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Lampiran 1

Hasil Penelusuran Jurnal dari berbagai Database

Database	Kata Kunci	Mekanisme	Tanggal Pencarian	Hasil
	(((((Calcium[MeSH Terms]) OR (Ca[MeSH Terms])) OR (Calcium level[MeSH Terms])) OR (Micronutrien[MeSH Terms])) OR (Mineral[MeSH Terms PubMed])) AND (Stunting[MeSH Terms])	Tahap pertama dalam identifikasi dengan menggunakan database PubMed yaitukombinasi kata kunci serta *Boolean Operator*. Pertama membuka fitur *advanced search*. Kemudian, mengatur fitur/tools yang "MeSH Terms". Dalam halini, akan membantu dalam mengatur pencarian serta akan diarahkan untuk menggunakan *Boolean Operator*	15 April 2021	34
	(((((Calcium[MeSH Terms]) OR (Ca[MeSH Terms])) OR (Calcium level[MeSH Terms])) OR (Mineral[MeSH Terms])) OR (micronutrient[MeSH Terms])) AND (Stunting[MeSH Terms]),		15-17April 2021	191
	((((Calcium[MeSH Terms]) OR (Calcium level[MeSH Terms])) OR (micronutrien[MeSH Terms])) AND (Breast Milk[MeSH Terms])) NOT (Macronutrient[MeSH Terms]),,in the last 10 years,"((""Calcium""[MeSH Terms] AND ""milk, human""[MeSH Terms]) NOT ""nutrients""[MeSH Terms])		18 April 2021	30

	((((Calcium[MeSH Terms]) OR (Calcium Level[MeSH Terms])) OR (Breast Milk[MeSH Terms])) OR (Human Milk[MeSH Terms])) AND (Stunting[MeSH Terms])	seperti "AND, OR, NOT" sesuai dengan ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan. Selain itu, mengatur terlebih dahulu dengan membatasi tahun publikasi seperti 10 tahun. Kemudian historynya akan ditampilakan pad a*query box*, kemudian *search*, sehingga pencarian lengkap dengan jumlah artikel dan waktu dalam pencarian literatur.	18 & 27 April 2021	82
	((((Calcium Level[MeSH Terms]) OR (Micronutrient[MeSH Terms])) AND (Human milk[MeSH Terms])) OR (Lowland[MeSH Terms])) OR (Rural[MeSH Terms])		4 & 5 Mei 2021	159
Total				**496**
Science Direct	(Calcium OR "Calcium level" OR Micronutrien) AND ("Breast milk") AND	Dalam database pencarian literatur	4Mei 2021	207

	("Body lenght" OR "Stunted")	menggunakan *Science Direct*, yaitu menggunakan kombinasi kata kunci dan *Boolean operator*. Kemudian, akan menelusuri dikolom pencarian/*search*. Dengan demikian, akan menampilkan literatur/artikel yang sesuai dan berkaitan dengan komunikasi kata kunci pencarian		
	Calcium OR "Calcium level" OR Micronutrien) AND ("Breast milk") AND ("Body lenght" OR "Stunted")		4 Mei 2021	93
	(Calcium OR "Calcium Level") AND ("Breast milk") AND (Lowlands OR Hightland OR Rural OR Urban)		5 Mei 2021	566
	("Calcium intake") AND ("Human milk" OR "Breast Milk") AND (Stunting OR Stunted)		5 Mei 2021	50
	(Calcium OR "Calcium Level" OR Mikronutrien) AND ("Breast milk" OR "Human milk") AND (Stunting OR stunted OR "Short stature")		5 Mei 2021	382
Total				**1.356**
ProQuest	(Calcium OR "Calcium Level" OR Mikronutrien) AND ("Breast milk" OR "Human milk") AND (Stunting OR stunted OR "Short stature")	Untuk database ProQuest sebagai menu pencarian dengan menggunakan kombinasi kata kunci dan *Boolean operator*, kemudian memilih rentang waktu 10	6 Mei 2021	254
	(Calcium OR "Calcium level") AND "Human milk" AND (Stunting OR "Stunted" OR "HAZ/LAZ")		6 Mei 2021	74
	(Calcium OR "Calcium level") AND ("Breast milk" OR "Breastfeeding") AND ("Body lenght"		6 Mei 2021	216

	OR "Stunted")	tahun terakhir. Kemudian, akan muncul hasil pencarian dengan sesuai yang telah ditentukan.		
	(Calcium OR "Calcium Level") AND ("Human milk") AND (Lowlands OR Hightland OR Rural OR Urban)		6 Mei 2021	277
	("Calcium intake") AND ("Breast Milk" OR Human Milk) AND (Stunting OR Stunted)		6 Mei 2021	68
Total				**889**
Scinaps	Calcium OR Calcium Level AND Breast milk OR Human milk AND Stunting OR Stunted	Pada pencarian dengan database Scinapce dilakukan dengan memasukkan kombinasi kata kunci dan Boolaean Operator, dengan berbasis bahasa inggris. Scinapce, akan diarahkan pada fitur search dan membatasiter lebih dahulu tahun publikasi (10 tahun terakhir). Setelah itu, akan muncul beberapa hasil pencarian	7 Mei 2021	40
	Calcium OR Calcium level AND Human milk OR Breast feeding AND Stunting OR HAZ/LAZ		7 Mei 2021	1
	Calcium level AND Human Milk AND Short stature		7 Mei 2021	15
	Calcium level AND breast milk AND highland, lowland OR rural		7 Mei 2021	90
	Calcium intake AND Breast Milk OR Human Milk AND Stunting OR Stunted		7 Mei 2021	61

