



## Interprofessional Collaboration Practices in Stunting Management during Covid-19 Pandemic: A Scoping Review

Sivana Gian Regita<sup>1</sup>, Sulistyaningsih<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master Program in Midwifery, Health Faculty, University of Aisyiah Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer of Master Program in Midwifery, Health Faculty, University of Aisyiah Yogyakarta

Corresponding authors: [Sivana.gianregita@gmail.com](mailto:Sivana.gianregita@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Globally, it is found that around 149 million children under five are stunted. In Asia and Africa, the prevalence of stunting in children under the age of five is known to reach 55% and 39%, respectively. Meanwhile, the stunting rate in Indonesia is 27.7%. New scientific findings related to personal factors that include knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy, collaboration, and communication were found to increase interprofessional collaboration handling for stunting.

**Purpose:** To review the practice of interprofessional collaboration in handling stunting during the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Methods:** The method used in the scoping review consists of five stages, including identification of Scoping Review questions, identification of relevant studies, study selection, mapping of data to be compiled, summarized, and reported on the results. PEOs are a tool that can be used to assist health workers in searching the literature. Use, relevant databases are used, namely *PubMed*, *Google Scholar*, *Science Direct*.

**Results:** A total of 71 articles were found on a search in the database. After screening titles and abstract references, 4 articles were found that had grades A and B. Interprofessional collaboration was found to be able to work well together in 2020 where this year was the start of the Covid-19 pandemic. In this case, the handling of stunting by the collaboration of the role of health workers is very necessary. For this reason, health workers carry out good management to reduce the risk of stunting, one of which is by providing health education and social assistance.

**Conclusion:** Collaboration was found to be successful in increasing the knowledge of health workers between professions. Given the differences between theory and perceptions about communication and collaboration, Interprofessional collaboration, in this case, is a collaboration between Doctors, Nurses, Midwives, and Nutritionists in dealing with stunting through counseling according to their respective roles.

**Keywords:** *Interprofessional Collaboration, Covid-19, Stunting, Stunting Management, Health Workers*

Corresponding email: [Sivana.gianregita@gmail.com](mailto:Sivana.gianregita@gmail.com)

Submitted: 26 November 2021; Accepted: 13 December 2021; Published: 28 June 2022

Licence: [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). Copyright © by Authors. Some rights reserved.

ISSN: 2775-4448

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36749/wmm.2.2.64-74.2022>

## BACKGROUND

In 2018, around 149 million children under five globally suffered from stunting. These children start their life with a lack of various supports to live decently. They face learning difficulties in schools with inadequate family economic levels and many other obstacles. In Asia and Africa, the prevalence of stunting in children under five years is 55% and 39% . The stunting rate in Indonesia meanwhile is 27.7%. To reduce this percentage, various efforts have been made to improve health services towards universal health coverage, especially strengthening basic health services (Primary Health Care). This is achieved by encouraging increased promotive and preventive efforts with the support of the innovation and the use of technology (I. M. of Health, 2017).

The impact of stunting during the COVID-19 pandemic can be grouped into four categories, which consist of child poverty, nutrition education, and child care and safety. Efforts to suppress COVID-19 infection can make identification difficult. The provision of health care and services is very important for children who are malnourished. Actions that can be taken include socializing guidelines and tools to support the continuation of nutrition improvement services for adolescents, women of childbearing age, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and toddlers, increasing awareness of early childhood caregivers, continuing to screen children who experience malnutrition and handle toddlers who are identified as malnourished with appropriate protocols, on time and at the same time encouraging everyone to eat a balanced nutritious diet (UNICEF, 2020). The government has many strategies to deal with stunting. These strategies include accelerating nutrition improvement which can be in the form of commitments, campaigns, monitoring, and evaluation of efforts to improve community nutrition, nutrition insurance systems and child development, acceleration of integrated stunting reduction, providing life-saving interventions supported by evidence, advocacy, and communication. behavior change, nutrition surveillance system, commitment, and assistance for regions to intervene according to local conditions, and provide a quick response to improve nutrition in emergency conditions (M. of Health & Welfare, 2020).

