




Maternal Self Efficacy (MSE) Affects The Incidence of Stunting in Infants Under Five Years of Age (Toddlers)

Rizky Amanda Sari ¹ 

Nurse Update, Vol 1 No 1, Januari 2025

Abstract

Background: Stunting Incidents was infants with chronic nutritional problems which was caused by many factors including, namely socio-economic conditions, maternal nutrition during pregnancy, pain in infants and lack of nutritional intake in infants. One of the nutritional problems faced by infants today was Stunting or the incidents of short infants.

Objective: The aim was to determine Maternal Self Efficacy (MSE) Affects the Incidents of Stunting in Infants Under the Age of Five (Toddler).

Method: uses Quantitative with a Cross-Sectional approach with a population of 200 and 132 respondents. Data collection techniques Nonprobability Sampling with Purposive Sampling. Data analysis used was univariate analysis, bivariate using the Spearman Rank Test.

Results: the research carried out showed that the highest category of Maternal Self Efficacy was moderate (47,7%) of respondent. The highest incident of Stunting was in the category of very short (41,7%), short (28,8%), and normal (29,5).

Conclusion: that there was a relationship between Maternal Self Efficacy and the Incidents of Stunting in Infants Under the Age of Five (Toddlers) with an r value of 0,679 and a P-Value (0,000) < α (0,05).

Keywords:

Maternal Self Efficacy; Incidents; Infants; toddlers

1. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang, Indonesia

Corresponding author:

Rizky Amanda Sari

Email: rizkyamandasari9@gmail.com

Received: 16 January 2025

Revision received: 23 January 2025

Accepted: 27 January 2025

Published: 31 January 2025

Introduction

The development of chronic malnutrition in breastfed babies is caused by a number of different factors, such as socioeconomic conditions, inadequate nutrition during pregnancy, diseases in the baby, and inadequate nutrition during breastfeeding. One of the nutritional problems that babies are facing today is stunting, or poor hair growth in babies. Mothers with lower education are more likely to have children with stunting compared to babies whose mothers have higher education (Pertiwi et al., 2019).

The World Health Organization (WHO), said that the incidence of stunting in the world reached around 22% or as many as 149.2 million in 2020 (Setiyawati et al., 2024). In Southeast Asia, the prevalence of infants and toddlers with stunting reaches 31.8% (Fuad & Lahdji, 2023). Indonesia is still experiencing nutritional problems in infants and pregnant women which has a serious impact on the

quality of Human Resources (HR) (Setiyawati et al., 2024).

Based on data from the Ministry of Health, the prevalence of stunting in infants in Indonesia is 21.6% in 2022 and is expected to decrease to 14% in 2024. Central Java is one of the priority areas for accelerating stunting reduction. Although the prevalence of stunting has decreased in several districts/cities, the size of the absolute population in Central Java makes handling stunting a priority. Based on the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) data, the prevalence of stunting in Central Java is estimated at 20.9% in 2021 and targets a decrease to 16% in 2023 (Diyah & Rosanti, 2024). To reduce the prevalence of stunting to 14% by 2024, the government faces a very difficult situation, especially ahead of the set target. The city of Semarang has been able to significantly reduce the stunting rate. In fact, the stunting rate in Semarang City is currently only 1.06% (Nisa & Azinar, 2024). The Bandarharjo Health Center has the highest stunting prevalence in Semarang City



in 2022 at 2.29%. The prevalence of stunting in children under five at the Bandarharjo Health Center in 2020 was 11.84%, in 2021 it was 8.96%, and in 2022 it was 9.86% (Rahmalia & Azinar, 2024).

Stunting itself has both short-term and long-term impacts. Short-term impacts include increased incidence of pain and death, abnormal cognitive, motor, and verbal development in children, and increased health costs. Long-term impacts include an unideal posture as an adult or shorter than normal, an increased risk of obesity and other diseases, and a decline in general health. Other impacts are that it can affect children's height and weight gain, children's growth and development are not optimal, children's intelligence and learning abilities are impaired, and children are more susceptible to diseases (Hastuty, 2020).