		berdasarkan kombinasi kata kunci dan Boolean operator sesuai yang telah ditentukan		
Total				**207**
Google Scholar	(Calcium) AND ("Human milk") AND (Stunting OR "Short stature")	Pada database dengan Google Scholars dua kali dengan menggunakan kombinasi kata kunci yang berbasis bahasa inggris dan bahasa Indonesia, dengan menggunakan pula kombinasi kata kunci dan Boolean Operator, sehingga diperoleh artikel yang sesuai.	5 Mei 2021	1.940
	("Pengaruh Kadar Kalsium" OR "Kadar kalsium") AND (ASI OR "ASI eksklusif") AND (Stunting OR "Panjang Badan Pendek")		5 Mei 2021	64
	("Calcium Level") AND ("Human milk") AND ("Body lenght" OR "Stunted")		7 Mei 2021	969
	("Kadar Kalsium") AND (ASI) AND ("Panjang Badan Pendek" OR "Panjang Badan")		7 Mei 2021	117
	("Calcium Level") AND ("Breast milk") AND ("Lowlands OR Hightland OR Rural OR Urban")		8 Mei 2021	282
	(Kadar kalsium) AND (ASI) AND ("Dataran rendah" OR "Dataran Tinggi" OR pedesaan OR Perkotaan)		8 Mei 2021	995
	("Calcium intake") AND ("Breast Milk") AND (Stunting)		8 Mei 2021	402
	("Asupan kalsium") AND ("ASI ") AND (Stunting OR Stunted)		8 Mei 2021	116

Total	**4.885**
Total Keseluhan	**7.833**

Lampiran 2. Penelusuran Tahap Skrining

Skrining		Mekanisme	Tanggal Pelaksanaan	Hasil		Keterangan
				Include	Exclude	
Jumlah literature dari tahap identifikasi			**7.833**			Jumlah berdasarkan dari 5 database: 1. PubMed = 554 2. *Science Direct* = 1356 3. ProQuest = 889 4. Scinapce = 207 5. *Google Scholars* = 4885
Tahap 1	Full text	Melakukan penelusuran pada setiap database dengan menggunakan aplikasi mendeley versi 1.19.8.1	5 Mei 2021	**5303**	**2530**	Jumlah artikel yang tidak dapat diakses free full text: 1. PubMed = 117 2. Science Direct = 750 3. ProQuest = 362 4. Scinapce = 16 5. Google Scholars = 1275 6. Unidentified = 10
	Duplikat	Melakukan pengecekan dengan menggunakan aplikasi Mendeley dan secara manual dengan mengecek satu per satu	8-9 Mei 2021	**4523**	**780**	Mengeluarkan artikel yang terduplikat menggunakan aplikasi mendeley dan secara manual
	Bahasa	Memperhatikan bahasa yang digunakan pada aplikasi Mendeley serta memperhatian dengan	9 Mei 2021	**4495**	**28**	Memperhatikan kesesuaian penggunaan bahasa pada artikel penelitian yaitu mengambil bahasa Indonesia

		saksama satu per satu				danbahasainggrissaja
	Jenis Artikel	Melakukan pengecekan dengan memilah masing-masing file dari hasil penelusuaran berbagai database terhadap file artikel. Adapun jenis penelitian yang akan digunakan yaitu berupa artikel penelitian.	10, 11, 16, 17, 18 Mei 2021	**2674**	**1821**	Justifikasi jenis artikel yang dikeluarkan, yaitu: 1. Skripsi = 226 2. Tesis = 302 3. Disertasi =7 4. KTI = 3 5. Laporan = 97 6. Review = 162 7. Prosiding = 40 8. Bacaan = 559 9. Lainnya = 131
JumlahLiteraturTahap 1			**2674**		**5159**	
Tahap 2 (Judul)	Relevansi	Melakukan kajian dan pengecekan pada judul jurnal terhadap hubungan dengan topic penelitian pada artikel penelitian	19-25 Mei 2021	**117**	**2557**	Artikel yang tidak relevan sejumlah 2349,
	Indeks Jurnal	Melakukan pengecekan artikel jurnal yang termasuk terindeks Scopus dan Sinta Indonesia pada artikel penelitian	26-28 Mei 2021	**105**	**12**	Indeks artikel jurnal dengan menggunakan Scopus dan Sinta Indonesia, yaitu: 1. Scopus = 88 2. Sinta Indonesia = 17 Adapun rincian lainnya yaitu nol indeks = 5 dan tidak terindeks Scopus dan Sinta Indonesia = 7
Jumlah Literatur Tahap 2				**105**	**7730**	
Tahap	Populasi	Melakukan skrining pada	28-29 Mei 2021	97	8	Populasi yang digunakan yaitu

