

Prinsip Tatalaksana Terapi Gizi pada Malnutrisi Energi Protein

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Updated 2023

Prinsip 1: tegakkan diagnosis dengan benar!



Status gizi:

**Antropometri
dan
laboratorium**

Global Regions ▾ عربی 中文



Health Topics ▾

Countries ▾

Newsroom ▾

Emergencies ▾

Child growth standards

Child growth standards

The Multicentre Growth Reference Study

Standards

Training

Software

The WHO Child Growth Standards

Documentation

The following documents describe the sample and methods used to construct the standards and present the final charts.

[WHO Child Growth Standards: Methods and development: Length/height-for-age, weight-for-age, weight-for-length, weight-for-height and body mass index-for-age](#)

[WHO Child Growth Standards: Methods and development: Head circumference-for-age, arm circumference-for-age, triceps skinfold-for-age and subscapular skinfold](#)

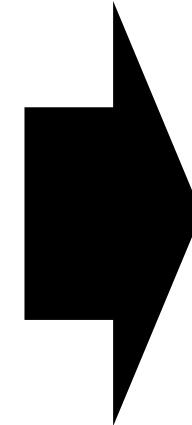
**BB/U, TB/U, BB/TB, MUAC/U, IMT/U, HC/U,
TLK/U**

**0 – 5 tahun: growth chart WHO
> 5 tahun: CDC NCHS → kemenkes: IMT/U**

KETENTUAN UMUM
PENGGUNAAN STANDAR ANTROPOMETRI WHO 2005

A. Istilah dan Pengertian

1. **Umur** dihitung dalam bulan penuh. Contoh: umur 2 bulan 29 hari dihitung sebagai umur 2 bulan.
2. Ukuran **Panjang Badan (PB)** digunakan untuk anak umur 0 sampai 24 bulan yang diukur telentang. Bila anak umur 0 sampai 24 bulan diukur berdiri, maka hasil pengukurannya dikoreksi dengan menambahkan 0,7 cm.
3. Ukuran **Tinggi Badan (TB)** digunakan untuk anak umur di atas 24 bulan yang diukur berdiri. Bila anak umur diatas 24 bulan diukur telentang, maka hasil pengukurannya dikoreksi dengan mengurangkan 0,7 cm.
4. **Gizi Kurang** dan **Gizi Buruk** adalah status gizi yang didasarkan pada indeks Berat Badan menurut Umur (BB/U) yang merupakan padanan istilah **underweight** (gizi kurang) dan **severely underweight** (gizi buruk).
5. **Pendek** dan **Sangat Pendek** adalah status gizi yang didasarkan pada indeks Panjang Badan menurut Umur (PB/U) atau Tinggi Badan menurut Umur (TB/U) yang merupakan padanan istilah **stunted** (pendek) dan **severely stunted** (sangat pendek).
6. **Kurus** dan **Sangat Kurus** adalah status gizi yang didasarkan pada indeks Berat Badan menurut Panjang Badan (BB/PB) atau Berat Badan menurut Tinggi Badan (BB/TB) yang merupakan padanan istilah **wasted** (kurus) dan **severely wasted** (sangat kurus).



Stunted = TB/U

Gizi kurang/buruk= BB/U

Kurus/sangat kurus = BB/TB

Kategori dan Ambang Batas Status Gizi Anak Berdasarkan Indeks

| Indeks | Kategori Status Gizi | Ambang Batas (Z-Score) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Berat Badan menurut Umur (BB/U) Anak Umur 0 – 60 Bulan | Gizi Buruk | < -3 SD |
| | Gizi Kurang | -3 SD sampai dengan <-2 SD |
| | Gizi Baik | -2 SD sampai dengan 2 SD |
| | Gizi Lebih | >2 SD |
| Panjang Badan menurut Umur (PB/U) atau Tinggi Badan menurut Umur (TB/U) Anak Umur 0 – 60 Bulan | Sangat Pendek | <-3 SD |
| | Pendek | -3 SD sampai dengan <-2 SD |
| | Normal | -2 SD sampai dengan 2 SD |
| | Tinggi | >2 SD |
| Berat Badan menurut Panjang Badan (BB/PB) atau Berat Badan menurut Tinggi Badan (BB/TB) Anak Umur 0 – 60 Bulan | Sangat Kurus | <-3 SD |
| | Kurus | -3 SD sampai dengan <-2 SD |
| | Normal | -2 SD sampai dengan 2 SD |
| | Gemuk | >2 SD |
| Indeks Massa Tubuh menurut Umur (IMT/U) Anak Umur 0 – 60 Bulan | Sangat Kurus | <-3 SD |
| | Kurus | -3 SD sampai dengan <-2 SD |
| | Normal | -2 SD sampai dengan 2 SD |
| | Gemuk | >2 SD |
| Indeks Massa Tubuh menurut Umur (IMT/U) Anak Umur 5 – 18 Tahun | Sangat Kurus | <-3 SD |
| | Kurus | -3 SD sampai dengan <-2 SD |
| | Normal | -2 SD sampai dengan 1 SD |
| | Gemuk | >1 SD sampai dengan 2 SD |
| | Obesitas | >2 SD |

Table 3. Classification of malnutrition^a

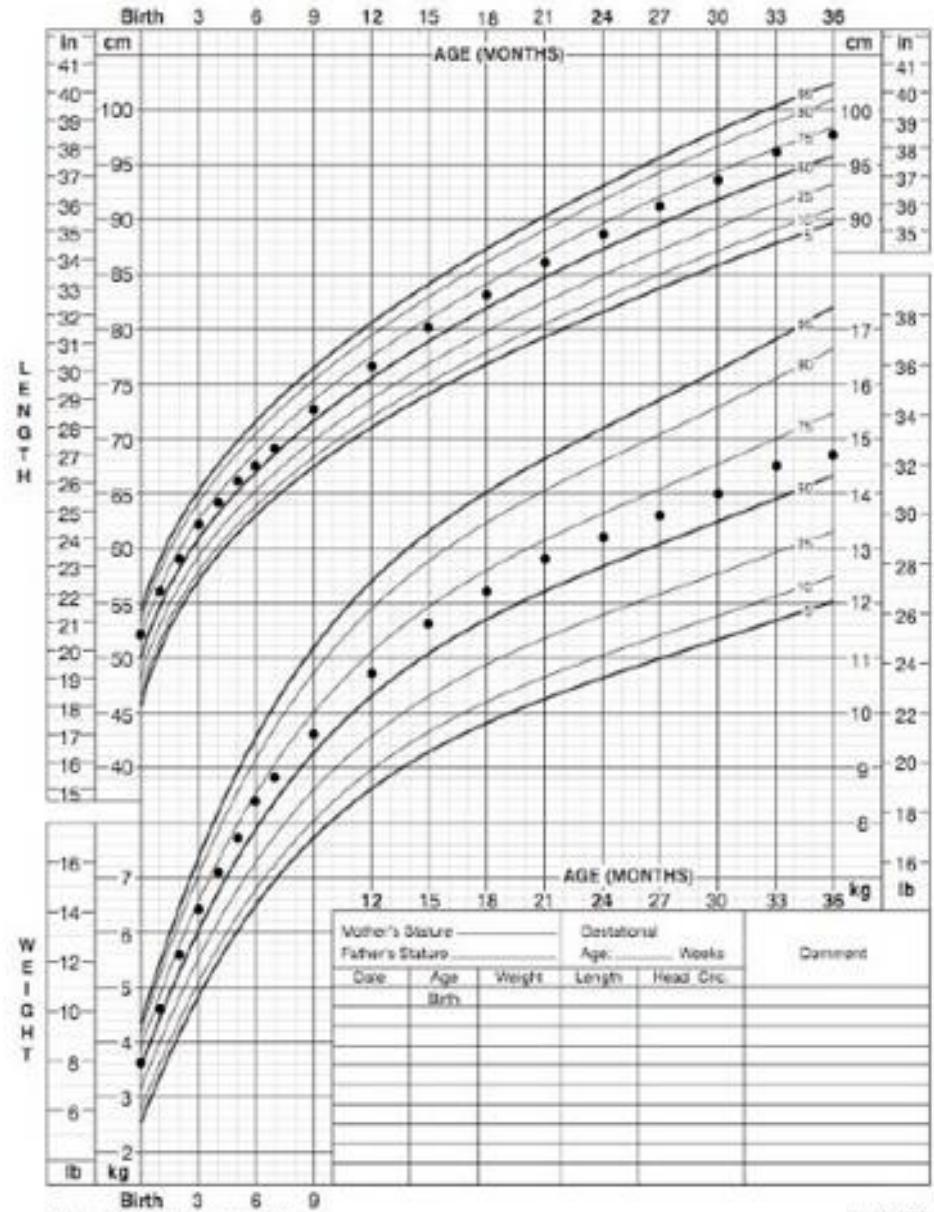
| | Classification | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| | Moderate malnutrition | Severe malnutrition (type) ^b |
| Symmetrical oedema | No | Yes (oedematous malnutrition) ^c |
| Weight-for-height | $-3 \leq SD\text{-score} < -2^d$ (70–79%) ^e | SD-score < -3 (<70%) (severe wasting) ^f |
| Height-for-age | $-3 \leq SD\text{-score} < -2$ (85–89%) | SD-score < -3 (<85%) (severe stunting) |

Tabel 9. Kriteria masuk dan keluar layanan rawat jalan balita gizi buruk

| Kriteria masuk ke layanan rawat jalan | Kriteria keluar dari layanan rawat jalan (secara klinis membaik selama 2 minggu berturut-turut atau 2 kali kunjungan) |
|---|---|
| LiLA < 11.5 cm (merah) dan/atau Skor-Z BB/PB (atau BB/TB) < -3 SD | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• LiLA \geq 12.5cm (hijau) dan/atau_• Skor-Z BB/PB (atau BB/TB) \geq -2 SD• tidak ada edema, secara klinis baik |
| Tanpa komplikasi | |
| Edema (+1, +2) | |

Normal baby boy

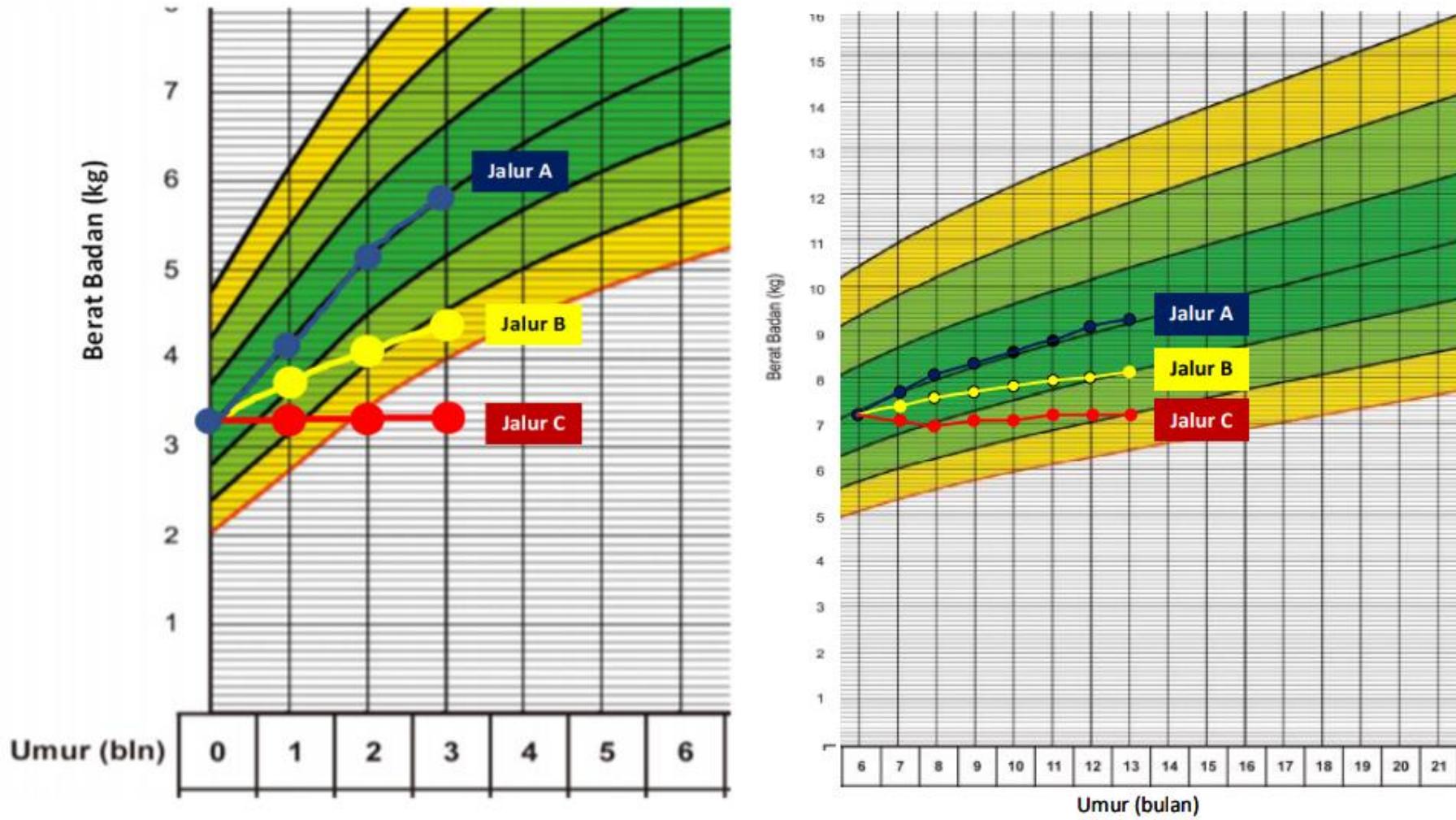
Age: 38 months

NAME _____
RECORD # _____Birth to 36 months: Boys
Length-for-age and Weight-for-age percentiles

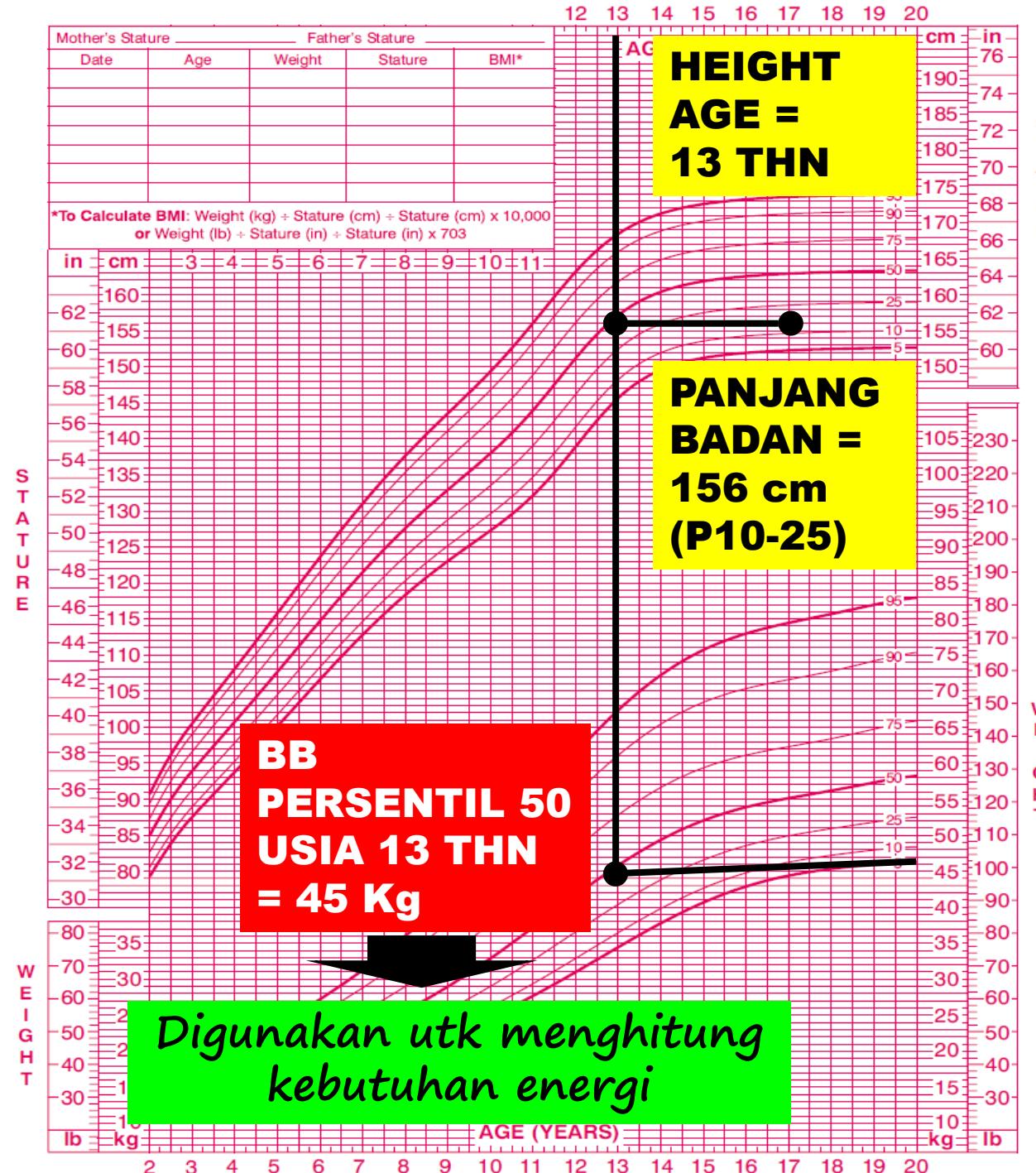
Published May 15, 2009 (modified 4/26/14)

