

## ABSTRAK

Peneliti tertarik untuk mempelajari dampak Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat terhadap stunting di wilayah pelayanan Puskesmas Sei Bejangkar sejak survey pertama menunjukkan 90 balita stunting akibat pengaruh sanitasi yang tidak memadai. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kuantitatif, cross-sectional. Penelitian ini dilakukan di dekat Puskesmas Sei Bejangkar. Seluruh bayi dan balita di wilayah operasional puskesmas dijadikan sebagai populasi penelitian. Pengambilan sampel total digunakan selama proses pengambilan sampel. Uji univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat digunakan untuk menganalisis data utama dan sekunder dalam penelitian ini. Berdasarkan data terlihat bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara gerakan berhenti BAB dengan stunting pada balita di wilayah pelayanan puskesmas sei anchor (P value 0,529 atau lebih dari 0,05). Balita di Puskesmas Sei Bejangkar lebih kecil kemungkinannya untuk mengalami stunting jika buang air besar sembarangan dikurangi. Nilai  $p$  adalah 0,000, yang berarti secara signifikan lebih besar dari 0,05 ( $0,000 > 0,05$ ).

**Katakunci : STBM,Stunting**

## ABSTRACT

*Researchers were interested in studying the impact of Community-based total sanitation on stunting in the service area of the Sei Bejangkar Health Center since the first survey indicated that 90 toddlers were stunted owing to the effects of inadequate sanitation. The study used a quantitative, cross-sectional methodology. This research was carried out near the Sei Bejangkar Health Center. All of the infants and toddlers in the puskesmas's operational region served as the study's population. Total sampling was used during the sampling process. Univariate, Bivariate, and Multivariate tests were utilized to analyze both main and secondary data in this study. Based on the data, it appears that there is no connection between the halt defecation movement and stunting in toddlers in the sei anchor health center's service area (P value of 0.529 or more than 0.05). Toddlers at the Sei Bejangkar Health Center are less likely to be stunted if open defecation is reduced. The p-value is 0.000, which means it's significantly larger than 0.05 ( $0.000 > 0.05$ ).*

**Keyword: STBM,Stunting**