3 (Abstrak)		abstrak menyeleksi populasi yang sesuai dengan populasi anak dan/atau ibu menyusui				Bayi, anak usia 0-59 bulan, ibu menyusui
	Desain Studi	Melakukan skrining dengan pengecekan pada desain studi pada bagian abstrak sesuai dengan criteria inklusi penelitian	30-31 Mei 2021	64	33	Artikel jurnal terdiri dari berbagai jurnal penelitian yaitu RCT, Cohort, Cross Sectional. Kualitatif, Case Control, Sytematic Review, Case Study, Eksperiment, dan lainnya. Adapununtuk RCT, Cohort, Cross Sectional = 64, dan lainnya = 33
	Intervensi	Melakukan skrining pada bagian abstrak terhadap intervensi penelitian		45	19	
	Komparator	Melakukan skrining pada bagian abstrak dengan pembanding yang telah ditentukan pada penelitian	Juni 2021	36	9	
	Outcome	Melakukan skrining dengan mengecek pada kesesuian outcome pada penelitian	5 Juni 2021	25	11	
	Free Full Text	Melakukan skrining dengan mengecek full text artikel penelitian	5 Juni 2021	25	-	
Total Literatur Hasil Skrining				**25**	**7808**	

Sumber: Data Primer, 2021

Lampiran 3. Penelusuran Tahap *Eligibility*

Eligibility		Mekanisme	TanggalPelaksanaan	Hasil		Ket
				Include	Exclude	
Full Text Assesed	Kelengkapan Struktur	Melakukan pengecekan jurnal terhadap kelengkapan struktur	6 Juni 2021	25	-	Kelengkapan struktur dinilai berdasarkan terpenuhinya bagian judul, abstrak, kata kunci,pendahuluan, metode, pembahasan, penutup dan daftar pustaka serta menguji kualitas indeks penelitian
	Desain Studi	Meelakukan pengecekan kembali pada isi teks dengan desain studi pada artikel jurnal	6 Juni 2021	25	-	Desain studi terdiri atas cross sectional sejumlah 18, Cohort sejumlah 5, dan RCT sejumlah 2
	Populasi	Melakukan pengecekan kembali pada artikel jurnal kesesuain populasi	7 Juni 2021	25	-	Populasi pada anak dan atau ibu menyusui
	Intervensi	Melakukan pengecekan dan analisis intervesi yang terdapat pada artikel penelitian	7 Juni 2021	21	4	Diperoleh sejumlah 21 artikel dan 4 yang tidak sesuai
	Komparator	Melakukan pengkajian pada pembanding pada artikel penelitian	8 Juni 2021	15	7	Diperoleh artikel penelitian sejumlah 15 dengan pembanding sesui kriteria
	Outcome	Melakukan analisis dan pengkajian pada hasil atau outcome artikel penelitian	9 Juni 2021	11	4	Artikel penelitian yang dikeluarkan tidak memberikan gambaran terhadap outcome/hasil penelitian yang

						sesuai dengan kriteria
Adding	Hand Searching	-		-	-	
Total Literatur Eligible				**10**	**15**	

Sumber: Data Primer, 2021

Lampiran 4. Formulir Penilaan Kualitas untuk *analitycal cross sectional studies*

Reviewer: Nurhilda Resky Awalia Syam

Title: Micronutrient intakes of lactating mothers and their association with breast milk concentrations and micronutrient adequacy of exclusively breastfed Indonesian infants

Author : Daniel *et al*, 2019

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☑	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☑	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliableway?	☑	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used formeasurement of the condition?	☑	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☑	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factorsstated?	☐	☐	☑	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☐	☐	☑	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☑	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☐ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion

Lampiran 5. Formulir Penilaan Kualitas untuk *analitycal cross sectional studies*

Reviewer: Nurhilda Resky Awalia Syam

Title: Hubungan Kadar Kalsium Dalam ASI, PASI dan MPASI dari Asupan Bayi dengan Panjang Badan Bayi Usia 6-12 Bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Lubuk Buaya Padang 2017

Author: Febria dkk., 2017

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☐	☐	☑	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☑	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliableway?	☑	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used formeasurement of the condition?	☑	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☑	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factorsstated?	☐	☐	☑	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☑	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☑	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☐ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

Lampiran 6. Formulir Penilaan Kualitas untuk *Cohort*

Reviewer: Nurhilda Resky Awalia Syam

Title: Differences in Micronutrient Intakes of Exclusive and Partially Breastfed Indonesian Infants from Resource-Poor Households are Not Accompanied by Differences in Micronutrient Status, Morbidity, or Growth Claudia

Author : Leong et al., 2020

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the two groups similar and recruited from the same population?	☑	□	□	□
2. Were the exposures measured similarly to assign people to both exposed and unexposed groups?	☑	□	□	□
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☑	□	□	□
4. Were confounding factors identified?	☑	□	□	□
5. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☑	□	□	□
6. Were the groups/participants free of the outcome at the start of the study (or at the moment of exposure)?	☑	□	□	□
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☑	□	□	□
8. Was the follow up time reported and sufficient to be long enough for outcomes to occur?	□	□	☑	□
9. Was follow up complete, and if not, were the reasons to loss to follow up described and explored?	□	□	□	☑
10. Were strategies to address incomplete follow up utilized?	□	□	□	☑
11. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☑	□	□	□

Overall appraisal: Include □ Exclude □ Seek further info □ Comments (Including reason for exclusion

Lampiran 7. Formulir Penilaan Kualitas untuk *analitycal cross sectional studies*

