

## ABSTRAK

Permasalahan yang sering terjadi pada usia balita di negara berkembang salah satunya adalah gangguan pertumbuhan. Anak-anak yang mengalami gangguan pertumbuhan terutama pada 1000 hari pertama kehidupan rentan mengalami *stunting*. *Stunting* merupakan perawakan pendek berdasarkan panjang/tinggi badan menurut usia yang kurang dari -2 Standar Deviasi pada kurva pertumbuhan WHO yang disebabkan kekurangan gizi kronik. *Stunting* sering berkaitan erat dengan kejadian malnutrisi. Pada kondisi malnutrisi, sistem hematologi merupakan salah satu sistem yang akan berpengaruh dan dapat menyebabkan gangguan produksi pada seluruh lini sel darah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran hematologi pada balita *stunting* di RSUD Oto Iskandar Di Nata Soreang. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional deskriptif dengan pendekatan potong-lintang. Penelitian dilakukan pada balita *stunting* usia 1 bulan sampai 59 bulan. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *consecutive sampling*. Data yang didapat selama penelitian ini merupakan data primer, yaitu dengan melakukan pemeriksaan hematologi meliputi (hemoglobin, leukosit, trombosit, eritrosit, hematokrit serta indeks eritrosit yaitu nilai MCV, MCH, dan MCHC) pada balita yang terdiagnosis *stunting*. Kemudian data diolah menggunakan SPSS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 90 balita *stunting*, terdiri dari 36 balita perempuan (40%) dan 54 balita laki-laki (60%). Rerata usia subjek penelitian ini pada usia 2-23 bulan. Gambaran hematologi rutin pada penelitian ini sebagian besar menunjukkan hasil normal, namun terdapat sebagian yang mengalami abnormalitas hematologi. Balita *stunting* yang mengalami anemia sebanyak 24,4%, leukositosis 18,8%, trombositosis 16,6%, trombositopenia 1,1%, dan leukopenia 1,1%. Dari total balita *stunting* balita yang mengalami anemia sebanyak 86,4% termasuk kedalam kategori anemia hipokrom mikrositer.

**Kata Kunci:** *Stunting*, Balita, Hematologi, Anemia, Leukositosis, Trombositosis

## ABSTRACT

*One of the problems that often occurs in toddlers in developing countries is growth disorders. Children who experience growth disorders, especially in the first 1000 days of life, are prone to stunting. Stunting is a short stature based on length/height for age that is less than -2 Standard Deviation on the WHO growth curve caused by chronic malnutrition. Stunting is often closely related to the incidence of malnutrition. In malnutrition, the hematological system is one of the systems that will be affected and can cause production disorders in all blood cell lines. This study aims to determine the hematological picture in stunted toddlers at Oto Iskandar Di Nata Soreang Hospital. The research design used was descriptive observational with a cross-sectional approach. The study was conducted on stunted toddlers aged 1 month to 59 months. The sampling technique used was consecutive sampling. The data obtained during this study are primary data, namely by conducting hematological examinations including (hemoglobin, leukocytes, platelets, erythrocytes, hematocrit and erythrocyte index, namely MCV, MCH, and MCHC values) on toddlers diagnosed with stunting. Then the data was processed using SPSS. The results showed that there were 90 stunted toddlers, consisting of 36 girls (40%) and 54 boys (60%). The average age of the subjects of this study was at the age of 2-23 months. Routine hematological features in this study mostly showed normal results, but there were some who experienced hematological abnormalities. Stunted toddlers who experienced anemia were 24.4%, leukocytosis 18.8%, thrombocytosis 16.6%, thrombocytopenia 1.1%, and leukopenia 1.1%. Of the total stunted toddlers who experienced anemia, 86.4% were included in the category of microcytic hypochromic anemia.*

**Keywords:** *Stunting, Toddler, Hematology, Anemia, Leukocytosis, Thrombocytosis*