Factors Causing The Incident Of Malnutrition In Children In West Nusa Tenggara Province

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Malnutrition, Children, Economic status, Education, Parenting style	Nutritional problems in children are one of the impacts of imbalances in health nutritional status in some developing countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that the number of malnourished children in the world in 2020 had reached 768 million people, an increase of 18.10% from the previous year, namely 650.30 million people. The aim of this research is to look at factors that can influence the incidence of malnutrition in West Nusa Tenggara Province based on previous research. The research method used in this research is literature review research which is reviewed systematically. The results of a review of research articles show that there are several factors that cause malnutrition in children in West Nusa Tenggara Province, namely economic status, educational status and parenting patterns.
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1.   INTRODUCTION

Indonesia experienced many important events on its journey to becoming a middle-income country. These include reducing child mortality rates and significantly increasing enrollment of elementary school children. However, there has been no improvement in children's nutritional status. In 2018, almost 3 in 10 children under the age of 5 experienced stunting and 1 in 10 children experienced wasting. Two million children under the age of 5 suffer from severe acute malnutrition (Unicef, 2019). It is estimated that 45.4 million children under the age of 5 each year experience wasting, where children are so underweight compared to their age that they end up dying (Welsh, 2023).

Nutritional problems in children are one of the impacts of imbalances in health nutritional status in some developing countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that the number of malnourished children in the world in 2020 had reached 768 million people, an increase of 18.10% from the previous year, namely 650.30 million people. Children who experience malnutrition in West Asia and Central Asia are 42.30 million and 2.60 million people respectively and as many as 48.80 million people suffer from malnutrition in Southeast Asia. Southeast Asia has the highest rate of malnutrition, which can be seen from the number of developing countries, for example Indonesia has not shown any improvement (Indonesian Ministry of Health, Director General of P2P, 2020). The results of the 2018 Nutritional Status Monitoring (PSG) (Noviana & Agustina, 2019) show that in 2016 the number of children classified as experiencing malnutrition was 3.7% and 8.9% of children classified as malnourished. This has increased in 2018, as many as 20.5% of children aged 0 – 5 years in Indonesia suffer from malnutrition. Based on data from the Indonesian nutritional status survey in 2022, there was an increase in the prevalence of malnutrition cases in 2019 by 7.4%, then the prevalence decreased in 2021, namely 7.1%, but in 2022 there was an increase in the prevalence of malnutrition cases, namely 7.7 % with an increase in 0.6% (RI Ministry of Health, 2023).

Based on the results of Basic Health Research (2018), children with malnutrition in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) are at 17.7% on a national scale, so the province of NTB is in second place after the province of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). Based on the graph of the distribution of the proportion of malnutrition and malnutrition status of children according to districts in NTB, Dompu and North Lombok districts are in the second highest position of all districts (NTB Health Office, 2020; Indonesian Ministry of Health Director General of P2P, 2020). There are several factors that can