Reviewer: Nurhilda Resky Awalia Syam

Title: Dietary intake in lactating mothers in China 2018: report of a survey

Author: Ding et al.,2020

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☑	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☑	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliableway?	☑	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used formeasurement of the condition?	☑	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☑	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factorsstated?	☐	☐	☑	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☑	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☑	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☐ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

Lampiran 8. Formulir Penilaan Kualitas untuk *analitycal cross sectional studies*

Reviewer: Nurhilda Resky Awalia Syam

Title: Calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc and copper, compositions of human milk from populations with cereal and 'enset' based diets

Author : Maru et al., 2013

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☑	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☑	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliableway?	☑	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used formeasurement of the condition?	☑	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☐	☐	☑	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factorsstated?	☐	☐	☑	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☑	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☑	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☐ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

Lampiran 9. Formulir Penilaan Kualitas untuk *analitycal cross sectional studies*

Reviewer: Nurhilda Resky Awalia Syam

Title: Hubungan asupan nutrisi ibu menyusui dengan kadar zink dan kalsium pada air susu ibu yang tinggal di dataran tinggi dan dataran rendah

Author : Sari dkk., 2021

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearlydefined?	☑	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described indetail?	☑	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliableway?	☑	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used formeasurement of the c	☑	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☑	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factorsstated?	☐	☐	☑	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliableway?	☑	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☑	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☐ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

Lampiran 10. Formulir Penilaan Kualitas untuk *analitycal cross sectional studies*

Reviewer: Nurhilda Resky Awalia Syam

Title: Nutrient intakes from complementary fooods consumed by young children (aged 12-23 months) from North Wollo, northern Ethiopia: the need for agro-ecologically adapted interventions

Author : Baye et al., 2016

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☑	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☑	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliableway?	☑	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used formeasurement of the condition?	☑	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☑	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factorsstated?	☐	☐	☑	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☑	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☑	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☐ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

Lampiran 11. Formulir Penilaan Kualitas untuk *Cohort*

Reviewer: Nurhilda Resky Awalia Syam

Title: Determination of modifiable risk factors for length-for-age Z-scores among resource-poor Indonesian infants

Author : Diana et al., 2021

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the two groups similar and recruited from the same population?	☑	□	□	□
2. Were the exposures measured similarly to assign people to both exposed and unexposed groups?	☑	□	□	□
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☑	□	□	□
4. Were confounding factors identified?	☑	□	□	□
5. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	□	□	☑	□
6. Were the groups/participants free of the outcome at the start of the study (or at the moment of exposure)?	☑	□	□	□
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☑	□	□	□
8. Was the follow up time reported and sufficient to be long enough for outcomes to occur?	□	□	☑	□
9. Was follow up complete, and if not, were the reasons to loss to follow up described and explored?	□	☑	□	□
10. Were strategies to address incomplete follow up utilized?	☑	□	□	□
11. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☑	□	□	□

Overall appraisal: Include □ Exclude □ Seek further info □ Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

Lampiran 12. Formulir Penilaan Kualitas untuk *analitycal Cohort*

Reviewer: Nurhilda Resky Awalia Syam

Title: Calcium intake of rural Gambian infants: a quantitative study of the relative contributions of breast milk and complementary foods at 3 and 12 months of age

Author : Jarjou et al., 2012

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the two groups similar and recruited from the same population?	☑	□	□	□
2. Were the exposures measured similarly to assign people to both exposed and unexposed groups?	□	□	☑	□
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☑	□	□	□
4. Were confounding factors identified?	□	□	☑	□
5. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	□	☑	□	□
6. Were the groups/participants free of the outcome at the start of the study (or at the moment of exposure)?	☑	□	□	□
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☑	□	□	□
8. Was the follow up time reported and sufficient to be long enough for outcomes to occur?	□	☑	□	□
9. Was follow up complete, and if not, were the reasons to loss to follow up described and explored?	☑	□	□	□
10. Were strategies to address incomplete follow up utilized?	☑	□	□	□
11. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?				

Overall appraisal: Include □ Exclude □ Seek further info □ Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

Lampiran 13. Formulir Penilaan Kualitas untuk *analitycal Cross Sectional*

Reviewer: Nurhilda Resky Awalia Syam

Title: Asupan protein, kalsium dan fosfor pada anak stunting dan tidak stunting usia 24-59 bulan

Author: Sari dkk., 2016

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☑	□	□	□
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☑	□	□	□
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliableway?	☑	□	□	□
4. Were objective, standard criteria used formeasurement of the condition?	☑	□	□	□
5. Were confounding factors identified?	□	□	☑	□
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factorsstated?	□	□	☑	□
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliableway?	☑	□	□	□
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☑	□	□	□

Overall appraisal: Include □ Exclude □ Seek further info □

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

Lampiran 14. Tabel Sintesa

Tabel Sintesa

No.	Peneliti (Tahun) dan Sumber Jurnal	Judul dan Nama Jurnal	Desain Penelitian	Sampel	Temuan
1	Febria, Masrul dan Chundrayetti (2017) *http://jurnal.fk.unad.ac.id*	Hubungan Kadar Kalsium dalam ASI, PASI dan MPASI dari Asupan Bayi dengan Panjang Badan Bayi Usia 6-12 Bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Lubuk Buaya Padang 2017 *Jurnal Kesehatan Andalas*	*Cross sectional*	Sampel 83 orang di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Lubuk Buaya Padang	Belum ditemukan korelasi antara kadar kalsium di dalam ASI, PASI dan MPASI dalam intake bayi dengan panjang badan bayi usia 6-12 bulan.
2	Febria, C., (2020)	Hubungan Kadar Kalsium dalam PASI dari Asupan Bayi dengan Panjang Badan Bayi Usia 6-12	*Cross Sectional*	Sampel 83 orang, dari 10 bayi yang diukur panjang badannya	Belum ditemukan korelasi antara kadar kalsium dalam PASI dengan intake bayi dengan panjang badan bayi usia 6-12 bulan.

		Bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Lubuk Buaya Padang 2017 *Jurnal Human Care*		didapatkan 4 bayi yang mengalami *stunting*.	
3	Kurniasari dkk., (2016) *https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jgki*	Kadar Kalsium Serum pada Anak *Stunting* dan tidak *Stunting* Usia 24-59 Bulan *Jurnal Klinik Gizi Indonesia*	*Cross sectional*	Sampel terdiri dari 90 anak	Tidak ada perbedaan yang bermakna antara kadar kalsium serum pada anak *stunting* dan tidak stunting (p=0,193) usia 24-59 bulan di Kota Pontianak.
4	Hikmahrachim, Rohsiswatmo, Ronoatmodjo (2019)	Efek ASI Eksklusif terhadap *Stunting* pada Anak Usia 6-59 Bulan di Kabupaten Bogor Tahun 2019	*Cross Sectional*/Potong Lintang	Subjek terdiri dari 162 balita, 117 (72,22%) mendapat ASI eksklusif dan 64 subjek (39,51%) mengalami	ASI eksklusif dapat bersifat protektif terhadap kejadian *stunting*, apabila usia ibu saat hamil > 30 tahun. Selain itu, dalam meningkatkan cakupan, diperlukan upaya meningkatkan kualitas ASI ekskusif dalam mengoptimalkan

				stunting	upaya pencegahan *stunting*.
5	Mitra (2015)	Permasalahan Anak Pendek (*Stunting*) dan Intervensi untuk Mencegah terjadinya *Stunting* (Suatu Kajian Kepustakaan) atau *A Literature Review* *Jurnal Kesehatan Komunitas*	Literatur review	Meninjau penanganan *stunting* selama 20 dekade terakhir	Untuk mengkaji kebijakan dalam penanggulangan kejadian *stunting* dan intervensi yang dilakukan dari kebijakan tersebut. Fokus gerakan perbaikan gizi ditujukan kepada kelompok 1000 HPK, pada tatanan global disebut *Scalling Up Nutrition* (SUN) dan di Indonesia disebut dengan Gerakan Nasional Sadar Gizi dalam Rangka Percepatan Perbaikan gizi pada 1000 HPK. Intervensi yang dilakukam terdiri dari intervensi spesifik (jangka pendek) dan intervensi sensitif (jangka panjang)
6	Fathunnikmah, Harahap, Fadlili	Hubungan Panjang Badan lahir dan Pemberian ASI	*Cross Sectional*	Populasi penelitian yaitu	Didapatkan kejadian *stunting* sebanyak 27,4%; Panjang badan

	(2019)	Eksklusif terhadap Kejadian *Stunting* pada Balita Usia 24-59 Bulan di Desa Rambah Samo Rokan Hulu Riau *Jurnal Ibu dan Anak*		semua balita 24-59 bulan di Desa Rambah Samo Rokan Hulu Riau tahun 2019. Adapun sampelnya yaitu 117 orang.	balita saat lahir termasuk kategori tidak normal sebanyak 28,2%; Sebanyak 61,8% balita yang tidak mendapatkan ASI Eksklusif. Terdapat hubungan antara panjang badan lahir dengan kejadian *stunting* (*p value*=0,000); Terdapat hubungan antara pemberian ASI eksklusif dengan kejadian *stunting* (*p value* =0,002)
7	Cynthia, Suryawan dan Widiasa (2019) *http://ejournal.uktida.ac.id/ojs/index.php/Meditek/index*	Hubungan Riwayat ASI Eksklusif dengan Kejadian *Stunting* pada Anak Usia 12-59 Bulan di RSUD Wangaya Kota Denpasar *Jurnal Kedokteran Meditek*	*Cross sectional*	Sampel yaitu anak usia 12-59 bulan yang dirawat diruang Kaswari RSUD Wangaya, sebanyak 64 sampel	Tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara ASI eksklusif dan *stunting* pada anak usia 12-59 bulan di RSUD Wangaya Kota Denpasar.

8	Purnami dan Sugiartini (2018) *http://ejournal.stikesbuleleng.ac.id/index.php/Midwinerslion*	Analsis Faktor Risiko Kejadian *Stunting* pada Anak di Posyandu Banjar Pasek Desa Kubutambahan Tahun 2018 *Jurnal Kesehatan MIDWINERS*	*Case control*	Sampel berjumlah 90 anak berusia 1-5 tahun yang terdiri atas 45 anak yang *stunting* dan 45 yang tidak *stunting*.	Faktor risiko yang dominan mempengaruhi kejadian stunting adalah lama pemberian ASI terdapat nilai OR (*Odd Ratio*) tertinggi pada lama pemberian ASI memberikan pengaruh 8,2 kali terhadap kejadian *stunting*.
9	Yakoob and Lo, (2017) *www.jdbp.org*	Nutrition (Micronutrients) in Child Growth and Development: A Systematic Review on Current Evidence, Recommendations and Opportunities for Further Research Journal of Developmental &	Systematic Review/meta analyses, Study design is individual randomized controlled trials (RCTs)	With database of PubMed/Cochrane Library browsing through 38,795 abstracts.	Berdasarkan bukti yang ada, dengan membuat rekomendasi kebijakan dan program untuk suplementasi bagi ibu dan anak yang berisiko tinggi mengalami defisiensi atau kekurangan mikronutrien.