Considering that the stunting rate in Indonesia during the COVID-19 pandemic was 27.7%, an observation was made on the allocation of village funds for stunting prevention. The number of priority villages in 18 districts consists of 770 villages or 34.64% of the number of priority villages for stunting acceleration (2,223 villages at 67 intervention loci). With the implementation of the Covid-19 response village policy through the Minister of Village Regulation PDTT No. 6 of 2020 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages PDTT No. 11 of 2019 concerning the Priority of Use of Village Funds in 2020, villages are asked to prioritize the use of Village Funds for the prevention and handling of Covid-19, Village Cash Intensive Work (PKTD), and Village Funds Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-Dana Desa). Ministerial Regulation No. 11 of 2019 has recently been amended again by Regulation of the Minister of Villages PDTT No. 7 of 2020 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages PDTT No. 11 of 2019 concerning the Priority for the Use of Village Funds in 2020. The reallocation of the budget to the Village Fund for handling Covid-19 is feared to hamper stunting intervention efforts in the village. The threat of the Covid-19 Pandemic to the stunting prevention acceleration program was discussed in the mass media reporting the need for efforts to ensure nutrition programs continue to run during the Covid-19 pandemic, and so that overcoming the stunting problem remains the concern of the government and the public (UNICEF & WHO, 2020).

Various efforts to control the Covid-19 pandemic have had a significant impact on the economic sector, daily activities, and all aspects of children's lives. The impact of Covid-19 is lifelong on some children. Although the health risk due to COVID-19 infection in children is lower compared to the older age group, there are 80 million

children in Indonesia (approximately 30 percent of the total population) who have the potential to experience serious impacts due to various secondary impacts that arise, both in the short term and in the long term (World Health Organisation, 2015).

New scientific findings related to personal factors that include knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy, collaboration, and communication were found to increase interprofessional collaboration. This collaboration consists of the ability to understand individual roles and team management roles, the ability to collaborate, have a common goal, and provide client-centered services in the handling of stunting for children under five. In addition, situational factors regarding IPC such as leadership support and empowerment of health workers can also increase cooperation in handling stunting in children under five. IPC in this case includes satisfaction, commitment, and conflict management, and performance of health workers (Susilaningrum et al., 2020a)

Collaborative practice in midwifery services demonstrates good quality in a patient-centered approach. This is because the provision of health services to achieve patient-centered care is recommended (Pantha et al., 2020). Based on the background of the need for interprofessional collaboration practices from the latest literature, the researchers conducted a study entitled "Scoping Review: Interprofessional Collaborative Practices in Handling Stunting during the Covid-19 Pandemic".

## OBJECTIVE

Reviewing the practice of interprofessional collaboration in handling stunting during the Covid-19 pandemic.

## METHODS

Scoping reviews are a useful tool for decision-makers because they can be used to interpret individual study results in the context of the totality of evidence and provide evidence-based knowledge translation products, such as patient decision aids, clinical practice guidelines, or policy summaries. The stages in the scoping review consist of: (1) identifying Scoping Review questions, (2) identifying relevant studies, (3) selecting studies, (4) mapping data, (5) compiling, summarizing, and reporting the results (Arksey & O'Malley, 2019).

**Table 1. Framework PEOS**

<b>Population</b>	Health Worker
<b>Exposure</b>	The practice of interprofessional collaboration in stunting management during covid-19 pandemic
<b>Outcomes</b>	The Practice of interprofessional communication, the practice of patient centered service, value/ethics of interprofessional collaboration practice, The role of health workers, the results of collaboration, barriers to health workers
<b>Study</b>	All Research Methods

PEOs are a tool that can be used to assist health workers in searching the literature. PEOs is a literature search method that is an acronym for 4 components: P (patient, population, problem), E (exposure), O (outcome), and S (Study Design). By using PEOs, we can ensure that the literature searched matches our questions in the inclusion and exclusion criteria that we have made in the literature search according to evidence-based (Bettany & Saltikov, 2014; Munn et al., 2018).

Based on the framework above, the selected scoping review questions are as follows:

The question asked in this scoping review is related to how the practice of interprofessional collaboration in handling stunting during the covid-19 pandemic? In searching for evidence, relevant databases are used, namely *PubMed*, *Google Scholar*, *Science Direct*.