©2009 CDC. Developed by the National Center for Health Statistics in cooperation with the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (CDC). <http://www.cdc.gov/growthcharts>

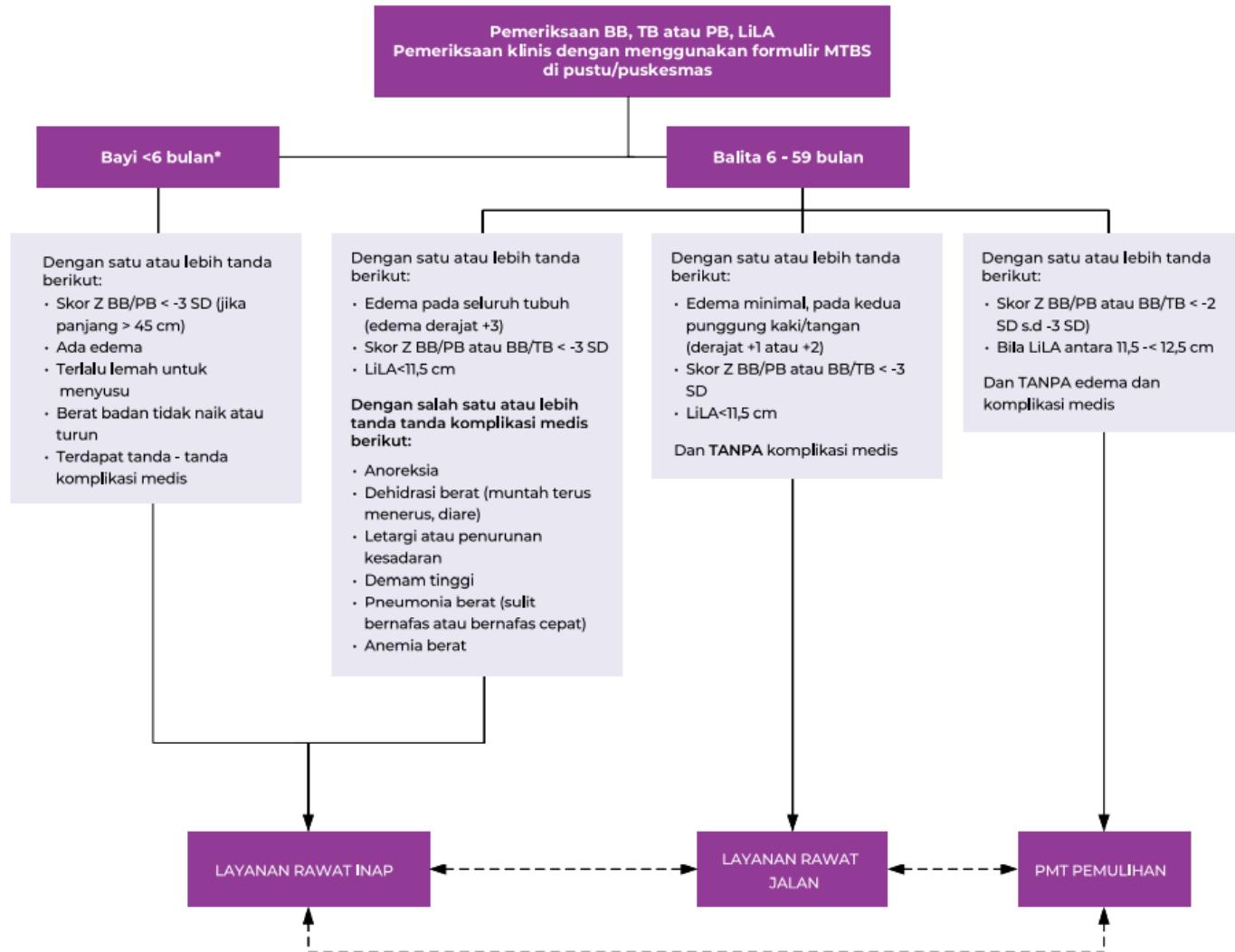
CDC • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE



Gambar 8. Contoh perkembangan berat badan balita pada penimbangan bulanan



Bagan 4. Alur penapisan balita gizi buruk/kurang dan jenis layanan yang diperlukan⁹

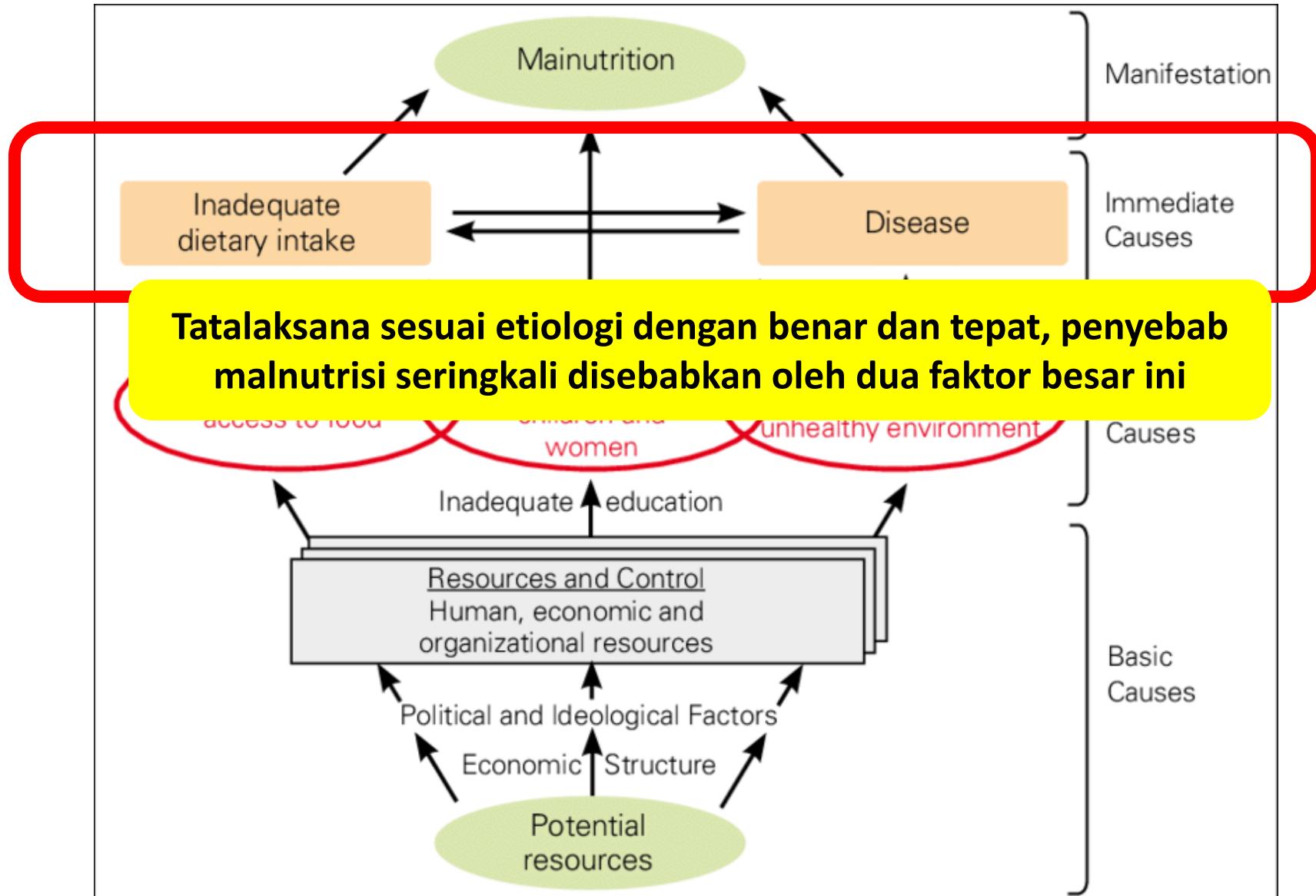


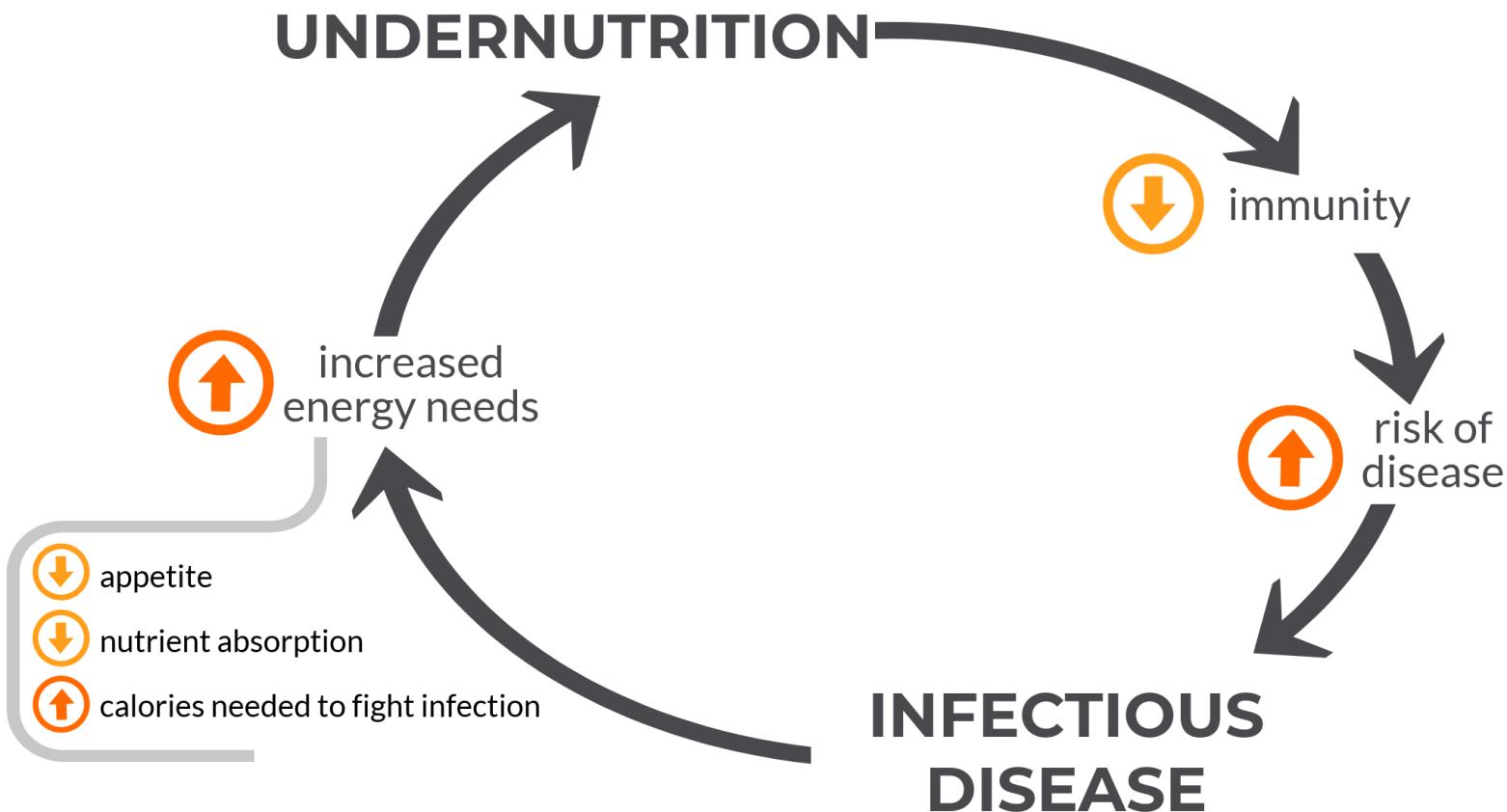
Prinsip 1: tegakkan diagnosis dengan benar!

Pemilihan anthropometric indices yang tepat sangat penting dalam men set up tujuan terapi dan keberhasilan terapi

Stunting adalah refleksi masalah gizi kronis, sedangkan kurus/wasting adalah situasi yang terjadi secara akut, kedua memiliki pendekatan yang berbeda dalam penanganannya

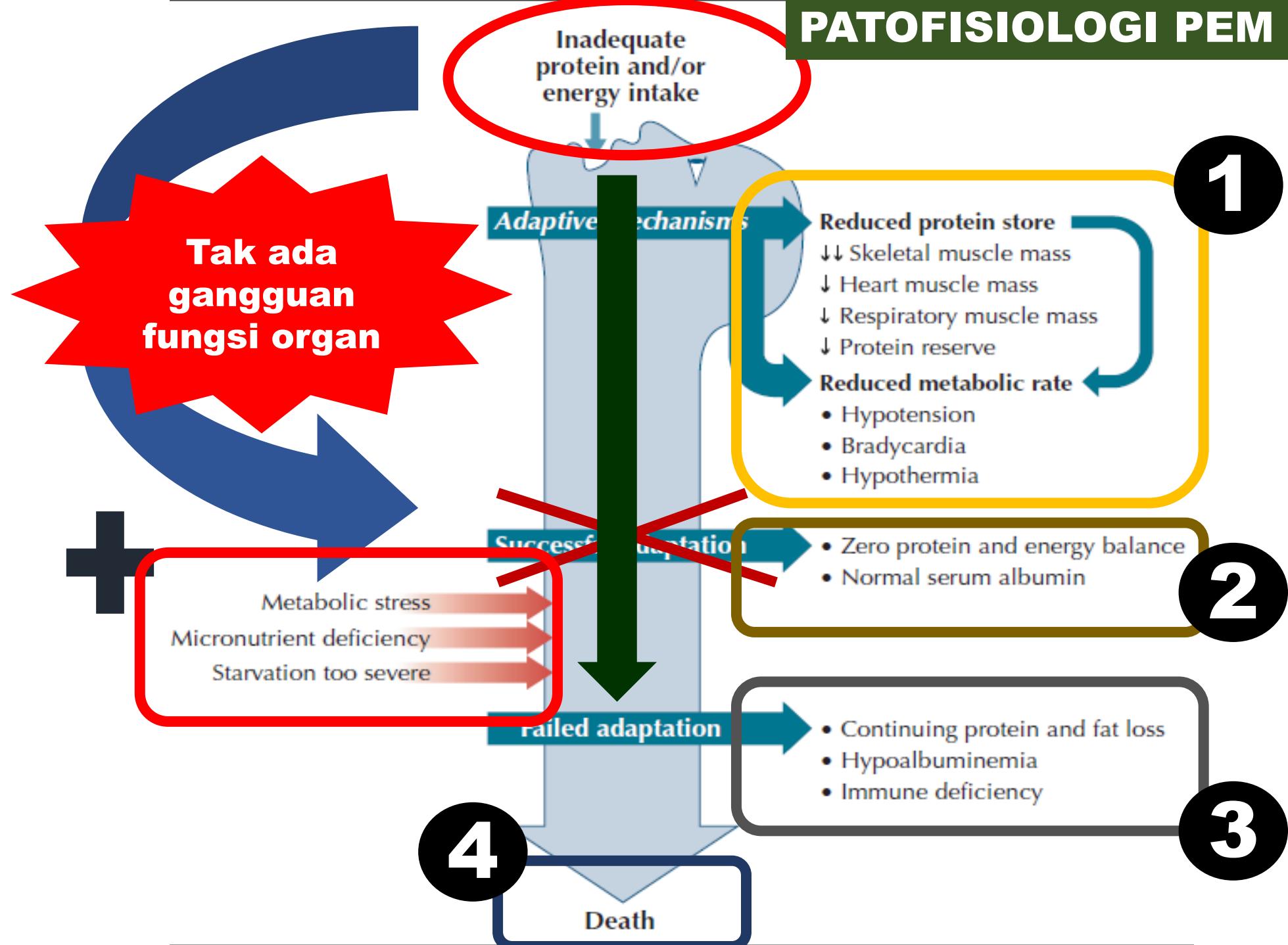
Prinsip 2: telusuri etiologi dengan benar dan teliti