		Behavioral Pediatrics			
10	Kuswanti, Nurhayati dan Patriasih, (2020)	Pengetahuan Ibu Hamil tentang ASI Eksklusif untuk Mencegah *Stunting* di Kelurahan Cimahi *Media Pendidikan, Gizi dan Kuliner*	Deskriptif	Sampelnya yaitu 25 orang ibu hamil di Kelurahan Cimahi, Kecematan Cimahi Utara,	Rata-rata nilai pengetahuan ibu hamil terkait pengertian ASI ekslusif, manfaat ASI ekslusif, pemberian ASI ekslusif, pengertian kolostrum, makanan prelaktal, konsumsi ibu menyusui dan perawatan payudara adalah 60 ± st dev 4,2 sehingga berada pada kategori cukup baik, dengan sebaran 48% berada pada kategori cukup baik, hanya 36% yang berada pada kategori baik, sedangkan 12% berada pada kategori kurang baik dan hanya 4% yang berada pada kategori sangat baik

11	Kurdaningsih dan Lestari, (2020)	Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kejadian *Stunting* pada Anak Usia dibawah 5 Tahun *Jurnal 'Aisyiyah Medika*	*Cross sectional*	Sampel yaitu ibu yang mempunyai anak usia 2-5 tahun yang berjumlah 63 responden.	Berdasarkan uji statistik didapatkan hubungan yang signifikan antara variabel panjang badan lahir (p=0,000), berat badan lahir (p=0,05), pemberian ASI (p=0,005) dan penyakit infeksi (p=0,001) dengan kejadian *stunting* pada anak usia di bawah 5 tahun
12	Akombi *et al* (2017) *https://doi.org/10.1111/mcn.12617*	Stunting and severe stunting among children under-5 years in Nigeria: A multilevel analysis *Maternal and Child Nutrition*	Review articel: The dataset used in this study was obtained from 2013 NDHS.	A representative sample of 40,680 households was selected for the survey, with a minimum target of 943completed interviews per state.	Untuk memenuhi tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan pasca 2015, intervensi kebijakan untuk mengurangi *stunting* di Nigeria harus berfokus pada pengentasan kemiskinan serta peningkatan gizi perempuan, praktik pemberian makan anak, dan sanitasi rumah tangga.

13	Beal *et al* (2018)	A Review of Child Stunting Determinants in Indonesia	Review article: To identify child stunting determinants in Indonesia, we conducted keyword searches in PubMed, PubMed Central (PMC), and Web of Science.	Consistent evidence suggests nonexclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months, low household socio-economic status, premature birth, short birth length, and low maternal height and education are particularly important child stunting determinants in Indonesia. Children from households with	Studi yang diterbitkan kurang tentang bagaimana pendidikan; masyarakat dan budaya; sistem pertanian dan pangan; dan air, sanitasi, dan lingkungan berkontribusi pada *stunting* anak. Sintesis komprehensif dari bukti yang tersedia tentang faktor-faktor penentu *stunting* pada anak di Indonesia menguraikan siapa yang paling rentan terhadap *stunting*, intervensi yang paling berhasil, dan penelitian baru apa yang diperlukan untuk mengisi kesenjangan pengetahuan.

				both unimproved latrines and untreated drinking water are also at increased risk	
14	Ratnasari *et a*l (2017)	Family support and exclusive breastfeeding among Yogyakarta mothers in employment *Asia Pac J Clin Nutr*	*Original article; Cross sectional*	The study participants were 158 working mothers whose children were aged 6–12 months, and they were selected using the probability proportional to size techniquel	Dukungan keluarga dan tingkat pendidikan ayah yang tinggi sangat penting dalam memungkinkan ibu bekerja untuk mempraktikkan ASI eksklusif. Intervensi yang mempromosikan pemberian ASI eksklusif harus berfokus pada pelibatan suami dan anggota keluarga lainnya dalam program perawatan kesehatan yang berkaitan dengan menyusui.

Lampiran 15. Penilaian Kualitas dan Rekomendasi

No	Penulis, Tahun	Metode	Uji Statistik	Kelebihan	Kekurangan	Penilaian Kualitas											Rekomendasi
						Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5	Q 6	Q 7	Q 8	Q 9	Q 10	Q 11	
1.	Daniel *et al*., 2019	*Cross-sectional study*	*Pearson's correlation coefficient*	Menyertakan kriteria inklusi sampel, intervensi, dan instrumen penelitian disebutkan dengan jelas.	Hanya mengidentifikasi kadar kalsium ASI dengan panjang badan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	U	Y	-	-	-	Menggunakan minimal lebih tiga indentifikasi dalam penelitian
2	Febria dkk., 2017	*Cross-sectional*	Uji korelasi pearson	Hasil pengukurannya jelas dan menghubungakan secara langsung	Tidak menyertakan kriteria inklusi sampel	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	-	-	-	Memberikan gambaran terkait kriteria inklusi pada sampel

				dengan panjang badan anak													
3	Leong *et al*., 2020	*Cohort*	*uji eksak Fisher,dan uji F ANOVA*	Menggambarkan kriteria inklusi pada sampel dengan baik	Pada metode dengan kelompok umur dengan intervensi yang dilakukan membutuhkan ketelitian/pemahaman dengan baik terutama dalam mengkategorikan kelompok sampel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	N	N	Y	Menggunakan metode dengan mengklasifikasikan jumlah sampel dengan baik yang berkaitan dengan intervensi pada sampel

