancy , and childbirth , Indonesia has many variety the culture (N. E. K. Wardani, 2022). There is believing community _ agreement husband in things certain very important , nothing method for take action anything , for save alive , mother or fetus and they will not going to the hospital because her husband doesn't agree (Carpio-Arias et al., 2022). Local culture / habits in the Way Kanan area for postpartum mothers , in the form of obedience to the mother after giving birth To do practice senden, can interfere with the process of giving breast milk to the baby . Adherence to practice senden for 40 days can affect the psychological mother.

Culture pattern proper eating and utilization _ service health can decrease stunting (N. E. K. Wardani, 2022). Availability puskesmas, posyandu, and midwives practice will make it easy Public get service health During pregnancy, service consulting and service health routine other . Previous studies of the whole world shows that problem culture associated with prenatal care causes _ delay in diagnosis includes problem gift services , delayed access to services _ prenatal care , this condition is associated with poverty and low education _ (Carpio-Arias et al., 2022). pregnant women is vulnerable group _ to problem nutrition , deficiency nutrition impact very large in the child it contains , including miscarriage , birth die , death neonates , disabled congenital , anemia in infants , and weight baby born low (Farisni, 2022). Factor very cause of stunting various , either directly or indirectly , general reason including social _ culture local (Prado et al., 2019; Stewart et al., 2015).

Nutritional status mother on during pregnancy play a role important in growth fetus because fetus respond to maternal diet and savings food mother since beginning pregnancy , and things this will contribute on health status child (after born), until mature . During pregnancy influenced by sociodemography, anthropometry , physiology , conditions health , psychology , and behavior . Based on data and chronological the problem above so detection early stunting with notice habit culture mother During pregnant against stunting in the Way Kanan district Becomes very important . Destination study this is for explain influence local culture on mother toddler to stunting in Way Kanan District Lampung Province .

Method

Location This research was conducted in Way Kanan Regency , Lampung Province with a research time of September - December 2020, with the method descriptive analytic use design *case control* . Studies case control done by identifying group cases and groups control , then by retrospective dug habit mother culture during pregnant on second group cases and controls.

Population The main focus in this research is toddlers 2-3 years old who have a biological mother still live . Toddler mother is primary data sources about information habit culture During pregnant . Next for easy to analyze study conducted calculation big sample use formula big sample case control design on testing hypotests odds ratio (Lemeshow et al., 1990), with a large The sample of each group is 247 respondents , with a total of 494 respondents .

Technical determination target started from determining the working area of the health center use multistage cluster sampling method , with stages selection of health center area based on stunting prevalence , divided into 3 prevalence classes high , medium and low , each class is taken 4 health centers , so that the distribution distribution sample can represent the entire area of Way Kanan Regency . Election target respondents using simple random sampling method with age matching using a list of names of children under five and their mothers recorded at the posyandu or officers health in the health center area local .

Data collection in this study was carried out by observations and interviews . Primary data obtained use questionnaire . Questionnaire provide answer for respondents by means of choose answer scale likert who has customized consist of several question items , then each independent variable made into a dichotomous variable , while the secondary data obtained from search literature in the form of books and journals of research results related as well as report documents from several agencies , including the Health Service and its networks , the Statistics Agency , the government district and government village . Data analysis using method multiple logistic regression through the application program computer .

Results and Discussion

Results

To determine the independent variable as a candidate variable in the phasing regression model analysis login double , using conditions with a -p value less than or equal to 0.25. The following is a list of candidate independent variables from the summary results analysis bivariate .

Table 1 List of candidate variables of influence social culture to stunting incident

Variable	p-value	OR	OR; 95% CI	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
Habit local mother postpartum (SB1)	0.001	6.34	4.22	9.53
Age moment wedding (SB2)	0.001	4.32	2.90	6.43
Marital status family (SB3)	0.001	11.68	7.48	18.24
Response habit on ban moment pregnant (SB4)	0.001	163.08	74.09	358.95
Response habit on suggestion moment pregnant (SB5)	0.001	4.04	2.69	6.07
Tradition leave it to someone old (SB6)	0.001	6.98	4.39	11.11

Use Shaman services (SB7)	0.001	108.01	45,70	255.26
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Through stages analysis multiple logistic regression with app processing data on a computer, so that it gets model equation that satisfies Hosmer and Lemeshow Test conditions in the last step with a value of -p (sig.) above 0.05.