Penanganannya dilakukan secara simultan

PATOFSIOLOGI PEM



Prinsip 3: lakukan pemeriksaan klinis secara menyeluruh dan benar

Tahapan ini menentukan target terapi dan seberapa jauh penanganan yang dapat diberikan. Keputusan dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan fasilitas dan kompetensi serta situasi dan kondisi pasien

Checklist of points for taking the child's medical history and conducting the physical examination

Medical history:

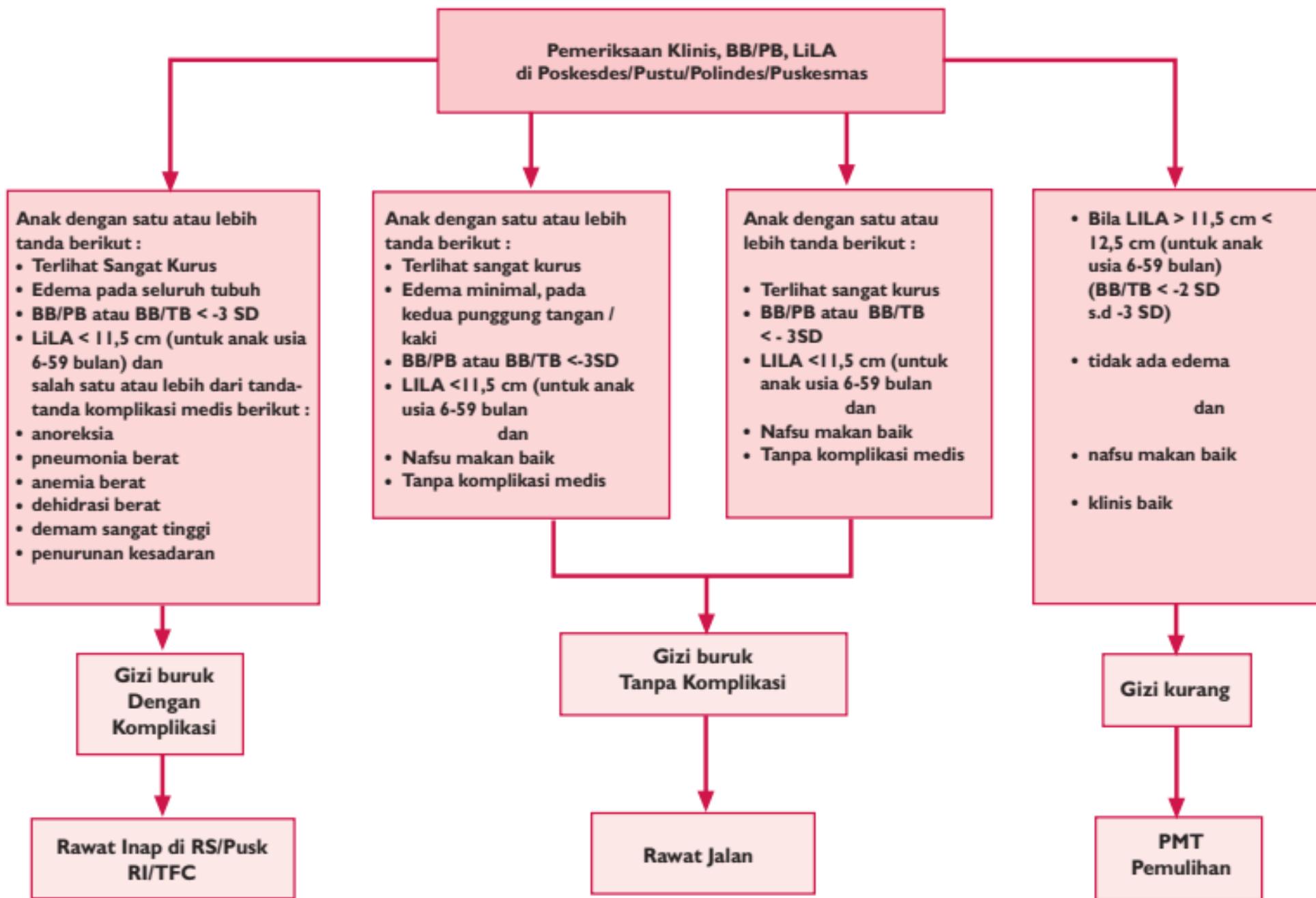
- Usual diet before current episode of illness
- Breastfeeding history
- Food and fluids taken in past few days
- Recent sinking of eyes
- Duration and frequency of vomiting or diarrhoea, appearance of vomit or diarrhoeal stools
- Time when urine was last passed
- Contact with people with measles or tuberculosis
- Any deaths of siblings
- Birth weight
- Milestones reached (sitting up, standing, etc.)
- Immunizations

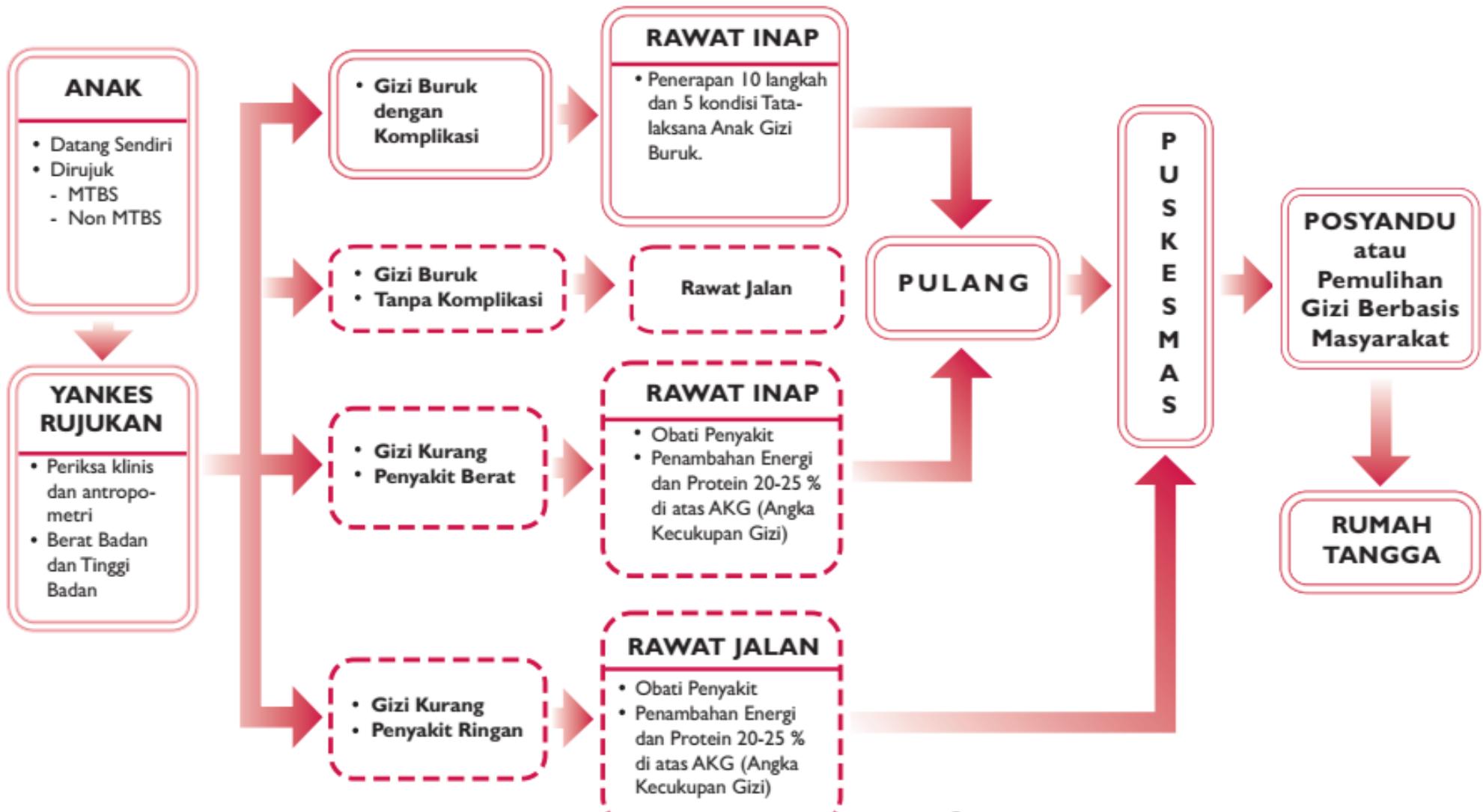
Physical examination:

- Weight and length or height
- Oedema
- Enlargement or tenderness of liver, jaundice
- Abdominal distension, bowel sounds, "abdominal splash" (a splashing sound in the abdomen)
- Severe pallor
- Signs of circulatory collapse: cold hands and feet, weak radial pulse, diminished consciousness
- Temperature: hypothermia or fever
- Thirst
- Eyes: corneal lesions indicative of vitamin A deficiency
- Ears, mouth, throat: evidence of infection
- Skin: evidence of infection or purpura
- Respiratory rate and type of respiration: signs of pneumonia or heart failure
- Appearance of faeces

Table 4. Laboratory tests

| Test | Result and significance |
|---|---|
| Tests that may be useful | |
| Blood glucose | Glucose concentration <54 mg/dl (3 mmol/l) is indicative of hypoglycaemia |
| Examination of blood smear by microscopy | Presence of malaria parasites is indicative of infection |
| Haemoglobin or packed-cell volume | Haemoglobin <40 g/l or packed-cell volume <12% is indicative of very severe anaemia |
| Examination and culture of urine specimen | Presence of bacteria on microscopy (or >10 leukocytes per high-power field) is indicative of infection |
| Examination of faeces by microscopy | Presence of blood is indicative of dysentery Presence of <i>Giardia</i> cysts or trophozoites is indicative of infection |
| Chest X-ray | Pneumonia causes less shadowing of the lungs in malnourished children than in well-nourished children Vascular engorgement is indicative of heart failure Bones may show rickets or fractures of the ribs |
| Skin test for tuberculosis | Often negative in children with tuberculosis or those previously vaccinated with BCG vaccine |
| Tests that are of little or no value | |
| Serum proteins | Not useful in management, but may guide prognosis |
| Test for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) | Should not be done routinely; if done, should be accompanied by counselling of the child's parents and result should be confidential |
| Electrolytes | Rarely helpful and may lead to inappropriate therapy |





MTBS : Manajemen Terpadu Balita Sakit

Catatan :

Alur ini dapat dipakai juga di Puskesmas tanpa perawatan pada anak gizi buruk yang dirawat jalan, bilamana kondisi anak memungkinkan.

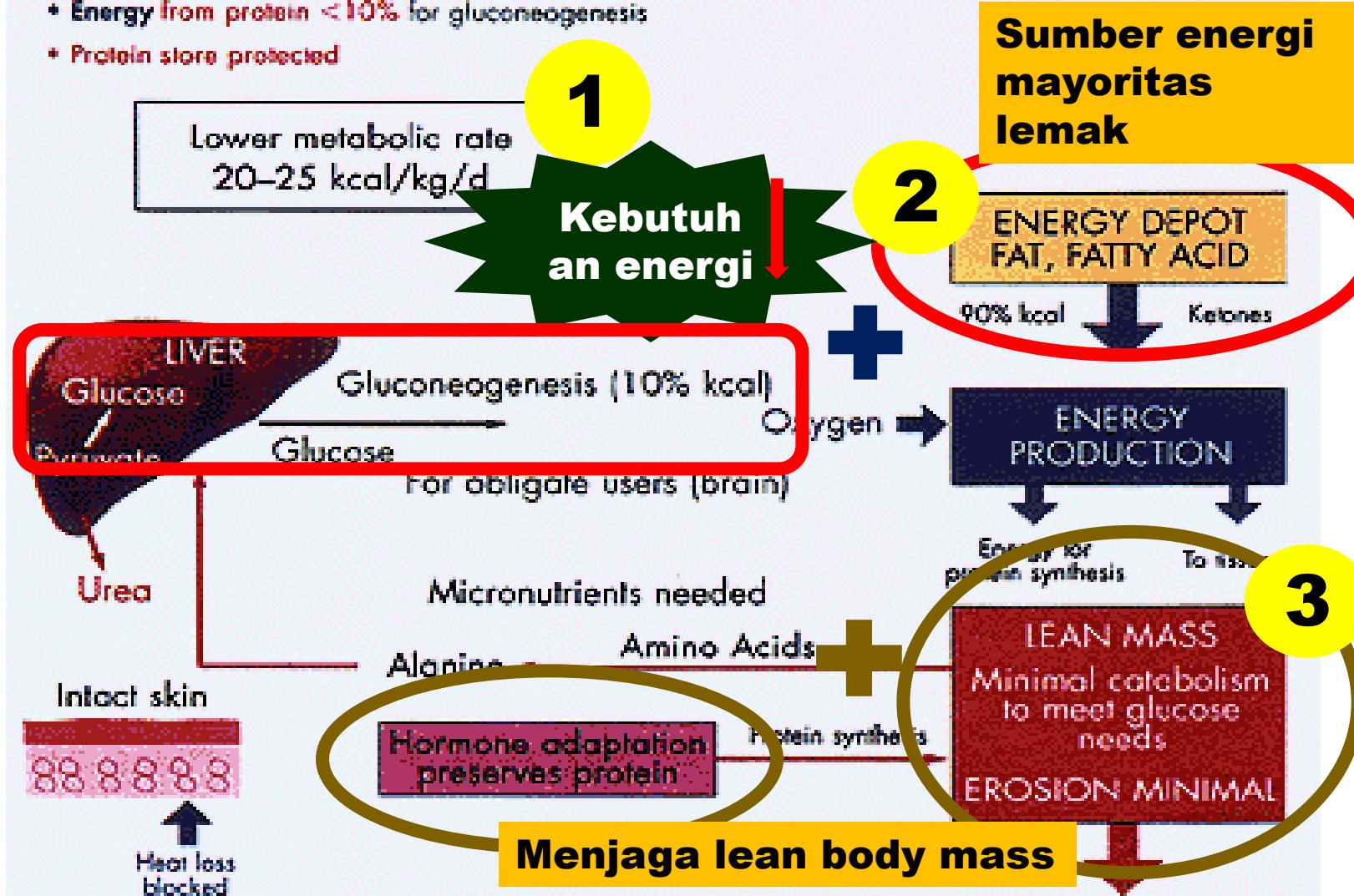
Prinsip 4: tatalaksana secara bertahap. First thing first!