The first step is to enter keywords that match the theme (*(((Interprofessional collaboration in health care OR interprofessional teamwork\* OR health work\* OR role midwives OR role doctor OR role Nutritionist) AND (Stunting treatment OR Tackling StuntingOR Management of Stunting)) AND (Covid-19 \*OR Covid-19 Pandemic)) AND ((Interprofessional collaboration in health care OR interprofessional teamwork\* OR health work\* OR role midwives OR role doctor OR role Nutritionist) AND (Stunting treatment OR Tackling StuntingOR Management of Stunting)) AND (Covid-19 \*OR Covid-19 Pandemic)*). To specify the literature search, the literature search period in this study is limited to articles published in the last 10 years starting from 2020. The selected articles are free full text or open access (Tricco et al., 2016).

The articles obtained are then re-eliminated. After full text-reading, 4 articles were obtained to be taken and reviewed independently based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria. In the selection process of this article, the researcher uses a prism flow chart to transparently describe the process that has been carried out. A prism flow chart is a minimum set of evidence-based items for reporting in a systematic review and meta-analysis. The prism flow chart is considered appropriate to use because its use can improve the quality of publication reporting (Peters et al., 2015).

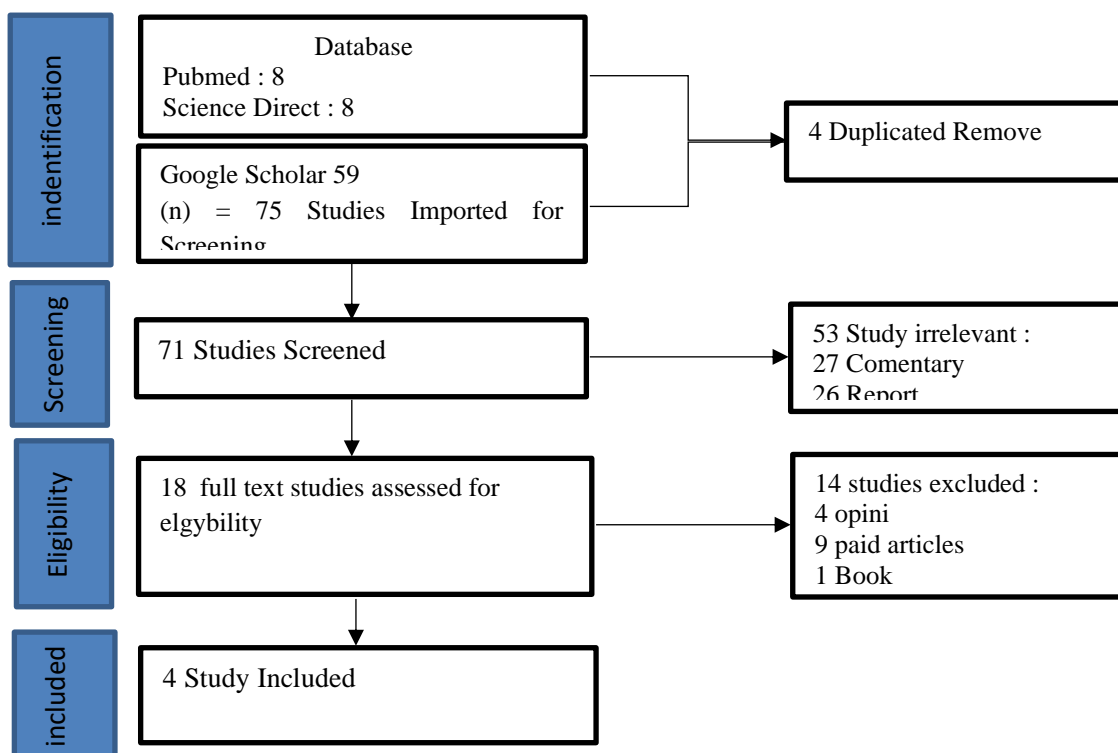


Figure 1. The prism flow chart

## RESULTS

Table 2. Tabel Data Charting

No	Author/Year Grae/Title	Country	Aim Of Study	Type of Research	Data Collection	Participants / Sample Size	Result
A1	(Mulyati & athansia budi astuti, 2019) The Effort of Decreasing Stunting Risk Through Interprofession al Collaboration (IPC)	Indonesia	The research aims to identify stunting prevention efforts, namely by implementing Interprofessional Collaboration (IPC). This collaboration was found to be able to change the knowledge of attitudes and behavior of residents, in this case, mothers, to be more aware of children's health conditions related to stunting.	<i>Quanti non Randomize</i>	<i>Pre test- post test</i>	90 mothers who have babies under two years old and 30 health cadres	Interprofessional Collaboration is a good and mutually beneficial collaboration, it can be two or more organizations or professions to achieve goals. The benefit of Interprofessional Collaboration (IPC) is its ability to reduce the risk of stunting through increasing knowledge, attitudes, and behavior in providing nutrition to children under two years of age.