4	Ding *et al*., 2020	*Cross sectional*	*Uji-U Mann-Whitney*	Menyertakan kriteria inklusi sampel, intervensi, dan instrumen penelitian disebutkan dengan jelas.	Hanya mengidentifikasi kadar kalsium ASI pada ibu menyusui	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	-	-	-	Menggunakan minimal lebih tiga indentifikasi dalam penelitian
5	Maru *et al.,* 2013	*Cross sectional*	*Whitney-Wilcoxon test*	Menyertakan kriteria inklusi dan instrumen penelitian dengan jelas	Hanya mengidentifikasi pada kelompok pangan tertentu	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	U	Y	Y	-	-	-	Meggunakan minal lebih dari tiga identifikasi pada penelitian
6.	Sari *et al*., 2021	*Cross sectional*	Uji nonparametrik *Mann-Whitney*	Hasil pengukuran yang jelas dan menguhubungkan secar	Tidak menguraikan secara rinci karateristik sampel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	-	-	-	Mneggambarkan dengan jelas karateritik sampel penelitian

				langsung dengan letak wilayah/kondisi geografis (dataran tinggi dan dataran rendah)	penelitian												
7.	Baye *et al*., 2012	*Cross sectional*	*Mann–Whitney U test (two-tailed).*	Memberikan gambaran yang jelas san menghubungkan antara asupan makanan dengan kondisi geografis serta kejadian *stunting*.	Memberikan hasil pengukuran asupan makanan yang berbanding terbalik dengan katannya terhadap *stunting*. Dengan memperhaikan letak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	-	-	-	Menemukan suatu hasil penelitian yang *elgible*/kebaruan terkait dengan asupan kaslium pada anak. Sehingga dibutuhkan identifikasi lanjutan denga menambahkan minimal lebih dari tiga identifikasi yang

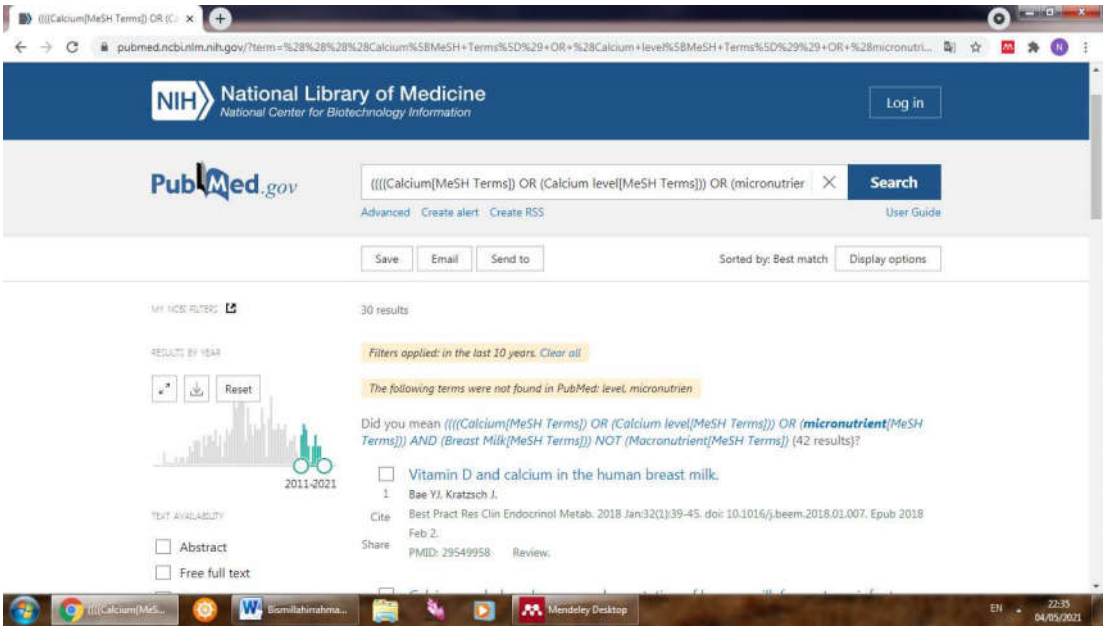
					wilayah/kondisi geografis												berkaitan.
8.	Diana *et al*., 2021	*Cohort*	*Xtdpdml command in Stata*	Menyertakan kriteria inklusi sampel dan instrumen penelitian dengan jelas.	Pada metode dengan kelompok umur dengan intervensi yang dilakukan membutuhkan ketelitian/pemahaman dengan baik terutama dalam mengkategorikan kelompok (jumlah) sampel untuk	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	Y	Y	U	N	Y	Y	Menggunakan metode dengan mengklasifikasikan jumlah sampel dengan baik yang berkaitan dengan intervensi pada sampel