Anak yang malnutrisi berat biasanya disertai dengan keadaan dehidrasi, hipoglikemia dan hipotermi. Atasi tanda bahaya tersebut sebelum melakukan terapi gizi. Tidak ada gunanya memberikan terapi gizi pada keadaan hemodinamik yang tidak stabil dan dehidrasi. Pemberian makan dilakukan secara bertahap, hingga nafsu makan anak membaik

Start low, go slow! Make adjustment!

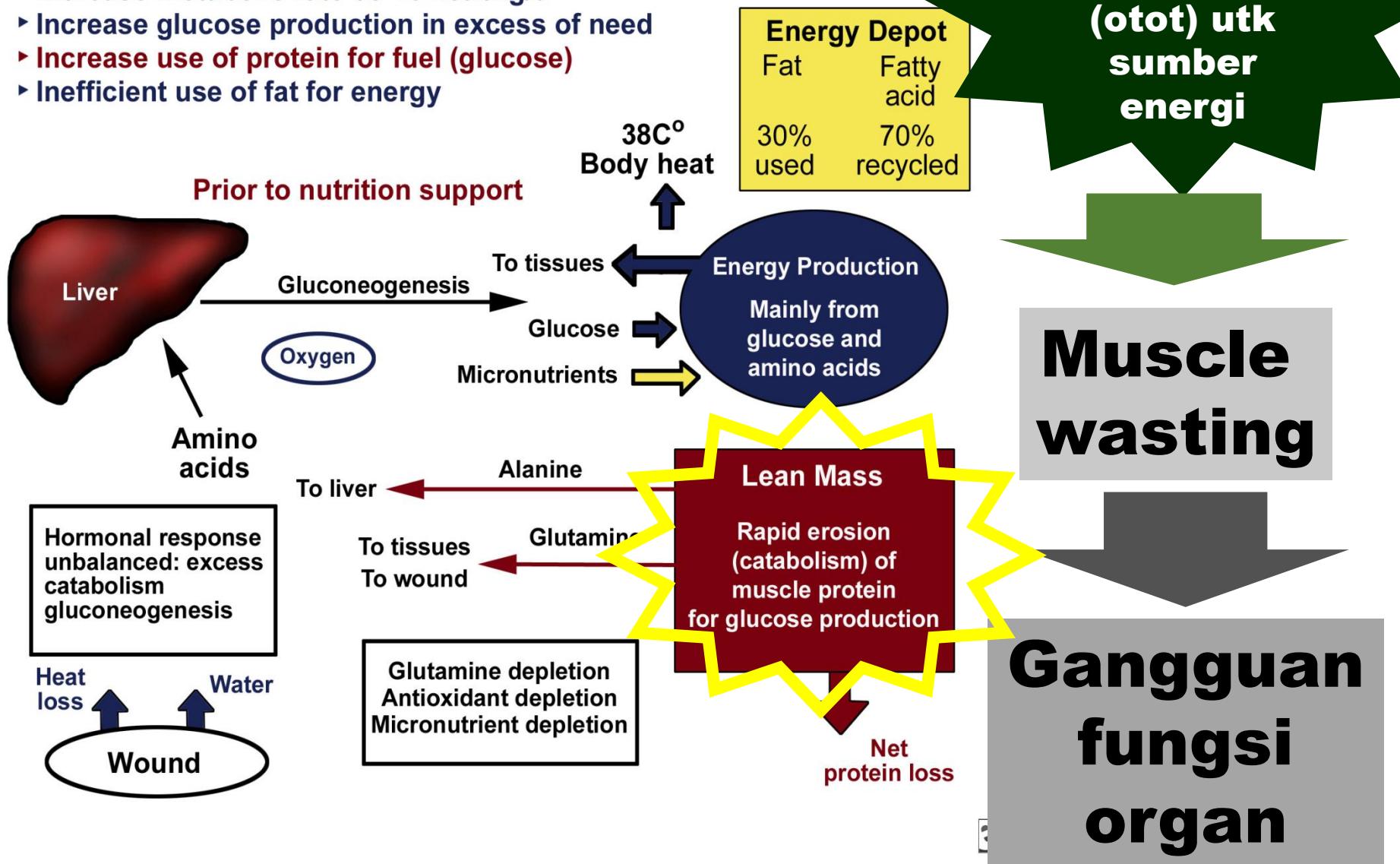
RESPONSE METABOLISME DALAM KEADAAN STARVASI JANGKA PENDEK TANPA DISERTAI STRESS/TRAUMA

- Overall energy needs decrease
- Metabolic rate decreases 20–25 kcal/kg/d
- Energy from fat storage >90% of kcal
- Energy from protein <10% for gluconeogenesis
- Protein store protected



Catabolic Insult-Induced Protein-Energy Malnutrition (Protein and Energy Production Abnormal)

- ▶ No adaptive responses activated
- ▶ Increase metabolic rate 35-40 kcal/kg/d
- ▶ Increase glucose production in excess of need
- ▶ Increase use of protein for fuel (glucose)
- ▶ Inefficient use of fat for energy



Tahapan tatalaksana malnutrisi

1. atasi atau cegah hipoglikemia dan hipotermia
2. Atasi atau cegah dehidrasi serta kembalikan keseimbangan elektrolit
3. Atasi septic shock jika ada
4. Beri makan anak setelah keadaan bahaya teratasi
5. Atasi infeksi jika ada
6. Identifikasi dan tangani masalah lainnya seperti defisiensi vitamin dan mineral



*) Pada fase tindak lanjut dapat dilakukan di rumah, dimana anak secara berkala (1 minggu/kali) berobat jalan ke Puskesmas atau Rumah Sakit.

Prinsip pemberian makan pada fase stabilisasi

- Mulailah dengan jumlah energi kecil, maksimal 80% dari kebutuhan energi total.
- Naikkan jumlah energi secara bertahap dengan memperhatikan respons dari anak, perhatikan toleransi anak terhadap regimen yang diberikan
- Berikan dalam bentuk cair dan kemudian ubah konsistensi sesuai dengan toleransi pasien
- Berikan dalam bentuk osmolaritas yang rendah.

Kebutuhan gizi untuk balita gizi buruk tanpa komplikasi:

Energi: 150-220 kkal/kgBB/hari.

Protein: 4-6 g/kgBB/hari.

Cairan: 150-200 ml/kgBB/hari

Pada tahap awal, balita yang beratnya kurang dari 7 kg hanya diberi F-100. Bila BB \geq 7 kg, maka dapat diberikan 2/3 dari total kebutuhan kalori berupa F-100, sisanya diberikan berupa makanan yang mengandung tinggi protein hewani dan tinggi energi/minyak.

Vitamin A:

1. Bila tidak ditemukan tanda defisiensi vitamin A atau tidak ada riwayat campak 3 bulan terakhir, maka vitamin A dosis tinggi diberikan di hari ke-1 sesuai umur.
2. Bila ditemukan tanda defisiensi vitamin A, seperti rabun senja atau ada riwayat campak dalam 3 bulan terakhir, maka vitamin A diberikan dalam dosis tinggi sesuai umur, pada hari ke-1, hari ke-2 dan hari ke-15.

Suplemen zat gizi mikro diberikan setiap hari paling sedikit selama 2 minggu:

1. Asam folat (5 mg pada hari pertama, dan selanjutnya 1 mg/hari).
2. Multivitamin (vitamin C dan vitamin B kompleks).
3. Zat besi (3 mg/kgBB/hari) setelah berat badan mengalami kenaikan (Tabel 4). Dibutuhkan waktu 2-4 minggu untuk koreksi anemia dan 1-3 bulan untuk menyimpan cadangan besi dalam tubuh.

| Nutrient | Amount per kg of body weight |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Water | 120–140 ml |
| Energy | 100 kcal _{th} (420 kJ) |
| Protein | 1–2 g |
| Electrolytes: | |
| Sodium | 1.0 mmol (23 mg) ^a |
| Potassium | 4.0 mmol (160 mg) |
| Magnesium | 0.6 mmol (10 mg) |
| Phosphorus | 2.0 mmol (60 mg) |
| Calcium | 2.0 mmol (80 mg) |
| Trace minerals: | |
| Zinc | 30 µmol (2.0 mg) |
| Copper | 4.5 µmol (0.3 mg) |
| Selenium | 60 nmol (4.7 µg) |
| Iodine | 0.1 µmol (12 µg) |

Water-soluble vitamins:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Thiamine (vitamin B ₁) | 70 µg |
| Riboflavin (vitamin B ₂) | 0.2 mg |
| Nicotinic acid | 1 mg |
| Pyridoxine (vitamin B ₆) | 70 µg |
| Cyanocobalamin (vitamin B ₁₂) | 0.1 mg |
| Folic acid | 0.1 mg |
| Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) | 10 µg |
| Pantothenic acid (vitamin B ₅) | 0.3 mg |
| Biotin | 10 µg |

Fat-soluble vitamins:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Retinol (vitamin A) | 0.15 mg |
| Calciferol (vitamin D) | 3 µg |
| α-Tocopherol (vitamin E) | 2.2 mg |
| Vitamin K | 4 µg |

* Value refers to the *maximum* recommended daily intake.

Table 14. Dietary requirements for initial treatment of severely malnourished adolescents and adults

| Age (years) | Daily energy requirement ^a | | Volume of diet required (ml/kg per hour) | |
|----------------|--|---------|--|-------|
| | (kcal _m /kg) | (kJ/kg) | F-75 | F-100 |
| 7-10 | 75 | 315 | 4.2 | 3.0 |
| 11-14 | 60 | 250 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 15-18 | 50 | 210 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| 19-75 | 40 | 170 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| >75 | 35 | 150 | 2.0 | 1.5 |

^a Individual needs may vary by up to 30% from these figures.

Table 6. Composition of oral rehydration salts solution for severely malnourished children (ReSoMal)

| Component | Concentration (mmol/l) |
|------------|------------------------|
| Glucose | 125 |
| Sodium | 45 |
| Potassium | 40 |
| Chloride | 70 |
| Citrate | 7 |
| Magnesium | 3 |
| Zinc | 0.3 |
| Copper | 0.045 |
| Osmolarity | 300 |

Table 7. Preparation of F-75 and F-100 diets

| Ingredient | Amount | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | F-75 ^{a-d} | F-100 ^{e,f} |
| Dried skimmed milk | 25 g | 80 g |
| Sugar | 70 g | 50 g |
| Cereal flour | 35 g | — |
| Vegetable oil | 27 g | 60 g |
| Mineral mix ^g | 20 ml | 20 ml |
| Vitamin mix ^g | 140 mg | 140 mg |
| Water to make | 1000 ml | 1000 ml |

Table 8. Composition of F-75 and F-100 diets

| Constituent | Amount per 100 ml | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | F-75 | F-100 |
| Energy | 75 kcal _{th} (315 kJ) | 100 kcal _{th} (420 kJ) |
| Protein | 0.9 g | 2.9 g |
| Lactose | 1.3 g | 4.2 g |
| Potassium | 3.6 mmol | 5.9 mmol |
| Sodium | 0.6 mmol | 1.9 mmol |
| Magnesium | 0.43 mmol | 0.73 mmol |
| Zinc | 2.0 mg | 2.3 mg |
| Copper | 0.25 mg | 0.25 mg |
| Percentage of energy from: | | |
| protein | 5% | 12% |
| fat | 32% | 53% |
| Osmolarity | 333 mOsmol/l | 419 mOsmol/l |

Table 10. Treatment of clinical vitamin A deficiency in children

| Timing | Dosage ^{a,b} |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Day 1: | |
| <6 months of age | 50 000 IU |
| 6–12 months of age | 100 000 IU |
| >12 months of age | 200 000 IU |
| Day 2 | Same age-specific dose |
| At least 2 weeks later | Same age-specific dose |

^a For oral administration, preferably in an oil-based preparation, except in children with severe anorexia, oedematous malnutrition or septic shock.

^b See footnote on page 17.

Hal-hal penting yang harus diperhatikan :

1. **Jangan** berikan Fe sebelum minggu ke-2
(Fe diberikan pada fase stabilisasi)
2. **Jangan** berikan cairan intra vena kecuali
syok atau dehidrasi berat
3. **Jangan** berikan protein terlalu tinggi pada
fase stabilisasi
4. **Jangan** berikan diuretik pada penderita
kwashiorkor

Table 11. Criteria for discharge from non-residential care

| Criteria | |
|-----------------|---|
| Child | <p>Weight-for-height has reached -1 SD (90%) of NCHS/WHO median reference values</p> <p>Eating an adequate amount of a nutritious diet that the mother can prepare at home</p> <p>Gaining weight at a normal or increased rate</p> <p>All vitamin and mineral deficiencies have been treated</p> <p>All infections and other conditions have been or are being treated, including anaemia, diarrhoea, intestinal parasitic infections, malaria, tuberculosis and otitis media</p> <p>Full immunization programme started</p> |
| Mother or carer | <p>Able and willing to look after the child</p> <p>Knows how to prepare appropriate foods and to feed the child</p> <p>Knows how to make appropriate toys and to play with the child</p> <p>Knows how to give home treatment for diarrhoea, fever and acute respiratory infections, and how to recognize the signs that mean she must seek medical assistance</p> |
| Health worker | Able to ensure follow-up of the child and support for the mother |

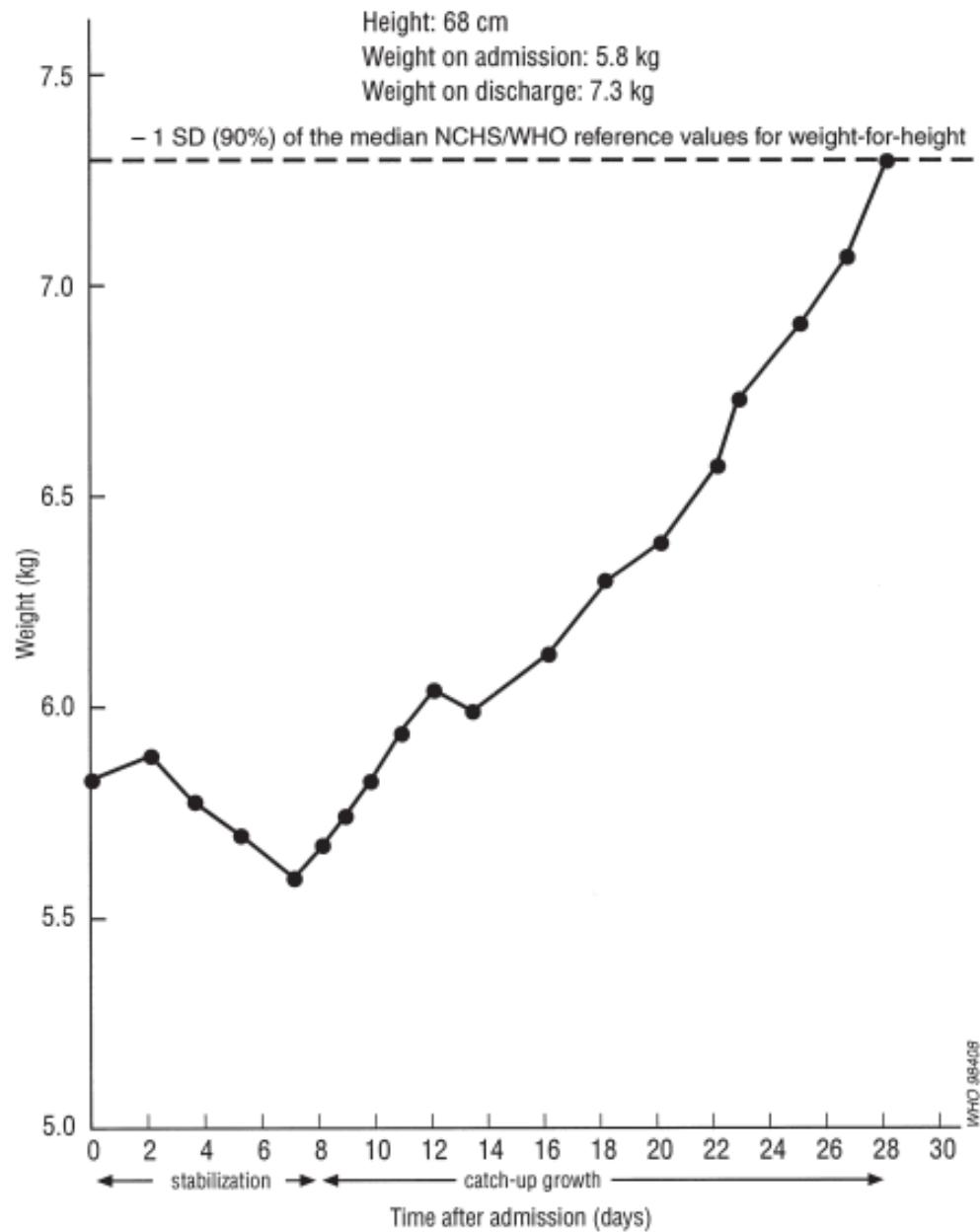


Fig. 1 An example of a weight chart for a severely malnourished boy

Frequent causes of failure to respond

Problems with the treatment facility:

- Poor environment for malnourished children
- Insufficient or inadequately trained staff
- Inaccurate weighing machines
- Food prepared or given incorrectly

Problems of individual children:

- Insufficient food given
- Vitamin or mineral deficiency
- Malabsorption of nutrients
- Rumination
- Infections, especially diarrhoea, dysentery, otitis media, pneumonia, tuberculosis, urinary tract infection, malaria, intestinal helminthiasis and HIV/AIDS
- Serious underlying disease

Further readings



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BAGAN TATALAKSANA **ANAK GIZI BURUK** **BUKU I**



KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL BINA GIZI DAN KESEHATAN IBU DAN ANAK
DIREKTORAT BINA GIZI
2011



GUIDELINE

**UPDATES ON THE MANAGEMENT
OF SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION
IN INFANTS AND CHILDREN**



Infant Feeding Choice

- Breast feeding best choice but
- approx. 80 % of infants receive formula at sometime during first year
- types of formulas available:
 - ready to serve
 - concentrated
 - powdered

Formulas: types

- Source of Formula and Use
 - Cow's milk based formulas.
 - Soy based formulas.
 - Specialized formulas.

Cow's Milk Formulas

- 2 types:
- 1. Protein diluted to reach amount in human milk
 - add back CHO, Fat, vitamins and minerals
- 2. Casein diluted to reach amount in human milk
 - add back lactalbumin, fat, vitamins and minerals

Soy Based and Specialized Formulas

- Soy protein used as the protein base
 - add back CHO, fat, vitamins, minerals, and methionine (limiting amino acid)
 - e.g.: Prosobee
- Specialized: For special needs
 - e.g.: Lofenalac: used with PKU infants
 - Low in phenylalanine

Osmolality

- Measure of solute in solvent
- e.g.: particles in milk
- osmolality: osmoles of solute in 1 kg of solvent
 - osmole: solute that dissociates in solution to form one mole (Avogadro's number) of particles.
 - If too high: water sucked out and causes diarrhea

Osmolality & Renal Solute Load

- Human milk: low, less than 300 mosmolar, gut can easily handle
 - Creates Renal Solute Load of 13 mosmol/100kcal
- Cow's milk: Higher osmolality
 - Renal Solute Load of 46 mosmol/100kcal
 - Skim milk: RSL of 86 mosmol/100kcal
- Formulas: 18-27 mosmol/100kcal

Potential Problems:

- Mixing formulas too strong (or weak)
- Skim milk to infants or children under 2 yo
- Whole milk under 1 yo

Nutrient Needs of Children

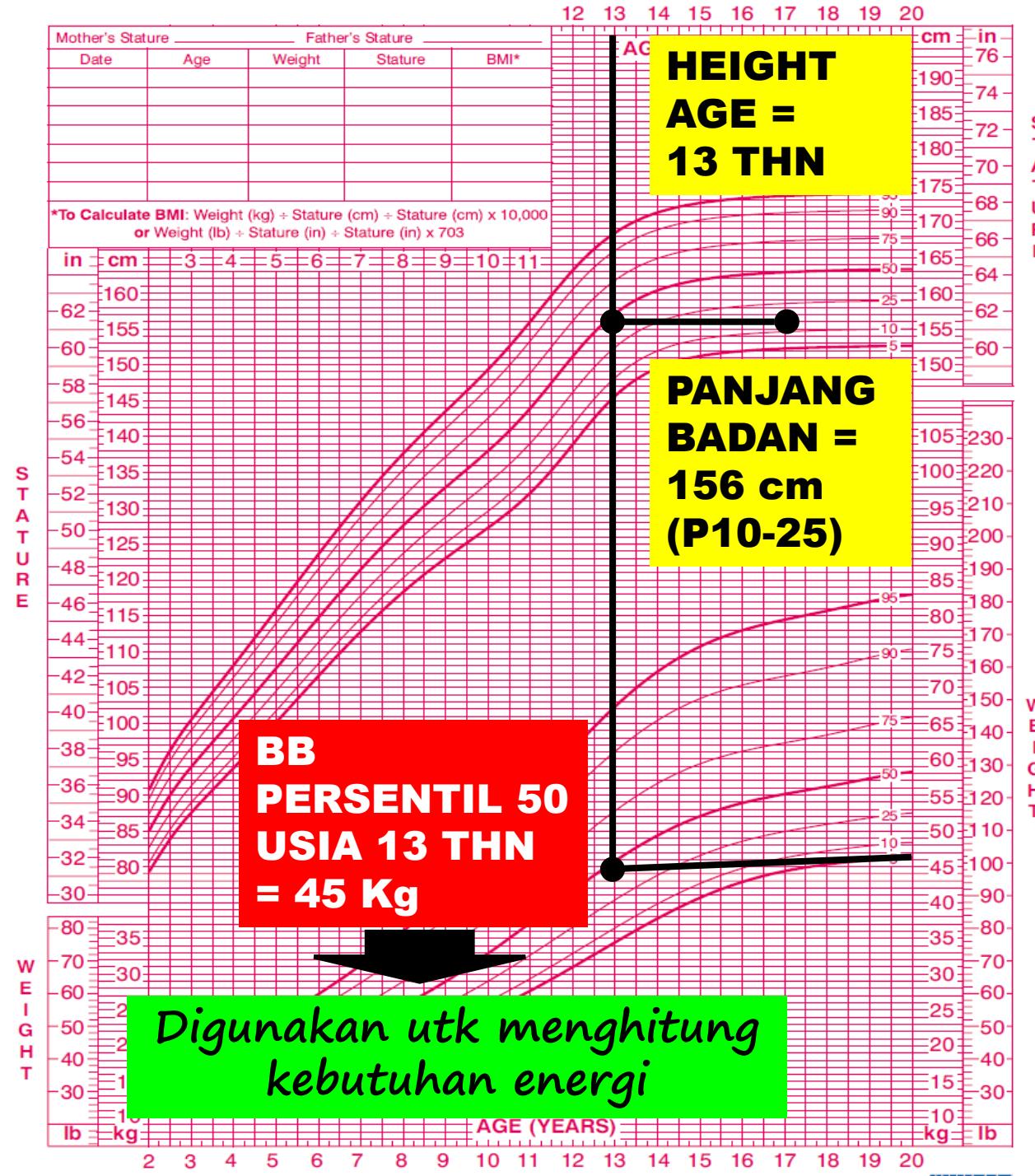
- Energy Needs based on:
 - body size and composition
 - physical activity
 - rate of growth
 - surface area to volume ratio
 - Infancy more surface area to volume than later in life
 - More loss of energy to surrounding environment

Energy

- Age Energy
- \leq 6 months kg x 108
- 6mo-1 year kg x 98
- Consider range of intake of intake requirements

Energy requirement/kg BW

| age | male | female |
|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 – 1 | 110 - 120 | 110 – 120 |
| 1 – 3 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 – 6 | 90 | 90 |
| 7 – 9 | 80 - 90 | 60 – 80 |
| 10 – 14 | 50 -70 | 40 - 65 |
| 14 – 18 | 40 - 50 | 40 |



Protein

- Infant requirements based on amount found in breast milk
- Extrapolation from nitrogen balance studies
- RDA's
- Age Protein
- ≤6 mo 2.2 g/kg
- 6-12 months 1.6 g/kg
- 1 – 10 yrs 1 – 2 g/kg
- > 10 yrs 0,85 – 0,95 g/kg

Fat

- No RDA but 40 to 50 % of infant Kcals
- Fat energy spares protein from being used as an energy source
- 45 to 50 % of infant formulas kcals are from fat
- 55% of human milk kcals are from fat
- Essential fat recommendation > 1.2% of kcals (linoleic and linolenic acid)

Fats, Oils & Sweets
USE SPARINGLY

KEY
■ Fat (naturally occurring and added)
☒ Sugars (added)
These symbols show fats and added sugars in foods.

Milk, Yogurt &
Cheese Group
2-3 SERVINGS

Meat, Poultry, Fish, Dry Beans,
Eggs & Nuts Group
2-3 SERVINGS

Vegetable Group
3-5 SERVINGS

Fruit Group
2-4 SERVINGS



Bread, Cereal,
Rice & Pasta
Group
**6-11
SERVINGS**

Jumlah bahan makanan dari tiap kelompok makanan untuk anak usia 2 – 5 tahun

| Energi | 1000 | 1200 | 1400 | 1600 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Nasi & sejenisnya | 300 gram/setara | 400 gram/setara | 500 gram/setara | 500 gram/setara |
| Sayuran | 1 gelas | 1,5 gelas | 1,5 gelas | 2 gelas |
| Buah | 1 gelas | 1 gelas | 1,5 gelas | 1,5 gelas |
| Susu | 2 gelas | 2 gelas | 2 gelas | 2 gelas |
| Daging & kacang2an | 200 gram/setara | 300 gr/setara | 400 gram/setara | 500 gram/setara |

When to reduce fat intake in kids?

- Fat shouldn't be a concern until after 2 years of age.
 - Then start incorporating lower fat food items into the diet
 - reduced fat milk and milk products are ok
 - If these are accepted early, the risk of chronic disease could be reduced
 - Controversy: Am Ac of Pediatrics says don't worry until after puberty: too late

Water

| • Age | Amount |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| • 3 days | 80-100 ml/kg/day |
| • 10 days | 125-150 ml/kg/day |
| • 3 mo | 140-160 ml/kg/day |
| • 6 mo | 130/155 ml/kg/day |
| • 9 mo | 125-145 ml/kg/day |
| • With BF and formula: | none additionally needed |

Baseline fluid needs

| Weight in Kg | Fluid needs |
|--------------|--|
| 1 – 10 kg | 100 ml/kg |
| 11 – 20 kg | 1000 mL + 50 ml/kg for each > 10 kg |
| > 20 kg | 1500 ml + 20 ml/kg for each kg > 20 kg |

PEDOMAN PENYIAPAN MP ASI MENURUT WHO

TIRTA PRAWITA SARI

Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices

PART 1 DEFINITIONS



AED •

FOOD AND
NUTRITION
TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE

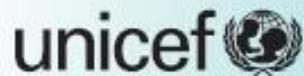
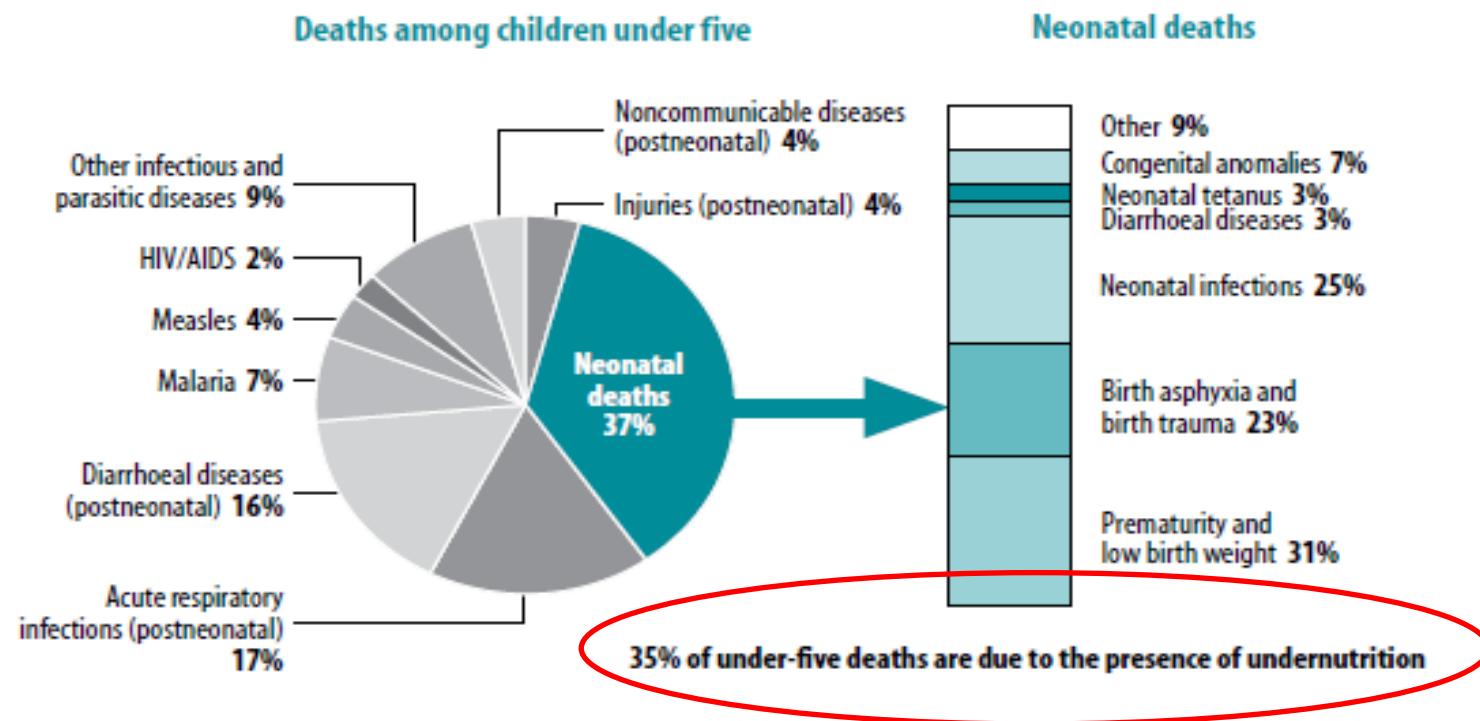


FIGURE 1
Major causes of death in neonates and children under five in the world, 2004



Sources: World Health Organization. *The global burden of disease: 2004 update*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2008; Black R et al. Maternal and child undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences. *Lancet*, 2008, 371:243–260.