WHO (2020) states that, infants are considered stunted if they are short or very short based on length or height according to age less than -2 Standard Deviation (SD) on the growth curve caused by nutritional deficiencies, recurrent or chronic infections in the first 1000 days of life (HPK), or irreversible conditions. This problem is closely related to the high poverty rate, uneven availability of food, and lack of public knowledge about a balanced menu to achieve good nutritional status (Hikmah & Anwar, 2023). To prevent stunting, the Indonesian government has issued Presidential Regulation Number 72 of 2021 concerning the acceleration of stunting reduction (Suasono, 2021).

On the other hand, stunting in infants is caused by several factors, including food intake during pregnancy, postpartum maternal nutrition knowledge, limited access to health services such as antenatal and postpartum services and low access to sanitation and clean water. These very different factors require intervention in the first 1000 days of life (HPK) (Yuwanti et al., 2021).

Good self-efficacy is important to shape the mother's personality in supporting child nutrition, and good self-efficacy supports the formation of maternal behavior. Good maternal confidence affects the practice of giving MP-ASI to prevent stunting in babies. The effectiveness of MP-ASI to prevent stunting includes healthy and diverse foods for children, the amount of food, dietary guidelines, developmental foods for children, and overall includes effectiveness (Dwi et al., 2023). In previous studies, there were 78 stunted babies that had been found and the target for reduction was 48 babies, and 28 mothers with stunted babies were found (Fuad & Lahdji, 2023).

The reason why the author chose the title *Maternal Self Efficacy* affects the incidence of *stunting* in babies under the age of five is to prevent *stunting* in babies under the age of five because prevention in babies has an impact on a mother's confidence in making decisions and caring for her child or often referred to as *maternal self efficacy*. The importance of the study was carried out to find out how many cases of *stunting* occur in babies and how to prevent *stunting* cases in babies and with positive *maternal self-efficacy*, it is hoped that mothers have the ability to take care of children as an effort to prevent *stunting* (Fatimah, 2021).

The results of the preliminary study obtained by the researcher from data at the Bandarharjo Semarang Health Center which as the person in charge of the nutrition program on July 6, 2014 were obtained in Kuningan Village as many as 21 *stunting* toddlers and 5 *stunting* clowns and 5 *stunting* clowns. Dadapsari as many as 16 toddlers, Tanjungmas as many as 72 *stunting* toddlers and 14 *stunting* clowns. So the total number of stunted children under five is 150, while the number of stunting clowns is 38. Based on this background, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled "Maternal self efficacy affects the incidence of *stunting* in infants under the age of five".

Methods

Research Design and Approach

This study utilized a descriptive analytical quantitative research design with a cross-sectional approach. The research was conducted in November 2024 at the Bandarharjo Health Center Area, Semarang. The sample consisted of 132 respondents, specifically mothers with toddlers aged 0-5 years residing in the Bandarharjo Semarang Health Center Village.

Participants

The inclusion criteria for this study were mothers with toddlers aged 0-5 years, while the exclusion criteria included toddlers with congenital genetic disorders and respondents who withdrew from the study. The sampling technique employed was Nonprobability Sampling with Purposive Sampling to ensure that the selected participants met the study's criteria.

Instruments and Measurement

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire that assessed:



1. Maternal Self-Efficacy (MSE)

This was measured to determine the mothers' confidence in managing their children's nutrition and health.

2. Incidence of Stunting

This was assessed based on the height-for-age measurements of the toddlers, categorized into normal, short, and very short.

Data Collection

Data collection was conducted through face-to-face interviews with the respondents at the Bandarharjo Health Center. The questionnaires were administered after obtaining informed consent from the participants. The data collection process was standardized to ensure consistency and reliability in responses.

Data Analysis

1. Univariate Analysis

This was performed to describe the characteristics of the respondents, including maternal age, infant age, gender, occupation, parity, education, income, and nutritional status.

2. Bivariate Analysis

The relationship between Maternal Self-Efficacy and the incidence of stunting was analyzed using the Spearman Rank Test. The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the Ethics Committee with Test Number No. 1126/A.1-KEPK/FIK-SA/X/2024. Informed consent was secured from all participants, ensuring their voluntary participation and understanding of the study's objectives and procedures. Confidentiality and anonymity were maintained throughout the research process to protect the identities of the participants.