A2	(Botero-Tovar et al., 2020)Factors influencing delivery of intersectoral actions to address infant stunting in Bogotá, Colombia – a mixed methods case study	Columbia	The research aims to promote interaction between the health sector and social assistance to standardize nutrition practices and harmonize knowledge about infant and child feeding.  Infant and child feeding has four focus points, which include health professional services and training, access to social assistance and professional training in social assistance, education for caregivers in	Quantitative non randomize	Kuisisioner	122 parents and caregivers participated in this study.	This mixed-methods case study has highlighted factors related to economic level, education, and income where the function of Intersectoral Action (ISA) and stunting are positioned on the government agenda. In addition, social assistance missions were found to be able to improve health where these missions were the result of collaboration with Intersectoral Action.

No	Author/Year Grae/Title	Country	Aim Of Study	Type of Research	Data Collection	Participants / Sample Size	Result
			nutrition practices, and community empowerment to tackle stunting.				
A3	(Susilaningrum et al., 2020b)Development of Interprofessional Collaboration Model to Manage Stunting in Toddler	Surabaya, Indonesia	Aims to improve patient/client health by a mutual understanding of the limitations in each Interprofessional health profession (Doctor, Nutritionist, Midwife, and Nurse))	kualitatif	Kuisioner	Involving 128 health workers including health workers such as doctors, nurses, midwives, nutritionists, environmental health, health analysts, and health promotion staff who work at Community Health Center in Surabaya, were selected using the rule of thumb formula.	This collaboration consists of the ability to understand the role of individual and team management roles, the ability to exchange knowledge, have a common goal, and provide client-centered services in the handling of stunting for children under five. Situational factors regarding IPC such as leadership support and empowerment of health workers are also known to be able to increase cooperation in handling stunting in children under five.
A4	(Modern et al., 2020)Correlations of diarrhea and stunting among under-five children in Ruvuma, Tanzania	Ruvum,Tanzania	Aims to determine the correlation or factors causing the high prevalence of stunting	Quantitative non randomize	Kuisioner	Children were randomly selected to be a sample of 430 children under the age of five years	The high prevalence of stunting in Tanzania requires a comprehensive assessment of the determinants (sanitary hygiene and infection) of stunting concerning eating habits.

1. Study Design

Based on the results of the critical appraisal of the 5 selected articles, it is known that 4 articles use non-randomized quantitative studies (A4, and A3) and 1 article uses qualitative studies (A4).

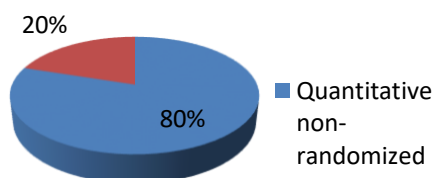
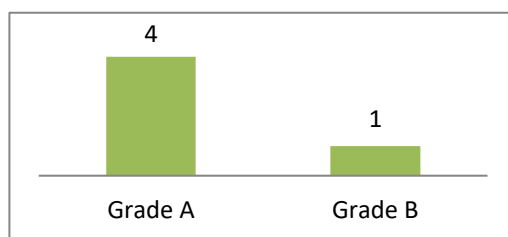


Figure 2. Study Design Diagram



2. Article Grade

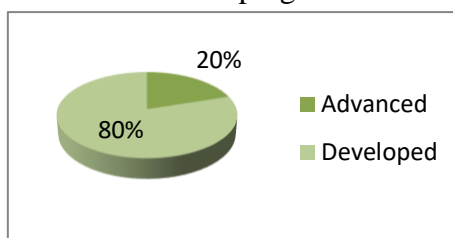
From all articles, obtained 4 articles with a grade (good) and 1 article with a grade of B (good enough). All articles were published in 2019-2020.