ASUPAN ZAT GIZI YANG ADEKUAT AKAN MEMPERBAIKI STATUS GIZI BAYI DAN ANAK → MENURUNKAN MORTALITAS

1000 HPK → WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY



PROBLEM DALAM PEMBERIAN MAKAN



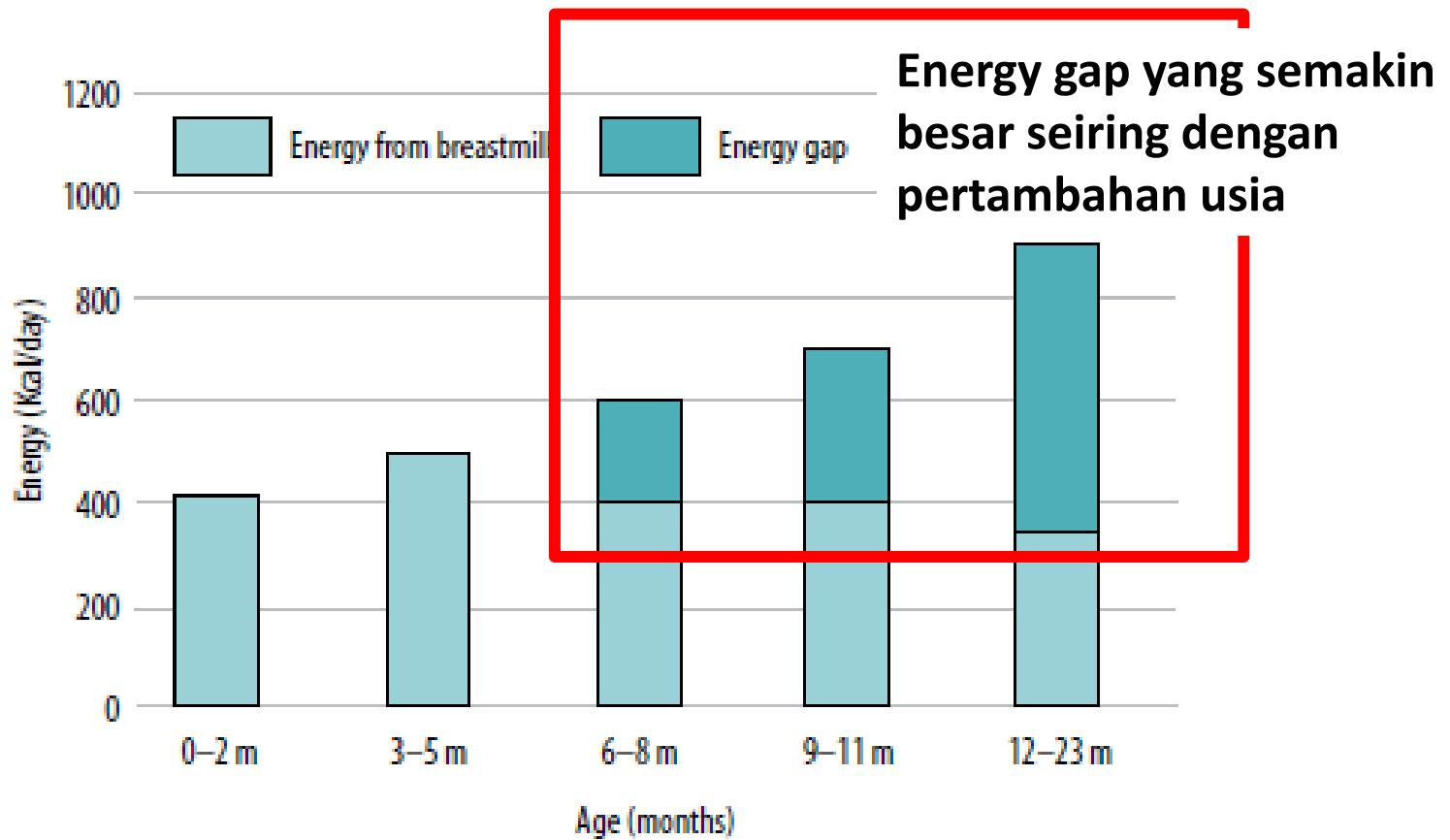
TRANSISI DARI ASI EKSKLUSIF → MAKANAN KELUARGA



**KEBUTUHAN ZAT GIZI SANGAT BESAR NAMUN ASUPAN
SANGAT KURANG**

FIGURE 10

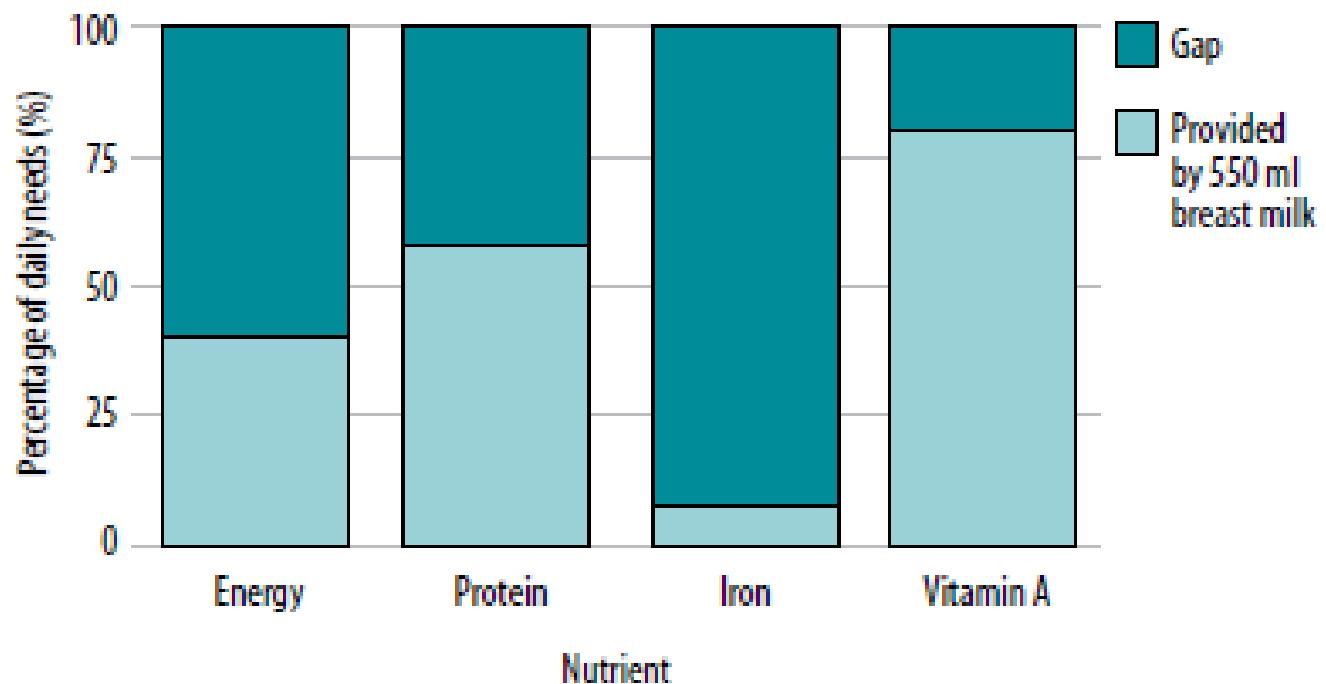
Energy required by age and the amount from breast milk



*SETELAH BAYI MENCAPAI USIA 6 BULAN, ASI TIDAK
LAGI MENCUKUPI KEBUTUHAN BAYI UNTUK TUMBUH
OPTIMAL → MP ASI YANG ADEKUAT UNTUK
MENGATASI NUTRIENT GAP YANG ADA*

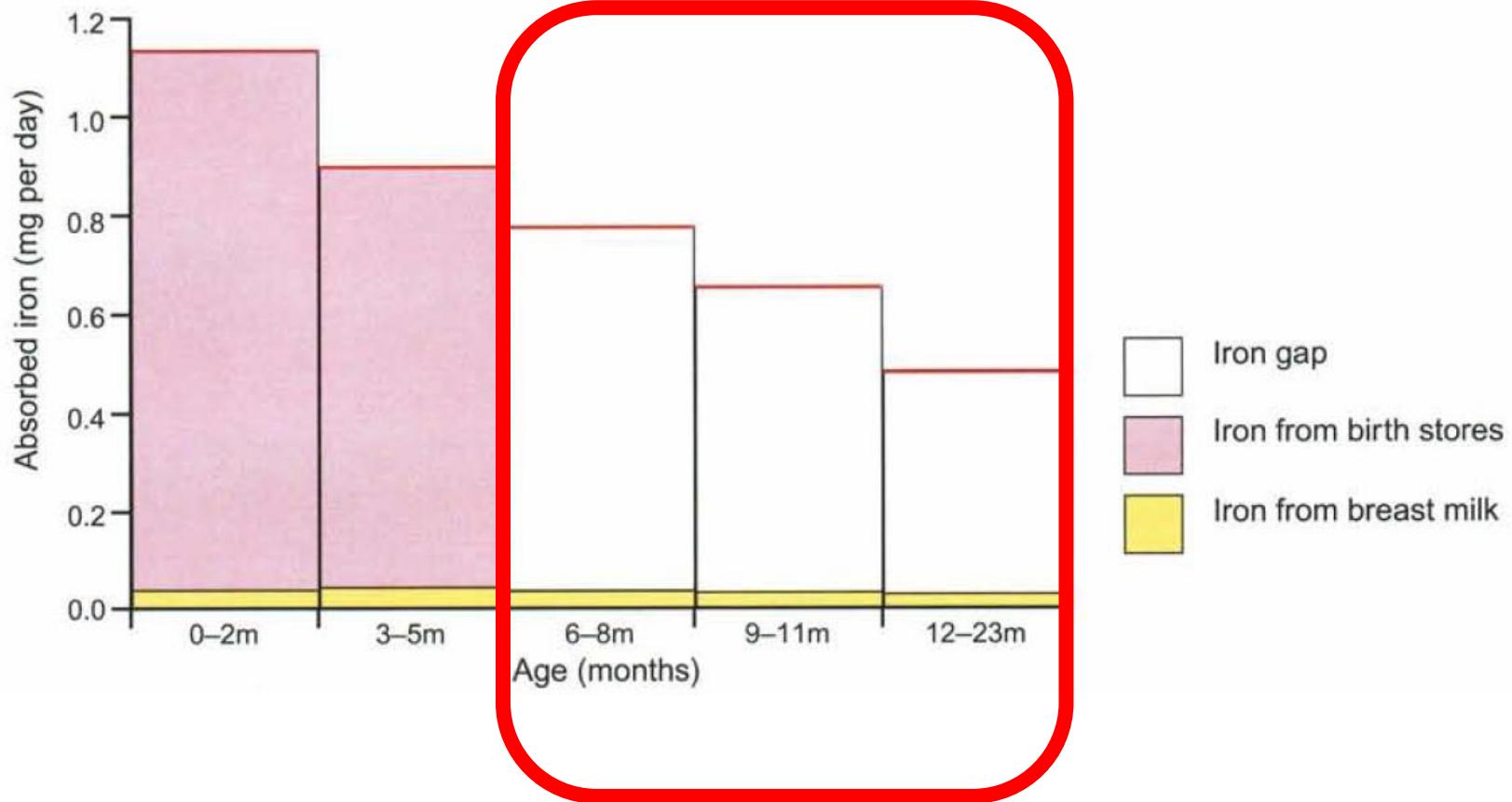
FIGURE 11

Gaps to be filled by complementary foods for a breastfed child 12–23 months



Setiap anak yang mendapatkan ASI sebanyak 550 ml setiap harinya berpotensi besar untuk kekurangan energi, protein, zat besi dan vitamin A bila tidak mendapatkan MP ASI yang adekuat

Figure 2 Absorbed iron needed (top line) and the amount from breast milk and body stores at birth.



***KELOMPOK USIA YANG RENTAN ANEMIA → GANGGUAN
PERTUMBUHAN***

Prinsip pemberian MP ASI

EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING FOR 6 MOS

FREQUENT, ON DEMAND BREASTFEEDING

RESPONSIVE FEEDING

GOOD HYGIENE AND PROPER FOOD HANDLING

COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING AT 6 MOS: INCREASING AMOUNT

GRADUALLY INCREASE CONSISTENCY AND VARIETY

INCREASE FREQUENCY OF FEEDING

FEED WITH VARIETY OF NUTRIENT DENSE FOOD

USE FORTIFIED FOOD

INCREASE FLUID INTAKE DURING ILLNESS

TABLE 1

Practical guidance on the quality, frequency and amount of food to offer children 6–23 months of age who are breastfed on demand

| AGE | ENERGY NEEDED PER DAY IN ADDITION TO BREAST MILK | TEXTURE | FREQUENCY | AMOUNT OF FOOD AN AVERAGE CHILD WILL USUALLY EAT AT EACH MEAL* |
|--------------|--|---|---|---|
| 6–8 months | 200 kcal per day | Start with thick porridge, well mashed foods Continue with mashed family foods | 2–3 meals per day Depending on the child's appetite, 1–2 snacks may be offered | Start with 2–3 tablespoonfuls per feed, increasing gradually to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a 250 ml cup |
| 9–11 months | 300 kcal per day | Finely chopped or mashed foods, and foods that baby can pick up | 3–4 meals per day Depending on the child's appetite, 1–2 snacks may be offered | $\frac{1}{2}$ of a 250 ml cup/bowl |
| 12–23 months | 550 kcal per day | Family foods, chopped or mashed if necessary | 3–4 meals per day Depending on the child's appetite, 1–2 snacks may be offered | $\frac{3}{4}$ to full 250 ml cup/bowl |

JUMLAH MAKANAN YANG DIBUTUHKAN OLEH BAYI DAN ANAK DALAM SEHARI TERGANTUNG PADA:

- Jumlah energi yang dibutuhkan anak
- Jumlah makanan yang dapat dimakan dalam satu kali makan → 30 ml/kgBB
- Densitas energi dari makanan yang diberikan →minimal 0,8 kkal/gram

TAMBAHKAN BERBAGAI JENIS MAKANAN PADA MAKANAN POKOK SETIAP HARI

- Bahan makanan dari sumber hewani
- Produk susu
- Kacang-kacangan
- Buah-buahan berwarna jingga
- Lemak dan minyak

BAHAN MAKANAN NABATI MENGANDUNG ZAT BESI DAN ZINC YANG RENDAH, SELAIN ITU BUKAN MERUPAKAN SUMBER PROTEIN YANG BAIK

- Perlu menambahkan bahan makanan hewani
- Makanan yang telah difortifikasi
- Memberikan suplemen
- Tambahkan bahan makanan tinggi vitamin C untuk meningkatkan absorpsi

JANGAN TAKUT MENAMBAHKAN LEMAK DAN MINYAK PADA MP ASI

- Meningkatkan densitas energi MP ASI
- Membantu absorpsi vitamin A dan vitamin larut lemak
- Sumber asam lemak esensial