Table 2 Summary of analysis results multiple logistic regression

No.	Logistics Regression Analysis	Score	Cut of Point	Conclusion
1	Case Processing Summary	Missing Case 0	0	The data processing process is fulfilled and not there is information from blank respondents _
2	Dependent Variable Encoding	code = 1 and not stunting = 0	0	Giving code on variable dependent has in accordance
3	Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients	0.000	0.05	The result of the model equation is accepted
4	Iteration History	Initial -2 Log Likelihood: 662,573 – 172,113 =490,461	> chi table 14.067	Fit Model
5	Model Summary Nagelkerke R Square	0.855 (85.5%)	The more big the more good	estimate the dependent variable of independent variables
6	Hosmer and Lemeshow Test	0.194	0.05	appropriateness hypotheses built _ in accordance with empirical
7	Classification table	91.1%	The more big the more good	regression test accuracy test logistics very much good , close to 100%

Analysis result logistics end through 7 (seven) criteria regression model assessment logistics give conclusion that variable local local culture have contribution to the incidence of stunting . The greatest culture effect on the incidence of stunting is culture (custom) some ban During pregnancy and influence the lowest culture is marriage proximity family . Regression analysis logistics double get equation model contained in [table 3](#).

Table 3 Analysis multivariate independent variable on stunting incident .

Variable free and interaction	Coefficient	p-value	OR	95% CI of OR	
				Lower limit	Upper Limit
Habit local mother postpartum (SB1) (1)	1,779	0.001	5,922	2,199	15,948
Marital status family (SB3) (1)	0.851	0.062	2,342	0.959	5,719
Response habit on ban moment pregnant (SB4) (1)	4,505	0.001	90.456	30,131	271,550
Tradition entrust to parents (SB6) (1)	1.485	0.007	4,413	1,507	12,925
Use Shaman services (SB7) (1)	3,579	0.001	35.854	9,498	135,350
Constant	- 6,968	0.001	0.001		

In [table 3](#) above get information on the influence model of the independent variable on incidence of stunting partial and sequential big the effect is variable response habit on ban moment pregnant (SB4) (OR=90.5), use of shaman services (SB7) (OR=35,8), habit local mother postpartum (SB1) (OR=5,9), tradition entrusted to parents (SB6) (OR=4,4) and marital status family (SB3) (OR=2,3). Meaning from the value of OR=90.5 has meaning big influence tradition social culture a number of ban moment pregnant who can cause her son moment toddler will become stunting by 90 times in mothers who follow ban than mother current toddler pregnant no follow habits that are forbidden by parents . Next helper childbirth performed by a shaman, then her son possibility will be stunted 35 times than mother _ labor assisted birth health. Then to the mother who _ To do local customs (send) after give birth, possibility her son will become stunted by 5 times compared mother non - breathing To do habit senden. So is culture leave child to his grandparents , probably her son will become stunted by 4 times compared with child who doesn't entrusted to his grandparents . And then marital status proximity connection family done by parents _ toddler possibility toddler the will be the lowest stunting (2 times) compared to with marital status bond parents family _ distant toddler.

From analysis multivariate this could made mathematical model equations based on score coefficient are:

$$\text{Probability stunting incidence} = -6,968 + 1,779(\text{SB-1}) + 0,851(\text{SB-3}) + 4,505(\text{SB-4}) + 1,485(\text{SB-}) + 3,379(\text{SB-7}) + e$$