influence the increasing number of malnutrition and malnutrition which can cause an increase in the number of malnutrition that occurs in NTB, namely the large number of stunting in babies and toddlers due to lack of protein, there are still many teenagers who decide to marry early, and disease. other infections that can affect the increasing number of children who suffer from malnutrition and malnutrition, causing malnutrition. Therefore, the aim of this research is to look at factors that can influence the incidence of malnutrition in West Nusa Tenggara Province based on previous research.
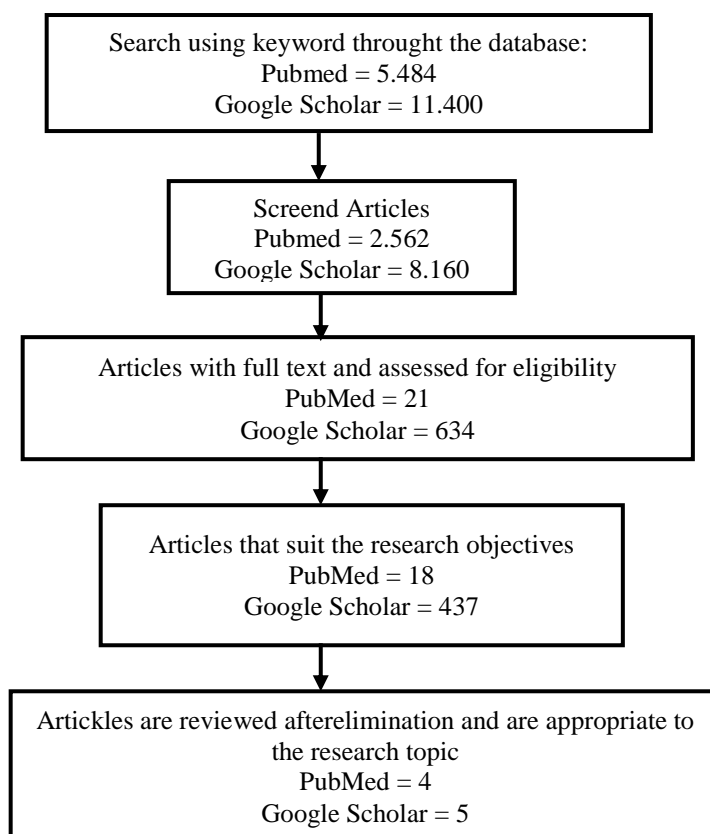
2.   METHOD

This research uses a descriptive method with a literature review approach. This method is used to identify, study, evaluate topics that will be interesting according to relevant questions (Triandini et al, 2019). In this research, researchers conducted a search for international and national research articles using the Google Scholar and PubMed databases. Researchers use several keywords to obtain research articles that match the theme, topic or title of the research. The keywords used are factors causing malnutrition, poor nutrition, undernutrition, nutritional wasting, and nutritional status.

Researchers then screened the total number of research articles that had been obtained using the inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria determined by researchers are articles published from 2019-2023, published articles must use articles that have been accredited nationally or internationally and factors that cause malnutrition as the topic of this research. The data analysis technique used in this research is to explain each variable related to the factors that cause malnutrition in children in West Nusa Tenggara Province, then the researcher determines the factors that have the most influence using the criteria of the number of research articles that have the greatest influence on the incidence of malnutrition in child.

3.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Result

In the process of identifying a number of articles that have been searched in the database based on keywords determined by the researcher, then re-checking or returning the results of the articles that have been combined is carried out. In this process, 16,884 articles were found, with 5,484 articles in PubMed and 11,400 articles in Google Scholar. Then, the next stage is carried out, namely conducting screening based on the year of publication along with the research location. Next, at this stage another screening is carried out based on the accreditation status of the journal. At this stage, 10 articles were found that met the requirements for conducting a literature review. This can be seen based on the following image.

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│   Search using keyword throught the      │
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│           Pubmed = 5.484                 │
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│  Articles with full text and assessed    │
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│   Articles that suit the research        │
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In the first article entitled risk of chronic disease after an episode of marasmus, kwashiorkor or mixed-type severe acute malnutrition, it explains that sociodemographics and economics have an influence on the amount of food consumed, the majority of respondents have low economic status so the diet given to children children under 5 years of age are inadequate (Mwene-Bat et al, 2022). In the second article entitled association of sociodemographic, socioenomic and lifestyle characteristics with low protein and energy intake, it shows that sociodemographic, socio-economic and lifestyle factors can influence the incidence of malnutrition in the population, the lower the socioeconomic status of the population, the more it will influence food intake patterns. which will be consumed (Wimmer et al, 2023).

The third article entitled global, regional and national burden of protein-energy malnutrition: a systematic analysis for the global burden of disease study explains that a person's sociodemographic index can influence the increasing number of cases of malnutrition so that it becomes a health burden both nationally, regionally and globally. globally (Zhang et al, 2022). In the fourth article entitled stunting and overweight among children: prevalence, trend and associated risk factors from repeated cross-sectional surveys, it explains that the condition of undernutrition and malnutrition which causes malnutrition can be caused by several factors, including the condition of the baby's weight at the time of birth. low birth rate, low maternal education, large number of children and low socio-economic conditions so that children cannot meet all the food intake needs that children must obtain (Haroldo et al, 2020).