Results

Table 1 shows the results of the study that the respondents at the age of 21-35 years are 67 with (50.8%), and at the age of > 35 years as many as 65 (49.2%). At the age of 0-12 months of infants as many as 27 with (20.5%), the age of infants 13-24 months as many as 27 with (20.5%), the age of infants 25-36 months as many as 23 with (17.4%), the age of infants 37-48 months as many as 31 with (23.5%), the age of infants 49-60 months as many as 24 with (18.2%). The most common gender of babies is 70 males (53.0%), and 62 females

(47.0%). The most common jobs are IRT jobs as many as 54 with (40.9%), Self-Employed as many as 40 with (30.3%), and others as many as 38 with (28.8%). The most parity is Multipara as many as 73 with (55.3%), and Primipara as many as 59 with (44.7%).

The most education is junior high and high school education (secondary) as many as 107 with (81.1%), higher education as many as 16 with (12.1%), and elementary school (low) as many as 9 with (6.8%). The most revenue was \leq UMR 3,200,000 as many as 128 with (97.0%), and \geq UMR 3,200,000 as many as 4 with (3.0%). The most variables of Nutritional Status Weight by Body Length are the malnutrition category as many as 70 with (53.0%), the undernutrition category as many as 6 with (4.5%), the good nutrition category as many as 40 with (30.3%), the overnutrition risk category as many as 11 with (8.3%), the overnutrition category as many as 2 with (1.5%), and the obesity category as many as 3 with (2.3%).

The table 1 shows that the most maternal self efficacy is 57 in the medium category with a percentage of 43.2% and a little maternal self efficacy in the high category of maternal self efficacy as many as 26 with a percentage of 19.7%. The most stunting incidence is with the normal category as many as 63 with a percentage of 47.7%, the very short category as many as 58 with a percentage of 43.9%, the short category as many as 9 with a percentage of 6.8% and the high category as many as 2 with a percentage of 1.5%.

From the data above, namely Univariate Analysis, then an Analysis of the Relationship of Maternal Self Efficacy to the Incidence of Stunting in Infants Under Five Years of Age was carried out with the following results table 2. Information was obtained that the significance value of 0.000 which shows that the correlation between the Relationship of Maternal Self Efficacy to the Incidence of Stunting is meaningful. The spearman correlation value of 0.679 indicates that the direction of the correlation is positive with strong strength. The coefficient value is 0.679, where the value is positive, which means that the relationship between the two variables is unidirectional. It can be concluded that the higher the level of Maternal Self Efficacy against Stunting Events, the lower it will be.



Table 1
Identification of respondent characteristics November
2024 (n=132).

Indicators	n	%
Mother's Age		
21-35 years	67	50,8
> 35 years	65	49,2
Infant Age		
0-12 month	27	20,5
13-24 month	27	20,5
25-36 month	23	17,4
37-48 month	31	23,5
49-60 month	24	18,2
Baby Gender		
Man	70	53,0
woman	62	47,0
Work		
Housewives	54	40,9
Self employed	40	30,3
Other	38	28,8
Parity		
Primipara	59	44,7
Multipara	73	55,3
Education		
Elementary	9	6,8
Secondary school	107	81,1
College	16	12,1
Income		
≥ RMW 3.200.000	4	3,0
≤ RMW 3.200.000	128	97,0
Variables of Nutritional Status of Weight by Body Length		
Malnutrition	70	53,0
Undernutrition	6	4,5
Good Nutrition	40	30,3
Risk of overnutrition	11	8,3
More Nutrition	2	1,5
Obesity	3	2,3
Maternal Self Efficacy		
Low	49	37,1
Moderate	57	43,2
High	26	19,7
Stunting Incidence		
Very Short	58	43,9
Short	9	6,8
Normal	63	47,7
Tinggi	2	1,5
Total	227	100

Table 2.
Spearman Rank Test of Maternal Self Efficacy
Relationship Affects the Incidence of Stunting in Infants
Under the Age of Five Years in the Bandarharjo Health
Center Area of Semarang (n=132)

Indicators	n	p	r
Maternal Self Efficacy- Stunting Incidence	132	0,000	.679

Discussion

Maternal Self Efficacy

The most *Maternal Self Efficacy* is 57 in the medium category with a percentage of 43.2% and

a little *Maternal Self Efficacy* in the high category of *Maternal Self Efficacy* at 26 with a percentage of 19.7%.