Discussion

Effect culture habit related with intake food on health Public is interesting topic . _ Diverse food Beside seen from method evaluate nutrition , food is also seen from score culture . Values _ culture in evaluate food cover choice rational to type food , way cooking , likes and dislikes , beliefs , and related taboos with method produce , prepare , and consume food ([Nasrimi, 2021](#)). Response mother moment pregnant about customs (local culture) prohibition from party family , but by Theory have score benefit for the good for health status During pregnant . A number of local culture for by general already is known Public common and have score benefits at the limit certain is During pregnant prohibited consume sticky rice black , forbidden consume fish , forbidden consume vegetable bamboo shoots , forbidden consume vegetable taro , consume vegetable jackfruit , consume pineapple fruit , consume durian fruit , consume fruit chili , and drink cold water / ice ([Harismayanti & Lihu, 2021](#)). Myth pregnancy there is disclose taboos food for mother pregnant cover ban eat food sharp like Pineapple , worry will experience miscarriage . Not can drinking ice for mother pregnant for the baby no big , ban eat rice crust worried will impact no exit placenta or placenta . Besides taboos to food certain there are also taboos to amount portion food consumed _ ([Widiyanti & Mariana, 2021](#)). one _ regions in Indonesia, mothers whose pregnancy enter 8-9 months old must reduce eat easy _ moment give birth . There is there is trust about excess food at age _ pregnant old could cause child Becomes more big and can slow down labor so that mother pregnant must limit the food for avoid difficulty giving birth ([Heryanto & Fera Riswidautami Herwandari, 2021](#)). Culture forbid woman pregnant actually precisely harmful health mother pregnant and the fetus it contains , is prohibited eat eggs and meat , actually very required for fulfillment needs nutrition mother pregnant and the fetus , which can cause mother pregnant deficiency nutrition chronic ([Harismayanti & Lihu, 2021](#)). Family needs too pay attention and do fulfillment needs intake nutrition balance in children toddler with give Support good in form gift information , support physique nor emotional . It is also necessary to pay attention availability system waste

water treatment domestic by centered expected could reduce level river water pollution and increase quality implicated environment _ to enhancement degrees health Public including health mother and child (Sari et al., 2019; Supriatna, Wulan, & Rengganis, 2021).

Element culture related with woman pregnant sometimes no rational , however his existence background behind thought , human as creature intelligent , and have product culture accompanied idea in accordance the environment . Humans and culture is two things that do n't inseparable in arrangement life in doing norm norm grandmother ancestors (Nasrimi, 2021). Myths is part from history culture every nation in the world. In essence , myths _ _ contained so many the values in it , especially score positive purpose _ for improve , morals / decency or Act behavior , health , beauty , kinship , and so on . Connection role husband and mother mother-in-law / biological related with availability nutritious food , myth _ about food , habits eat family and education husband and mother mother-in-law / biological for guard her pregnancy (Widiyanti & Mariana, 2021). Stupid very influenced by significant by educational and social status mother and attitude health family (Indriani, Udayana, & Rodiani, 2021). Family is environment closest with woman pregnant , with give motivation to keep her pregnancy through advice , exchange experience and provide needs in accordance with nutritious food at least 3 times a day a day . Menu given in a day recommended consume animal protein nor vegetable , egg and tempeh . Besides that provide vegetables clear and fruity part complement for prevent happening not enough Energy Chronic . Diversification food made from leaf cincau for health , a lot consumed by society is food or drinks that have effect physiological , improve condition general from body , reduce risk to something disease . As for components other important contained in cincau are protein, fat, iron , calcium , phosphorus , vitamin A, vitamin B1, vitamin C and others (Miranti, 2021; Nurdin et al., 2018). Utilization flour composite as ingredient raw noodles will support diversification program source local food , for needs food family , mother and child (Yuliana et al., 2018), as well as effort on resilience enough food , good _ amount nor quality , safe , diverse , nutritious , evenly distributed , and affordable as well as no contrary with religion, belief , and culture community , for could life healthy , active , and productive by sustainable (D. W. S. R. Wardani, Wulandari, & Suharmanto, 2020).

In study this role midwife services _ by no direct impact on increasing stunting incident . In other areas , the role of the shaman is very important means in Thing help childbirth and care baby and mother breath . A number of believe that the shaman is choice source information for family about disease children and other related information with health mother as well as the baby (Suhardin et al., 2020). Relying on traditional birth attendants , with reason , they considered more experienced in help labor compared midwife partial village _ big aged young (Mulyanto & Taqwa, 2020). Such conditions _ so need partnership midwife service _ with power Health in collaboration habit local culture the role of traditional birth attendants in Thing help childbirth , care mother postpartum and baby . The role of the shaman can also be utilized in Thing Initiation program achievement Early Breastfeeding (IMD). For reach duration breastfeeding 6 months up to 2 years , must confirmed that every baby accept Initiation Early Breastfeeding (IMD) in the first hour after born (Syam, Abdul-Mumin, & Iskandar, 2021).