In the fifth article with the title nutritional status and weight of pregnant women to birth weight (BBL) to early detection of stunting, it is explained that the mother's weight during pregnancy and also nutritional status do not influence malnutrition or malnutrition status in children who experience malnutrition, however a mother must continue to monitor the baby's development during pregnancy until delivery (Mulianingsih et al, 2021). The sixth article entitled evaluating of feeding practices for infants and children (IYCF) for stunting children in Lombok explains that stunting can occur and is increasing due to low income of family members and low educational status (Nurbaiti et al, 2021).

In the seventh article with the title analysis of the situation of malnutrition in infants and toddlers in Woha District, Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, it is explained that a child experiences malnutrition or malnutrition so that it refers to malnutrition which can be caused by

consuming unbalanced food, having a history of acute diarrhea. , inadequate parenting patterns, unhealthy environmental sanitation, not carrying out complete immunizations, insufficient knowledge of child nutrition, and socio-cultural conditions (Irmah et al, 2021). In the eighth article with the title factors causing stunting in Indonesia: secondary data analysis of SSGI data for 2021, it is stated that the percentage of toddlers with LBW and the average monthly per capita expenditure have a significant influence on the incidence of stunting, malnutrition, malnutrition which is one of the aspects the occurrence of malnutrition (Adityaningrum, 2023).

Finally, in the ninth article with the title the relationship between economic factors and parental parenting patterns with the incidence of stunting among toddlers in Kembang Kerang Daya Village, it shows that parental income and parenting patterns greatly influence the incidence of stunting which can result in malnutrition in children (Yanti, 2023).

Discussion

The influence between economic status and the incidence of malnutrition in children in NTB Province There is an influence between sociodemographics and economics which has an influence on poor nutritional status and malnutrition which causes malnutrition, this is due to the amount of food consumption being insufficient, the majority of respondents have low economic status so the diet given to children under 5 years of age is not adequate (Mwene-Bat et al, 2022). This is in line with research conducted by Wimmer et al, (2023) sociodemographic, socio-economic and lifestyle factors can influence the incidence of malnutrition in the population, the lower the socio-economic status of the population, the more it will influence the pattern of food intake that will be consumed. However, there is research which states that there is no influence of economic status on the incidence of stunting, this depends on the parenting style provided to prevent malnutrition in children (Nurliannna et al, 2021)

The influence of education on the incidence of malnutrition in children in NTB Province. There is an influence between education and the incidence of malnutrition in children, this is in line with research conducted by Nurbaiti et al (2021) which states that stunting can occur and is increasing due to low income of family members and low educational status. There are other researchers who say that a child experiences malnutrition or malnutrition, so referring to malnutrition, it can be caused by consuming an unbalanced diet, having a history of acute diarrhea, inadequate parenting patterns, unhealthy environmental sanitation, not having complete immunization, knowledge regarding children's nutrition is still lacking, as well as socio-cultural knowledge (Irmah et al, 2021). Based on research conducted by Hossain (2020), it is stated that there is a relationship between maternal education and the nutritional status of toddlers. The maternal education factor has a direct effect on the nutritional status of toddlers in Bangladesh but is not very significant.

The influence of parenting patterns on the incidence of malnutrition in children in NTB Province There is an influence between parenting patterns and the incidence of malnutrition in children in NTB Province, this is in line with previous researchers who stated that parental income and parenting patterns greatly influence the incidence of stunting which can result in malnutrition in children (Yanti, 2023). Likewise, research conducted by Puspasari (2022) stated that parenting styles greatly influence children's nutrition, this is related to ethnicity and culture that are still embedded in the surrounding environment.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussions that have been carried out, it can be concluded that there are several causal factors that can influence the incidence of malnutrition in children in West Nusa Tenggara Province, namely economic status, educational factors and parenting style factors based on the results of a literature review. So, the higher the economic status, the higher the education and the more focused the parents' parenting style is towards their children, the easier it is to provide an understanding of the information about nutrition that children need and can implement it into everyday life.

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