**Figure 3. Article Grade Diagram**

3. Country category

The total number of articles from developing countries obtained is 4 articles.



**Figure 4. Country Category Diagram**

4. Mapping

Scoping review results will bring up 1 or more themes. From that theme, a sub-theme will appear. From the 4 articles above, 3 themes were obtained which include interprofessional collaboration, stunting factors, and the roles.

**Table 3. Mapping**

Theme	Sub Themes
<i>Interprofessional Collaboration</i>	Interprofessional collaboration in stunting handling (Mulyati & athansia budi astuti, 2019)
Interprofessional Collaboration reduces the risk of stunting	Economy with low education and income. Hygiene, sanitation of eating habits (Botero-Tovar et al., 2020; Modern et al., 2020)
The role of interprofessional collaboration	The role of health workers (Nutritionist Doctors, Midwives, and Nurses) in stunting counseling (Susilaningrum et al., 2020a)
The Practice of interprofessional communication	Professional competence in health practice includes not only psychomotor and clinical diagnostic skills but also interprofessional and communication skills (Rokhmah & Anggorowati, 2017a, 2017b)
The practice of patient centered service	Monitoring activities for toddlers' growth at the posyandu which are carried out periodically at the posyandu (Subekti et al., 2021)
Value/ethics of interprofessional collaboration practice	Each professional is required to prioritize fairness in carrying out their work. Each

Theme	Sub Themes
	profession must be responsible for the possible impact of his profession on the lives of others and the general public (Pembelajaran, M., & Education, 2020)
The result of collaboration	Program Interprofessional Collaboration (IPC) dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan, Sikap (kepedulian), perilaku pemberian gizi stunting dan gizi pada baduta. Program Interprofessional Collaboration (IPC) dapat menurunkan risiko stunting melalui peningkatan pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku pemberian gizi (Mulyati & athansia budi astuti, 2019)
Barriers to health workers	Perspektif yang berbeda, sosialisasi IPC yang kurang baik, SDM yang tidak merata, kurikulum yang belum terintegrasi (Siokal, 2021)

## DISCUSSION

Based on the results of scoping from 4 articles, the conclusions obtained regarding the role of health workers in interprofessional collaboration and stunting factors are as follows:

### 1. Interprofessional collaboration

Efforts to reduce stunting can be done in various ways, one of which is improving the quality of health services which includes collaboration from various health professions known as interprofessional collaboration (IPC). Situational factors regarding IPC such as leadership support and empowerment of health workers can also increase collaboration in dealing with stunting in children under five.

Interprofessional Collaboration is a good and mutually beneficial collaboration between two more organizations or professions to achieve certain goals (Mulyati & athansia budi astuti, 2019).

Collaboration can increase the knowledge of health workers between the two professions about different approaches and perceptions of communication and collaboration which can lead to better mutual understanding and more effective cooperative relationships (Rokhmah & Anggorowati, 2017b).

In addition to the IPC program which focuses on increasing public knowledge, especially mothers of children under two years old, efforts to increase the knowledge of health cadres about stunting are also very important. Health cadres as a component of community institutions have a major role in guiding and assisting mothers and children under two years of age in preventing stunting. This is following the concept of interprofessional collaboration which emphasizes good and mutually beneficial cooperation between two or more organizations or professions to achieve certain goals. The relationship includes a commitment to a definition of the relationship and shared goals developed with shared authority, accountability for success, sharing of resources and rewards (Green & Johnson, 2015).

### 2. The role of health workers in interprofessional collaboration

There are 5 health professions in the interprofessional Collaboration program, consisting of doctors, nurses, midwives, nutritionists, and sanitarians where they provide health education according to their respective competencies and authorities (Torlesse, 2016).