Maternal Self Efficacy is part of the concept of self-efficacy, which is a mother's belief in her ability to fulfill her role as a parent, one of these factors may be influenced by social support. Social support itself is one of the factors that plays a role in optimizing self-efficacy, especially when postpartum mothers adjust to their new role, namely as parents (Rachmawati et al., 2021).

The results of this study are in line with Orif's (2022) research which stated that the level of *Maternal Self Efficacy* or *self-efficacy* in the medium category is 50.0%. One of the components that affects mothers with moderate levels of ability is the mother's educational status, where mothers who have high knowledge are able to manage information correctly (Orif et al., 2022).

The opinion from Paramesti (2024), states that there is an evenness between maternal self-efficacy of mothers and the incidence of stunting, due to moderate knowledge about the nutrients needed by their children. There are several things that need to be considered that the model of trust in legality, affecting the mother's ability and knowledge becomes a behavior such as feeding her child nutritious food. Based on the research, the perception of the obstacle is a change in individual behavior. When it comes to stunting, when a mother already knows about nutrition and wants to apply it, she probably won't do it (Paramesti et al., 2024).

This research is consistent with research conducted by Dwi Ernawati (2020), which explained that 64.5% of children in the short category were found to suffer from stunting. These results show that processing incidents in the region are partly dominated by the short category (Amalia et al., 2022). In line with the research of Alfiah & Setiyabudi (2020), it is explained that short posture, also known as stunting, is an increase in height that is not in accordance with age. Stunting is also an indicator of chronic malnutrition caused by prolonged food intake, poor food quality, increased morbidity, or a combination of these factors. Weight can be an indicator to see the possibilities throughout life, growth, long-term health, and fraud (Alfiah & Setiyabudi, 2020).

Stunting Incidence

The short category is still quite high with as many as 9 with a percentage of 6.8%, This shows that most children are stunted. The occurrence of Stunting itself is a child who has not been declared



Stunted but his growth and development is almost in the direction of Stunting. Stunting occurs when the child is still in the womb and is only visible when the child is 2 years old. Stunting can cause children to suffer from easy pain, poor posture as an adult, increased numbers death, and a decrease in cognitive ability, so that causing long-term economic losses in Indonesia. Stunting in Indonesia ranks 3rd in Asia (Suarnianti, 2020).

The Relationship between Maternal Self Efficacy and Stunting in Infants Under Five Years (Toddlers)

Based on the results of research in Dadapsari Village, Semarang, it shows that the majority of maternal self-efficacy in the low category is 49 respondents and *Stunting* in the low category is 12.2% or as many as 6 respondents. The results of the analysis of the Correlation of Spearman Rank to the Relationship of *Maternal Self Efficacy* to the Incidence of Stunting in Infants Under 5 Years of Age in the Bandarharjo Semarang Health Center Area showed that the r value was 0.679 and the P-Value $(0.000) < \alpha (0.05)$, so it was decided that H_a was accepted. This means that there is a significant relationship between Maternal Self Efficacy and Stunting Incidence in Dadapsari Village, precisely in the Bandarharjo Semarang Health Center Area, and shows a positive direction, the higher the level of Maternal Self Efficacy, the higher the Stunting Incidence will decrease.

The results of Aulia, et al., (2021), show that there is a relationship between stunting and education, knowledge and self-efficacy or Maternal Self Efficacy. Health workers must consider mothers as the target of stunting prevention promotion. Maternal education affects mothers' attitudes and self-efficacy towards the fulfillment of children's nutritional needs and children's nutritional status. The level of education can also affect the understanding, analysis and accessibility of mothers, specifically affecting efforts for the fulfillment of good and appropriate nutrition (Anastasia Terok & Pongantung, 2023).

The results of this litigation show that there is a significant correlation between stunting and self-efficacy. Mothers with self-efficacy are 8.3 times more likely to give birth to toddlers who are stunted than mothers with high *self-efficacy* (Sania & Subiyatin, 2024).

A previous study conducted by Darmini, Fitriana, and Vidayanti (2022) explained that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge Affects the incidence of stunting. A person's level of knowledge can be influenced by many factors, including internal factors and external factors. This

internal factor includes a person's ability to understand something, not just mention it but also be able to understand it correctly. Meanwhile, external factors are the lack of relevance to the mass media about health information (Nasution et al., 2024).