There is habit local culture in Way Kanan Regency which down decrease done by mother postpartum in the form of habit *senden*. *Senden* is mother 's habits _ _ puerperium (one mother after give birth), with sitting position against the wall house , legs outstretched to front docked and done for 40 days . Sometimes so that the sitting position is *seden* the no changed position , in part toe is burdened with heavy objects (sometimes _ in the form of stone). On condition this could very disturb a mother at the moment give milk to the baby . Tradition this

still done by citizens , and they believe practice senden could make mother avoid from a number of disease post birth and repair physique after pregnant for 9 months . In a study by Suhardin, mothers more convinced with advice mother , mother -in-law or husband than advice officer health (Suhardin et al., 2020). Mother toddler During pregnancy influenced by the people around him , especially moment still together person parents and in-laws . From experience mother toddler , habit culture still not yet support repair nutrition mother pregnant To use prevent stunting (Ratna & Winda, 2030).

Research by Yue et al. (2018), grandma give eat his grandson with less food _ variety than mother , gift eat baby by whole practice bad in the countryside China . Grandmother involved in practice gift eat more _ bad than mother (Yue et al., 2018). Grandmother observed more many use food for emotion behavior and less healthy , child will tend eat junk food. When grandparents To do more a little teaching about nutrition and encouragement energy , balance and variety , kids more many food no healthy than mothers , because _ they most use food as present (Marr et al., 2021; Metbulut et al., 2018). Influence grandparents on parental attitudes and behavior _ gift eating and behavior between parents and grandparents _ create conflict and tension between caregiver , often result in practice gift eat bad _ level disagreement between parents and grandparents , and more many eat impactful food _ negative (Young, Duncanson, & Burrows, 2018).

Marriage blood or marriages that have a lot of genes close impact on genetic risk , so that marriage blood is taboo subject . _ Insider _ one family have proportion Theory the same genetics , then husband wife who has connection sibling have risk bring Theory the same genetics in the resulting child as carrier disease autosomal recessive genetics . Marriage blood could cause drop quality ancestry , possibility appearance *fraction homozygous* will increase big , and can cause many abnormality genetics , even die (Khafizoh, 2017).

Marriage cousin often called as marriage endogamy , can impact negative on break up connection kinship if occur conflict and divorce as well as risk health in condition physique someone , like disease heredity , disability physical weakness _ in think and so on . Besides that , marriage cousin also has impact good social , in the form of guard wholeness family , faith to religion will permanent awake and defend ownership treasure object family (Souliisa, Thahir, & Malkan, 2020).

Simulation prediction stunting using _ model equation , if all variable no controlled so with coding 0 (zero) , then possibility child will become stunting by 99.47% , and vice versa when all variables are controlled so prediction child become stunting 0.09% . Next when socio-cultural conditions could under control except for local habits (senden) and do ban food moment pregnant , then child will become stunting by 33.54% .

Table 1 simulation probability the incidence of stunting on all social factors mother 's culture pregnancy and after delivery cannot be controlled .

No	Variable free and interaction	Coefficient Subject	Model (y)	Probability 1 / (1+exp(-y))	
1	Habit local mother postpartum (SB1) (1)	1,779	1	1,779	0.994680276
2	Marital status family (SB3) (1)	0.851	1	0.851	99.47%
3	Response habit on ban moment pregnant (SB4) (1)	4,505	1	4,505	

4	Tradition leave to parents (SB6) (1)	1.485	1	1.485
5	Use Shaman services (SB7) (1)	3,579	1	3,579
6	Constant	-6,968		-6,968
				5,231

Table 2 simulation probability the incidence of stunting on all social factors mother 's culture pregnancy and after delivery cannot be controlled , except for factors SB1 and SB4.

No	Variable free and interaction	Coefficient Subject	Model (y)	Probability 1 / (1+exp(-y))	
1	Habit local mother postpartum (SB1) (1)	1,779	1	1,779	0.33536913
2	Marital status family (SB3) (1)	0.851	0	0	33.54%
3	Response habit on ban moment pregnant (SB4) (1)	4,505	1	4,505	
4	Tradition leave to parents (SB6) (1)	1.485	0	0	
5	Use Shaman services (SB7) (1)	3,579	0	0	
6	Constant	-6,968		-6,968	-0.684

Conclusion

Possibility the incidence of stunting in Way Kanan district is very influenced by cultural factors , habits that have been happened a long time ago down decreased . The biggest factor is response habit on ban moment pregnant . Phenomenon this could used on one promotion policies and programs health for stunting reduction and prevention .

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