***30 – 45% DARI ASUPAN ENERGI TOTAL (ASI
+ MP ASI) HARUS BERASAL DARI LEMAK***

MP ASI YANG BAIK

KAYA ZAT GIZI

TIDAK
BERBUMBU
TAJAM, TERLALU
ASIN

MUDAH
DIMAKAN ANAK

DISUKAI ANAK

BERBASIS
PANGAN LOKAL

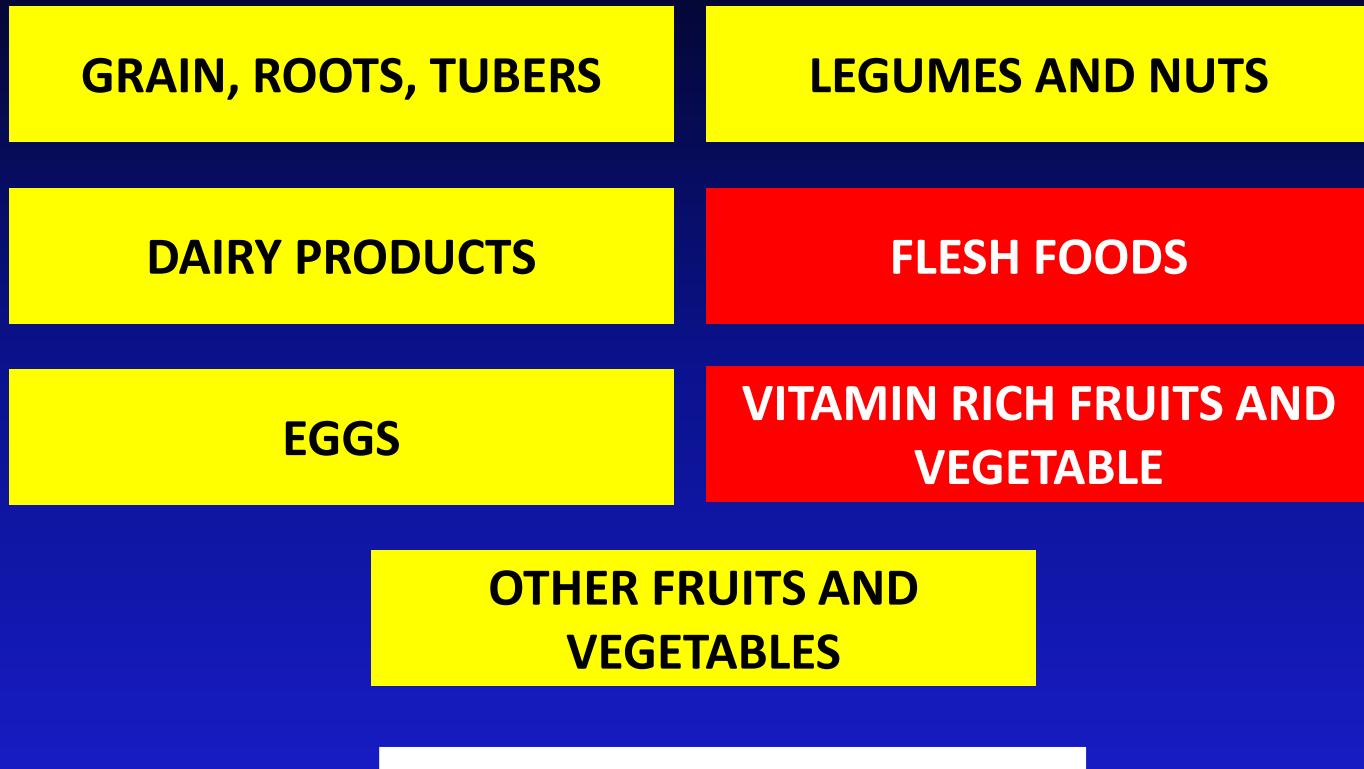
MENILAI KECUKUPAN (ADEQUACY) MP ASI

MINIMUM
DIETARY
DIVERSITY

MINIMUM
MEAL
FREQUENCY

MINIMUM
ACCEPTABLE
DIET

MINIMUM DIETARY DIVERSITY



SETIDAKNYA 4 DARI 7 KELOMPOK BAHAN MAKANAN INI HARUS ADA
DALAM MP ASI ANAK

MINIMUM MEAL FREQUENCY

2 KALI

- UNTUK ANAK YANG MENDAPAT ASI USIA 6 – 8 BULAN

3 KALI

- UNTUK ANAK YANG MENDAPAT ASI USIA 9 – 23 BULAN

4 KALI

- UNTUK ANAK YANG TIDAK MENDAPAT ASI USIA 6 – 23 BULAN

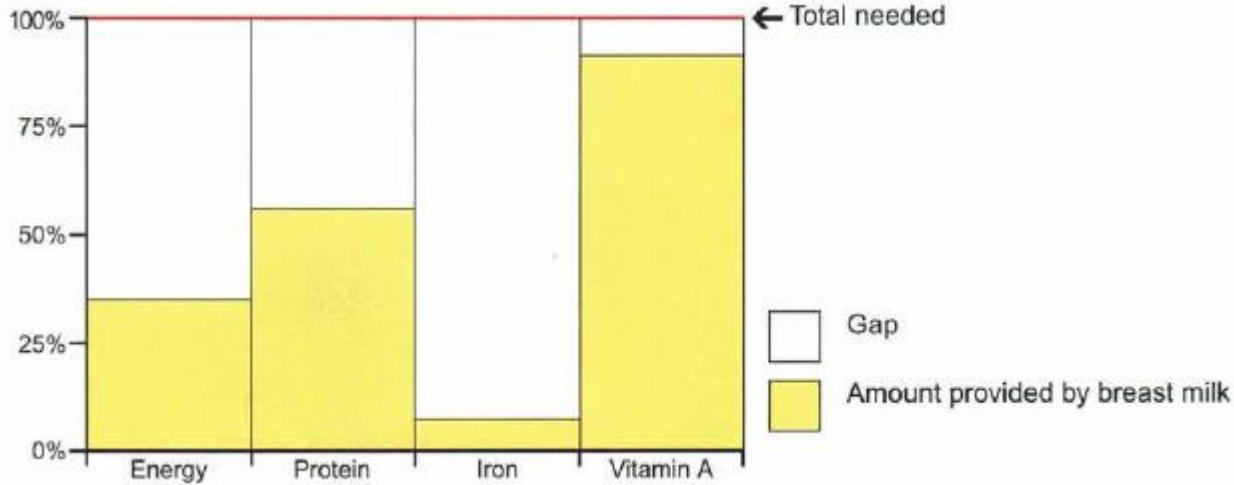
MEALS: TERMASUK DIDALAMNYA MAKANAN UTAMA DAN SELINGAN

MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET

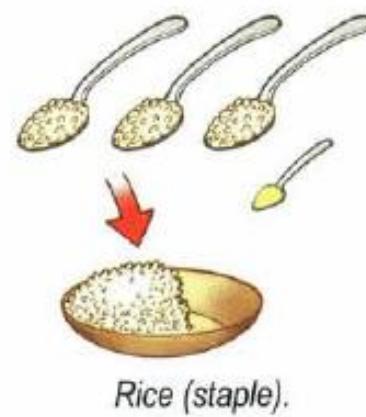
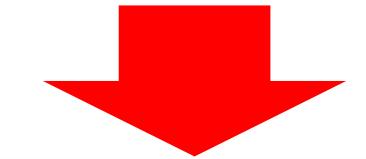
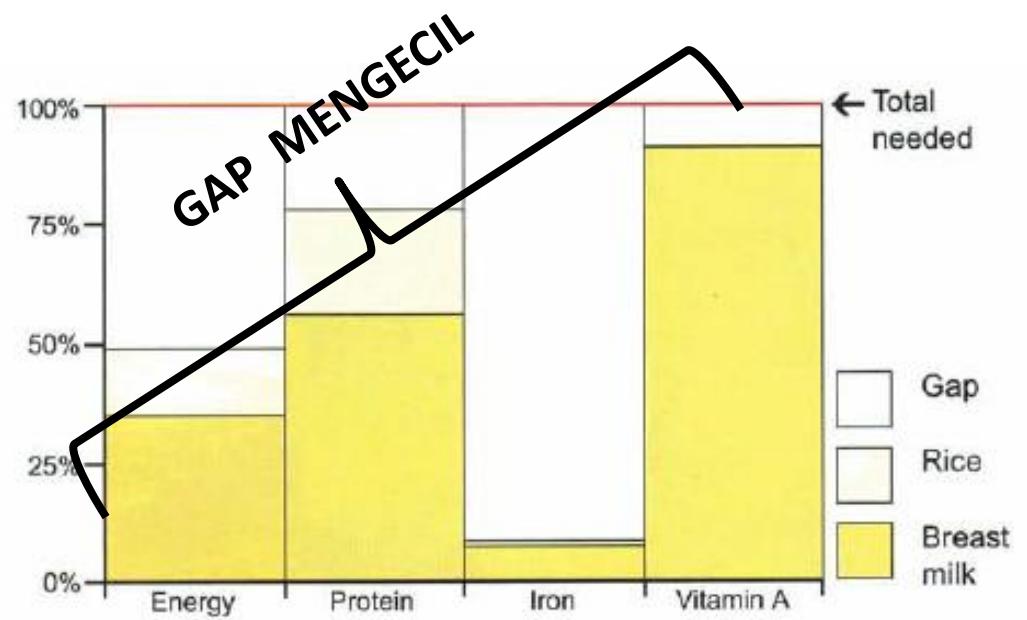
The diagram illustrates the formula for calculating the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD). It features three circular buttons: a blue button on the left containing the text "MDD", a green button in the middle containing "MMF", and an orange button on the right containing "MAD". Between the "MDD" and "MMF" buttons is a light blue plus sign (+). To the right of the "MMF" button is an orange equals sign (=). The "MAD" button is positioned to the right of the equals sign.

$$\text{MDD} + \text{MMF} = \text{MAD}$$

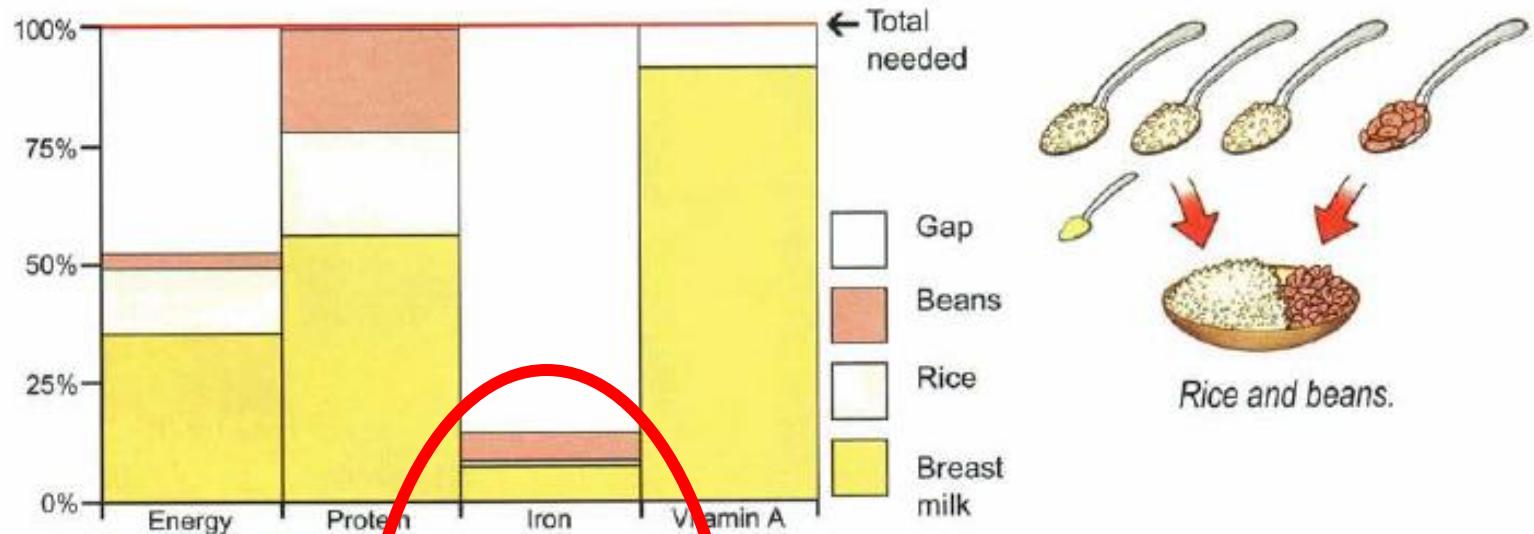
***BAGAIMANA MP ASI MEMENUHI NUTRIENT GAP
YANG TERJADI PADA BAYI DAN ANAK YANG
MENDAPATKAN ASI***



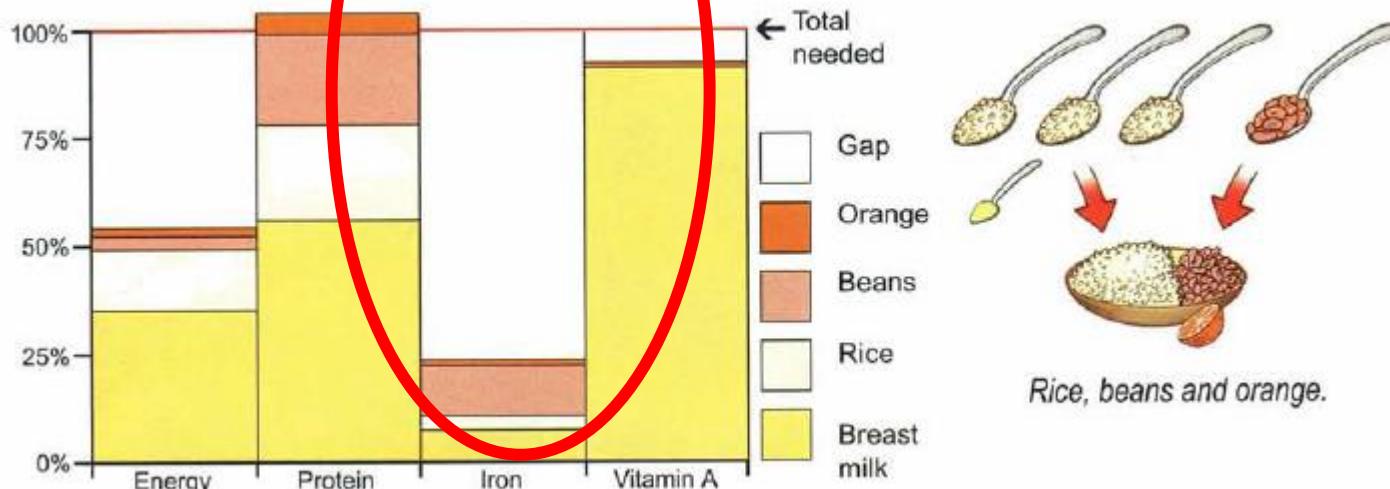
MAKAN PAGI

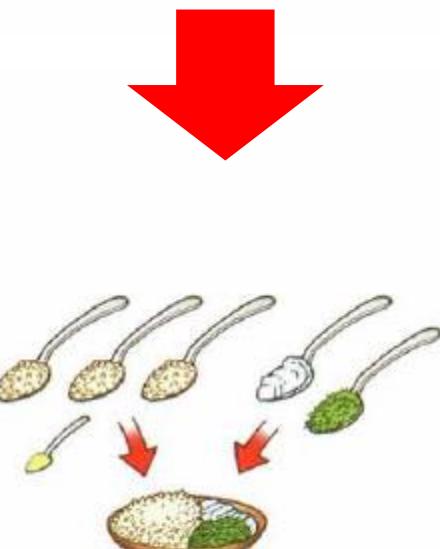
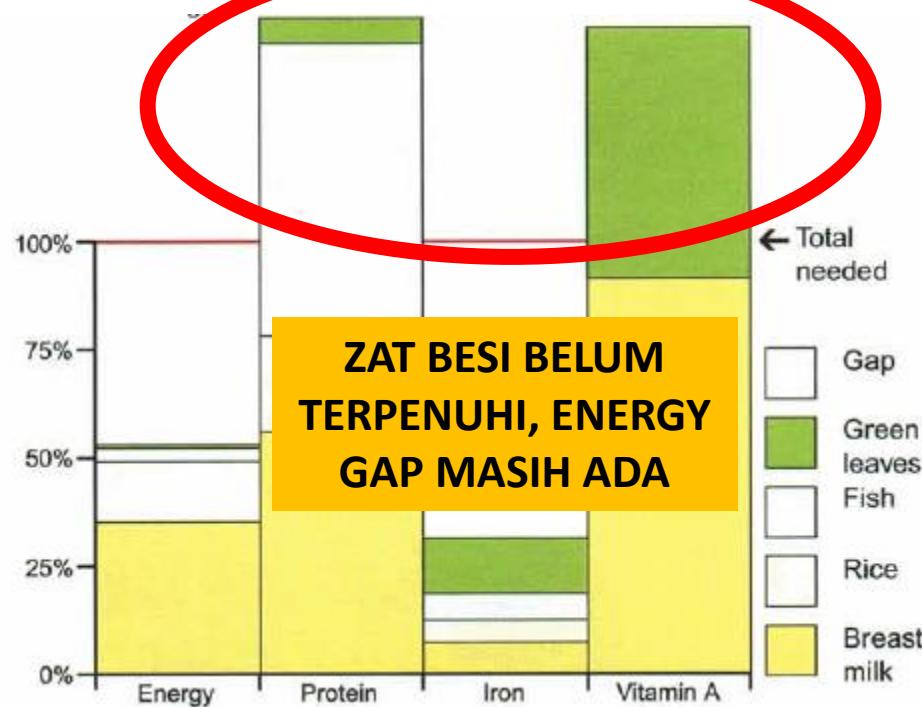
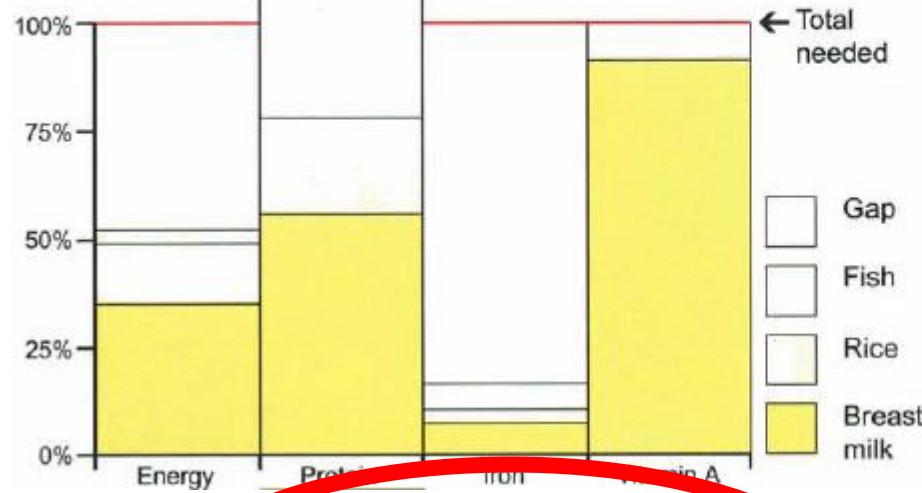