The experiences of others can provide lessons or examples to make decisions that need to be made. The support of the closest people is important to help mothers believe in what to do. The results from Fatimah et al. (2020), explained that there are factors such as education, work, experience of receiving information from family and people around them, self-efficacy to prevent *stunting* (Terok, Suryati et al., 2022).

The amount of breast milk produced by the mother, the duration of breastfeeding, and the choice to breastfeed are influenced by the amount of support from the husband and family. On the other hand, lack of support from husband and family will give mothers a bad experience, so that the production of breast milk is not smooth and can cause children to lack nutrition and *Stunting* can occur (Arifin, 2025).

Conclusion

The identification of Maternal Self Efficacy at the Bandarharjo Semarang Health Center is that there is a relationship between Maternal Self Efficacy and the incidence of stunting as much as 47.7% in the medium category. Identification of Stunting Incidence in Infants Under Five Years of Age in the Bandarharjo Semarang Health Center Area, namely stunting cases of (6.8%). The relationship of maternal self efficacy to the incidence of stunting in infants under five years of age in the Bandarharjo Semarang Health Center area showed that the r value was 0.679 and the P-Value $(0.000) < \alpha (0.05)$, so it was decided that H_a was accepted. This means that there is a significant meaningful relationship between Maternal Self Efficacy to the Incidence of Stunting in Dadapsari Village, precisely in the Bandarharjo Semarang Health Center Area, and shows a positive direction, the higher the level of Maternal Self Efficacy, the higher the Stunting Incidence will decrease.

Acknowledgement

The researcher would like to express his gratitude to the health center employees, posyandu cadres, and residents in Dadapsari Semarang village who have been willing to be respondents in the researcher's thesis. The researcher also thanked the examiners and supervisors as well as lecturers at the Faculty of Nursing, Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang for their suggestions and



inputs so that the researcher could complete the thesis on time. For both parents and the researcher's family, the researcher thanked the researcher for giving encouragement and motivation to the researcher so that the researcher could complete the thesis on time.

Hopefully this thesis can be useful to all of you, if there are mistakes in writing, the research apologizes profusely.