### 3. The roles of team management

Community Service is carried out through community health center area empowerment activities. This empowerment is expected to increase the knowledge, understanding, and awareness of health cadres regarding the occurrence of stunting in children and how to overcome and overcome it. This activity is one way to empower cadres to find out early detection and management of stunting in children. Cadre empowerment is a strategy used to increase the ability and realize the independence of cadres in carrying out their roles and functions in building public health (Hendrawati, 2018).

All competent authorities in the handling of stunting must have an emergency response. The emergency plan includes details of the roles and responsibilities of regional and local central authorities and mechanisms for cooperation and collaboration during times of crisis. The emergency plan should contain details on how to prioritize the delivery of essential services. Operational team organization including information management, communication, risk assessment, and food safety incident management has an important role. Improved robust information technology systems to facilitate work from home teleworking and online conferencing can support the organizational performance of the operational team. Cooperation and collaboration between national institutions related to important components in the response of the entire government are considered effective in the COVID-19 pandemic. The need for cooperation between public health and food safety authorities has never been more pressing than today (Interim, 2020).

Interprofessional collaboration programs in the professions of doctors, nurses, midwives, and nutritionists work together to provide health education or counseling about stunting. Stunting prevention through counseling is carried out directly by resource persons such as doctors, nurses, midwives, and nutritionists. In medical management, interpersonal communication is carried out with the patient's biological mother. This personal communication will convince the target to visit the health facility if there is a stunting problem in their child. After interpersonal communication, the patient's knowledge about balanced nutrition recommendations and the impact of stunting is expected to be better. In *posyandu* (Integrated Post Health for Children) activities, nurses, midwives, and nutritionists will provide health education to parents and toddlers. The aim is to increase the knowledge of parents so that the nutritional status of children will be better or increase.

A total of 4 articles found only discussed stunting counseling. Therefore, further research is expected to involve more specific stunting management, for example, research related to stunting management other than counseling.

## CONCLUSION

Cooperation can increase the knowledge of health workers between professions regarding differences in theories and perceptions about communication and collaboration. Interprofessional collaboration is carried out by Doctors, Nurses, Midwives, and Nutritionists to deal with stunting by providing counseling according to their respective roles.

## RECOMMENDATION

Interprofessional Collaboration can reduce complication rates, length of stay in hospital, conflict between health care teams, and mortality rates. It is recommended to provide special assistance to stunting toddlers considering that one of the factors for toddlers experiencing stunting is the existence of family economic problems. It is better

to provide Supplementary Feeding (PMT) given to children under five following the portion and age of children under five

