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Topic: The first 1000 days, infant feeding, and early childhood development

Title: LOW BIRTH WEIGHT WAS THE STARTING POINT LEADING TO STUNTING AT CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS IN INDONESIA

Presentation Type: Oral

Background: Stunting is highly prevalent (35.6% in 2010) in Indonesia. The nutritional status of the mothers during pregnancy, food intakes and illnesses during the first two years of life are the most important factors in stunting. The purpose of this analysis is to understand how low birth weight could explain stunting as an outcome.

Methods: This study is utilizing data from the National Basic Health Survey 'Riskesdas' 2010. This sample was restricted to children aged 12-23 months representative of the provinces throughout Indonesia where the information on the children's feeding habits are available.

Results: Results showed, the prevalence of stunting among children aged of 12-23 months was reaching 40.4%. Breast feeding initiation within one hour was participated by 40.8% of mothers. Exclusive breast feeding delivered only to 40.2% babies. More than half of the babies were given pre-lacteal food, while early complimentary feeding (<6 months) was given to 57.9% babies. Logistic regression showed children born with a low birth weight and boys were 1.7 and 1.3 times more likely to be stunted. Time of complimentary feeding of less than six months or sub-optimum breast feeding seemed to have significantly protective effect. Finally, illness at age of 0-28 days has significant correlation to stunting.

Conclusion: Low birth weight was the most dominant factor of stunting. Breast feeding and early food history was not associated with stunting; This result is interesting as we fully understood that stunting is a chronic situation and may not related to prolonged under-nutrition per se.