References

- Alfiah, S. N., & Setiyabudi, R. (2020). Hubungan Pola Asuh Pemberian Makan Dan Status Ekonomi Dengan Kejadian Balita Pendek. *Human Care Journal*, 5(3), 742. <https://doi.org/10.32883/hcj.v5i3.767>
- Amalia, M., Anggraini, Y., & Satria, D. (2022). Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Stunting Pada Balita Usia 12-59 Bulan di Kenagarian Balingka. *Jurnal Ners*, 6(1), 40–45. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31004/jn.v6i1.3872>
- Anastasia Terok, K., & Pongantung, H. (2023). Pencegahan Stunting Dengan Peningkatan Efikasi Diri Ibu Melalui Health Coaching Di Kelurahan Taratara. *Journal | Watson Journal of Nursing*, 1(2), 16–27.
- Arifin. (2025). Hubungan Dukungan Suami Dan Dukungan Keluarga Dengan Asi Eksklusif Pada Anak Stunting. *Jurnal Keperawatan*, 17(2549–8118), 375–382.
- Diyah, L., & Rosanti, A. (2024). Implementasi Kebijakan Percepatan Penurunan Stunting Di Kabupaten Rembang Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Inovasi Riset Ilmu Kesehatan*, 2(3), 213.
- Dwi, N., Putri, P., Hadju, V., Indriasari, R., Hidayanty, H., & Mansur, M. A. (2023). Gambaran Self Efficacy Ibu Dalam Pemberian Mp-Asi Dan Kejadian Stunting Pada Baduta. *The Journal of Indonesian Community Nutrition*, 12(1), 27–37.
- Fatimah, N. (2021). Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan Dan Efikasi Diri Ibu Tentang Pencegahan Stunting Pada Anak Usia 6-24 bulan. *Universitas Gajah Mada*, 5–6.
- Fuad, W., & Lahdji, A. (2023). Hubungan Pengetahuan dengan Perilaku Pola Asuh Pendamping Makan Balita Stunting di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Poncol Menurunkan Prevalensi Stunting di Indonesia di Bawah 14% Pada 2024. 6, 812–819.
- Hastuty, M. (2020). Hubungan Anemia Ibu Hamil Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada Balita Di UPTD Puskesmas Kampar Tahun 2018. *Jurnal Doppler*, 4(2), 112–116.
- Hikmah, N., & Anwar, I. (2023). Upaya Peningkatan Pengetahuan Masyarakat Tentang Stunting Dan Cacingan Di Kelurahan Kambu Kecamatan Kambu Kota Kendari *Mosiraha: Jurnal Pengabdian Farmasi*, 2(1), 13–19.
- Nasution, A. N., Maimunah, R., & Sitorus, N. Y. (2024). Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Terhadap Kejadian Stunting Pada Balita Di Puskesmas Pagambiran. *Excellent Midwifery Journal*, 7(1), 47–53.
- Nisa, W. K., & Azinar, M. (2024). Karakteristik Keluarga Berisiko Stunting pada Anak Usia 7-24 Bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bandarharjo dengan Pendekatan Case Control. *Kritis*, 33(1), 17–36.
- Orif, F., Rs, D. I., & Rahayu, P. (2022). Pengaruh edukasi pembuatan nutrisi dengan bahan lokal terhadap self efficacy ibu di dusun bulurejo kabupaten gunung kidul yogyakarta. 9–11.
- Paramesti, K. F., Balgis, B., & Putri, A. A. A. K. E. N. (2024). Hubungan Inisiasi Menyusui Dini, ASI Eksklusif, dan Pengetahuan Ibu terkait Nutrisi dengan Kejadian Stunting. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Indonesia*, 19(1), 21. <https://doi.org/10.26714/jkmi.19.1.2024.21-27>
- Pertiwi, F. D., Hariansyah, M., & Prasetya, E. P. (2019). Faktor Risiko Stunting Pada Balita Dikelurahan Mulyaharja Tahun 2019. *Promotor*, 2(5), 381–391. <https://doi.org/10.32832/pro.v2i5.2531>
- Rachmawati, D., Marcelina, L. A., & Permatasari, I. (2021). Hubungan Dukungan Sosial Dengan Self-Efficacy Ibu Postpartum. *Jkep*, 6(2), 160–172. <https://doi.org/10.32668/jkep.v6i2.761>
- Rahmalia, F. Y., & Azinar, M. (2024). Hubungan Riwayat Pemberian Asi Eksklusif Dengan Kejadian Stunting Pada Anak Usia 6-24 Bulan. *AKSELERASI: Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional*, 6(1), 43–52. <https://doi.org/10.54783/jin.v6i1.881>
- Sania, M., & Subiyatin, A. (2024). Hubungan Pengetahuan Mpasi Dan Self Efficacy Dengan Stunting Pada Balita Di Puskesmas Kelurahan Pamulang Program Studi Sarjana Kebidanan Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bidan*, 8(3), 1–11.
- Setiyawati, M. E., Ardhiyanti, L. P., Hamid, E. N., Muliarta, N. A. T., & Raihanah, Y. J. (2024). Studi Literatur: Keadaan Dan Penanganan Stunting Di Indonesia. *IKRA-ITH HUMANIORA: Jurnal Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 8(2), 179–186. <https://doi.org/10.37817/ikraith-humaniora.v8i2.3113>
- Suarnianti. (2020). Faktor Risiko Stunting: Literatur Review. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan*, 15(2), 144–147.
- Suasono, A. &. (2021). Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Terhadap Peningkatan Stunting. *Tien Mastina*, 4(4), 7855–7861.
- Terok, Suryati, Y., Kulsum, D. U., Maryati, I., & Rudhiati, F. (2022). Health Coaching Terhadap Perilaku Dan Efikasi Diri Ibu Dalam Pencegahan Stunting. *Jurnal Keperawatan Silampari*, 6(2581–1975), 387–399.
- Yuwanti, Y., Mulyaningrum, F. M., & Susanti, M. M. (2021). Faktor – Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Stunting Pada Balita Di Kabupaten Grobogan. *Jurnal Keperawatan Dan Kesehatan Masyarakat Cendekia Utama*, 10(1), 74. <https://doi.org/10.31596/jcu.v10i1.704>