## REFERENCES

- Arksey, & O'Malley. (2019). *Scoping studies: Towards a methodological framework*. 8(1), 19–32.
- Bettany, & Saltikov. (2014). Selecting the most appropriate inferential statistical test for your quantitative research study. *J Clin Nurs*, 12(31), 11–12. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jocn.1234>
- Botero-Tovar, Arocha, Zuluaga, Ramírez, & Varela. (2020). Factors influencing delivery of intersectoral actions to address infant stunting in Bogotá, Colombia - A mixed methods case study. *BMC Public Health*, 20(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-09057-x>
- Green, & Johnson. (2015). Interprofessional collaboration in research, education, and clinical practice: working together for a better future. *Journal of Chiropractic Education*, 29(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.7899/jce-14-36>
- Health, I. M. of. (2017). *Indonesia Health Profile Data and Information 2017*. Jakarta *Lestari Titik*, 2016.
- Health, M. of, & Welfare, L. and. (2020). The 2008 Healthy Parents and Children 21: An interim report (in Japanese). In *Retrieved August 3, 2021*. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/shingi/2010/03/dl/s0331-13a015.pdf>
- Hendrawati. (2018). Pemberdayaan Kader Kesehatan dalam Pencegahan dan Penatalaksanaan Stunting pada Anak di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Jatinangor. *Dharmakarya*, 7(4), 274–279. <https://doi.org/10.24198/dharmakarya.v7i4.19527>
- Interim, P. (2020). *COVID-19 dan keamanan pangan : panduan untuk otoritas yang berwenang atas sistem pengawasan keamanan pangan nasional*. April, 1–5.
- Modern, Sauli, & Mpolya. (2020). Correlates of diarrhea and stunting among under-five children in Ruvuma , Tanzania ; a hospital-based cross-sectional study. *Scientific African*, 8(1), 4–30. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sciaf.2020.e00430>
- Mulyati, S., & athansia budi astuti. (2019). *Upaya Penurunan Risiko Stunting Melalui Pendekatan Interprofesional Collaboration (IPC)*.
- Munn, Peters, Stern, Tufanaru, McArthur, & Aromataris. (2018). *Systematic review or scoping review? Guidance for authors when choosing between a systematic or scoping review approach*. 143.
- Pantha, Jones, & Gray. (2020). Inter-Professional Collaboration and Patient Mortality: Protocol for a Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Nursing Reports*, 10(1), 15–22.
- Pembelajaran, M., & Education, I. (n. d. ). (2020). *Modul Pembelajaran Interprofessional Education (Ipe) Oleh : Tim Penyusun-Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya*.
- Peters, J. P. M., Hooft, L., Grolman, W., & Stegeman, I. (2015). *Reporting Quality of Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses of Otorhinolaryngologic Articles Based on the PRISMA Statement*. 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0136540>
- Rokhmah, & Anggorowati. (2017a). Komunikasi Efektif Dalam Praktek Kolaborasi Interprofesi Sebagai Upaya Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelayanan. *Journal of Health Studies*, 1(2), 65–71.
- Rokhmah, N. A., & Anggorowati, A. (2017b). Komunikasi Efektif Dalam Praktek Kolaborasi Interprofesi Sebagai Upaya Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelayanan. *Journal of Health Studies*, 1(2), 65–71. <https://doi.org/10.31101/jhes.186>
- Siokal, B. (2021). Potensi Penerapan Interprofessional Practice Di Rumah Sakit Universitas Hasanuddin. *Journal of Aafiyah Health Research (JAHR)*, 2(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.52103/jahr.v2i1.306>

- Subekti, S., Apriyanti, E., Agustin, N. C., & Wijaya, Y. (2021). *PENGARUH COVID19 TERHADAP STUNTING DI KECAMATAN KARANGMONCOL KABUPATEN. 2019*, 189–195.
- Susilaningrum, R., Utami, S., Taufiqurrahman, T., & Nursalam, N. (2020a). *Development of Interprofessional Collaboration Model to Manage Stunting in Toddler. 24(07)*, 7494–7502.
- Susilaningrum, Utami, Taufiqurrahman, & Nursalam. (2020b). *Development of Interprofessional Collaboration Model to Manage Stunting in Toddler. Journal of Adolescent Health, 24(7)*, 7494–7502.
- Torlesse. (2016). *Determinants of stunting in Indonesian children: Evidence from a cross-sectional survey indicate a prominent role for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector in stunting reduction.*
- Tricco, A. C., Lillie, E., Zarin, W., O'Brien, K., Colquhoun, H., Kastner, M., Levac, D., Ng, C., Sharpe, J. P., Wilson, K., Kenny, M., Warren, R., Wilson, C., Stelfox, H. T., & Straus, S. E. (2016). A scoping review on the conduct and reporting of scoping reviews. *BMC Medical Research Methodology, 16(1)*, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12874-016-0116-4>
- UNICEF. (2020). *COVID-19 dan Anak-Anak di Indonesia Agenda Tindakan untuk Mengatasi Tantangan Sosial Ekonomi. Journal of Education, Pshycology and Counseling, 2(4)*, 1–12.
- UNICEF, & WHO. (2020). *Levels and trends in child malnutrition. Jme-2020-Edition, 24(2)*, 51–78. <https://doi.org/10.18356/6ef1e09a-en>
- World Health Organisation. (2015). *Mean Body Mass Index ( BMI ).* [http://www.who.int/Gho/Ncd/Risk\\_Factors/Bmi\\_Text/En/#](http://www.who.int/Gho/Ncd/Risk_Factors/Bmi_Text/En/#), 1–2.