MENU MP ASI PAGI DENGAN MENAMBAH KACANG DAN ½ BUAH JERUK



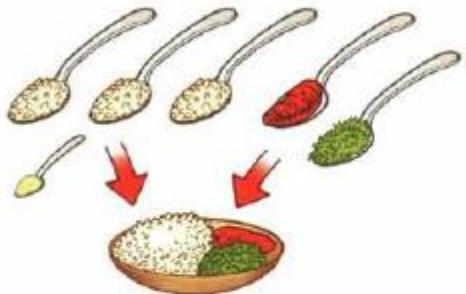
JERUK MEMPERBAIKI ABSORPSI ZAT BESI





|

MAKAN MALAM DENGAN NASI, HATI, DAN SAYURAN HIJAU



Rice, liver and green leaves.

GAP ZAT BESI SUDAH TIDAK ADA
NAMUN ENERGY GAP MASIH ADA

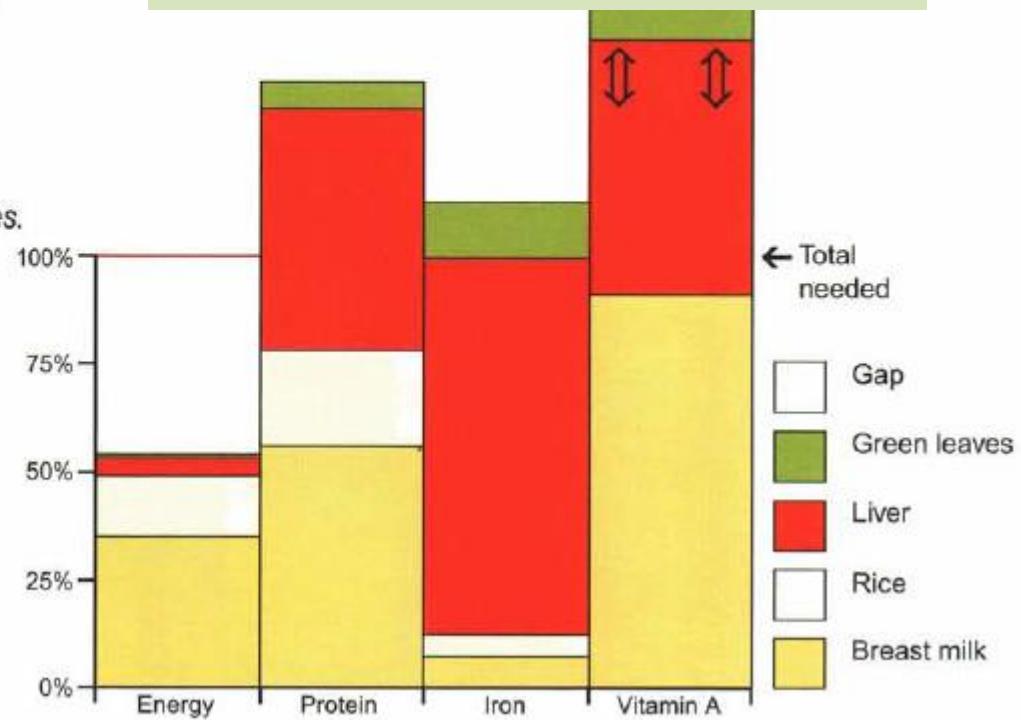
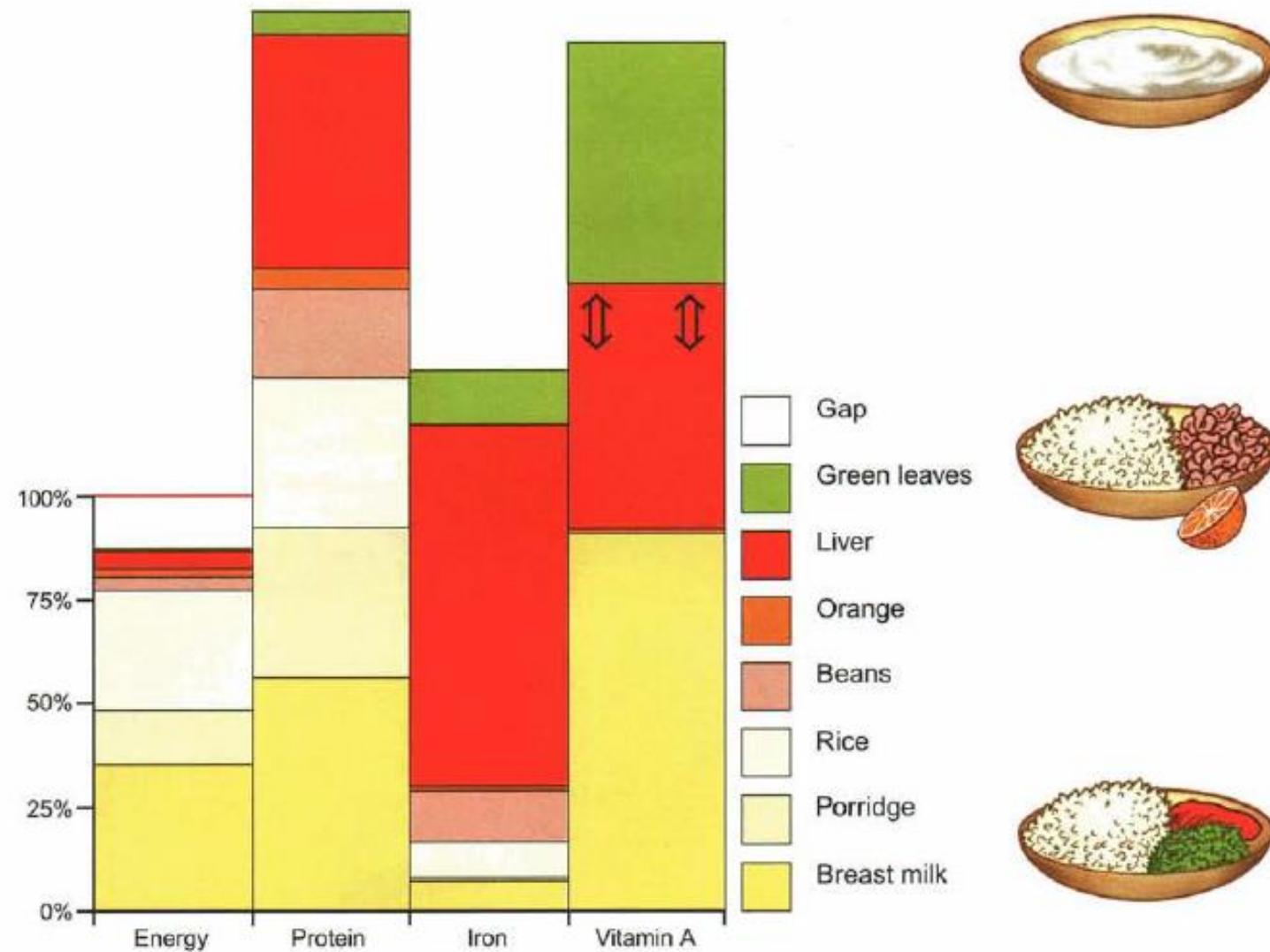
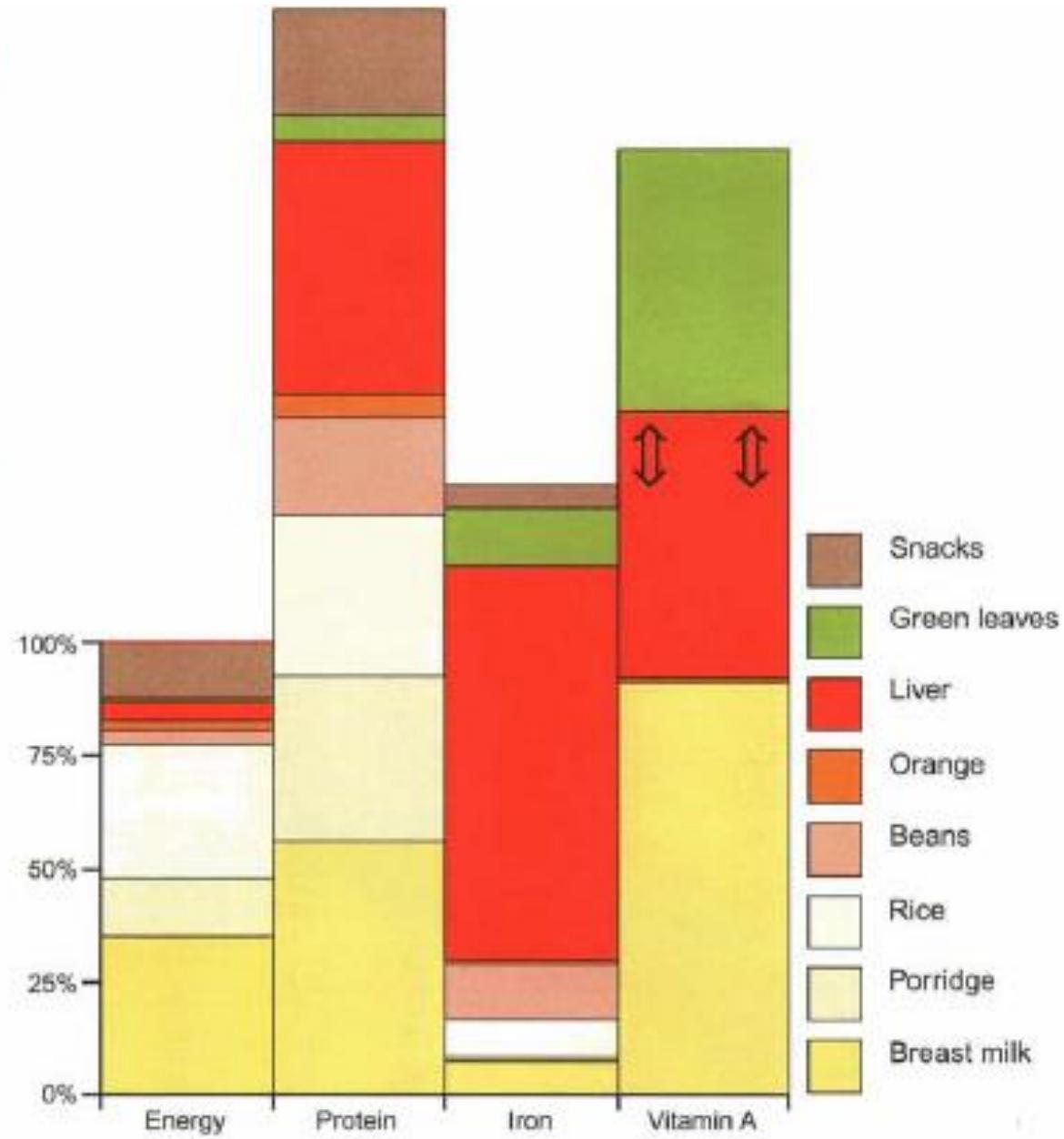


Figure 7 The morning meal + the midday meal + the evening meal containing liver.





PEDOMAN MP ASI LOKAL



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PEDOMAN UMUM PEMBERIAN
MAKANAN PENDAMPING AIR SUSU IBU
(MP-ASI) LOKAL
TAHUN 2006

DEPARTEMEN KESEHATAN RI
2006

1. FORMULA KANJI RUMBI

| BAHAN | | | | |
|---|----|------|-----|---------------|
| Beras | 60 | gram | 6 | sdm |
| Udang | 25 | gram | 2 | sdm |
| Daging ayam | 25 | gram | 2 | sdm |
| Gula | 5 | gram | 0,5 | sdm |
| Minyak | 5 | gram | 0,5 | sdm |
| Santan | 5 | gram | 0,5 | sdm |
| Wortel | 25 | gram | 2 | jari telunjuk |
| Seledri, Bawang merah, bawang putih, bawang prei, jahe, pala, cengkeh, ketumbar, garam, air | | | | secukupnya |

KOMPOSISI ZAT GIZI :

| | | |
|----------|------|-----|
| Hasil | 400 | g |
| Energi | 310 | Kal |
| Protein | 13,5 | g |
| Lemak | 7,5 | g |
| NDpE % | 7,4 | |
| Densitas | 0,8 | |
| PER | 2,1 | |
| Fe | 0,4 | mg |
| Zn | 0,3 | mg |

AKG Fe
7 – 11 bulan: 7 mg:
1 – 3 tahun: 8 mg
AKG Zn
7 – 11 bulan: 3 mg
1 – 3 tahun: 4 mg

12. FORMULA LITEKA

| BAHAN | | | | |
|-----------------|----|------|---|---------|
| Tepung jagung | 40 | gram | 4 | sdm |
| Gula merah | 5 | gram | 1 | ptg kcl |
| Gula pasir | 10 | gram | 1 | sdm |
| Kacang ijo | 20 | gram | 1 | sdm |
| Susu Full Cream | 15 | gram | | |
| Garam | ¼ | sdt | | |
| Air secukupnya | | | | |

| KOMPOSISI ZAT GIZI : | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|
| Hasil | 325 | g |
| Energi | 332 | Kal |
| Protein | 12,6 | g |
| Lemak | 5,09 | g |
| Protein Energi % | 15,19 | |
| NDpE % | 8,7 | |
| Densitas | | |
| PER | 2,2 | |
| Fe | 0,5 | mg |
| Zn | 0,4 | mg |

KESIMPULAN

- MP ASI YANG ADEKUAT SANGAT DIPERLUKAN OLEH KARENA ASI SUDAH TIDAK BISA MEMENUHI ENERGY GAP DAN NUTRIENT GAP YANG TERJADI PADA ANAK USIA 6 – 23 BULAN YANG MENDAPATKAN ASI
- INDIKATOR MP ASI YANG BAIK ADALAH YANG MEMENUHI MDD DAN MMF DAN KARENA MEMENUHI MAD.
- PROTEIN HEWANI MERUPAKAN BAHAN MAKANAN YANG SEBAIKNYA SELALU ADA DALAM MP ASI
- PENAMBAHAN LEMAK DAN MINYAK KE DALAM MP ASI PENTING UNTUK MENINGKATKAN ENERGY DENSE DARI MP ASI TANPA PENAMBAHAN VOLUME.