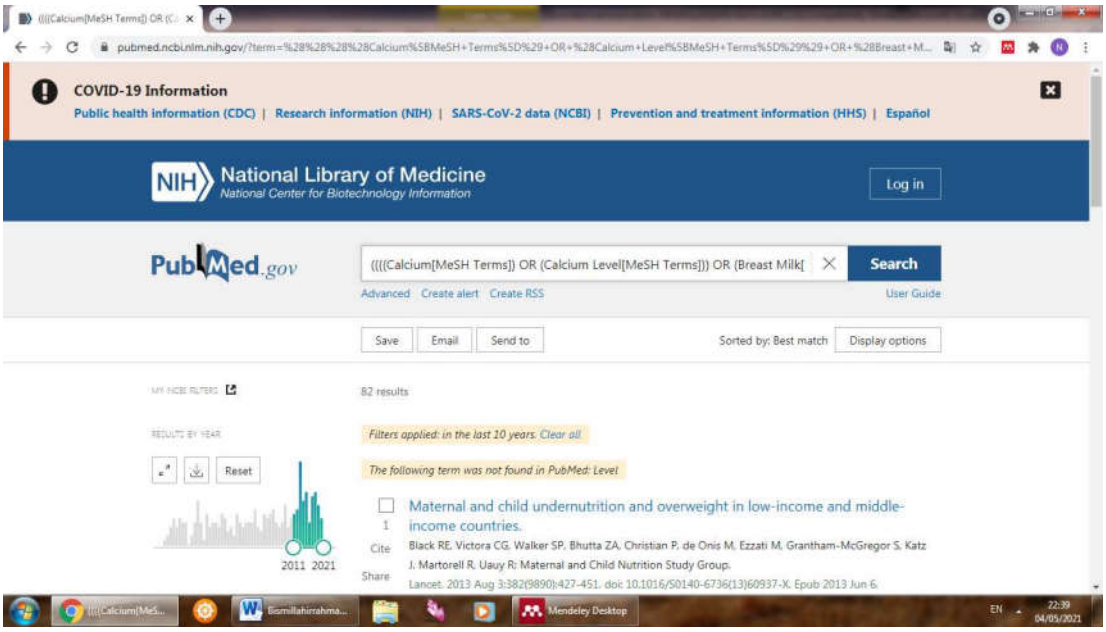
					setiap intervensi yang dilakukan												
9.	Jarjou *et al*., 2012	*Cohort*	*Paired Student'st-tes*	Memberikan keterkaitan satu sama lain dengan identifikasi penelitian seperti asupan kalsium dengan kadar kalsium ASI di pedesaan dan hasil pangukuran yang jelas	Menyertakan kriteria inklusi sampel dengan jelas.	Y	U	Y	U	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Menggambarkan kriteria inklusi sampel penelitian

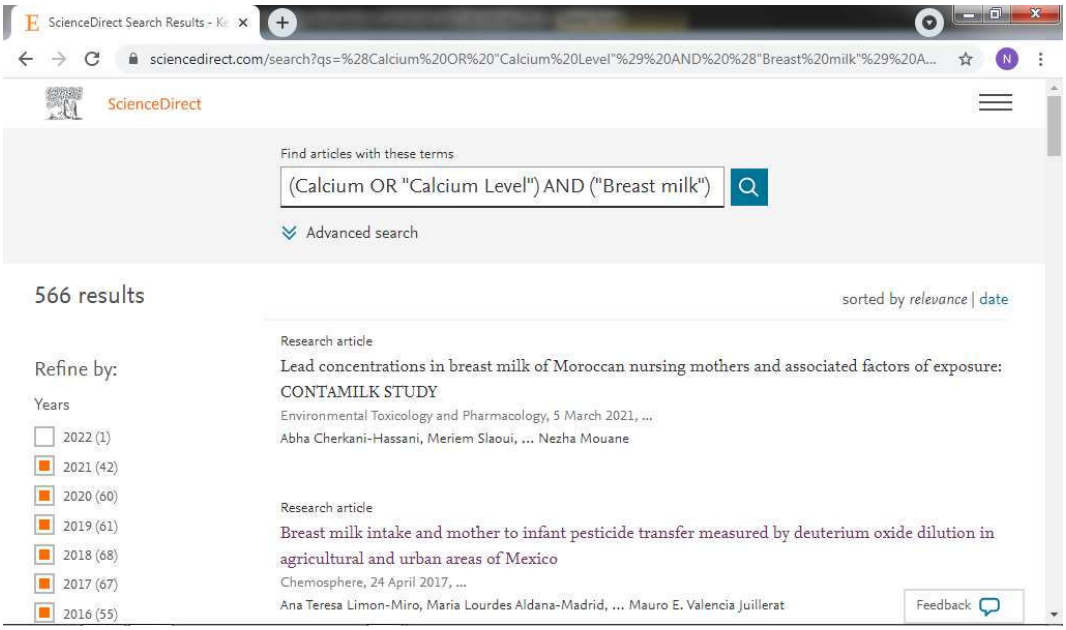
10.	Sari *et al*., 2016	*Cross sectional*	*Uji Chi-Square dan independe ntt-test*	Memberikan hasil pengukuran yang secara jelas dan menghubun g dengan kejadian *stunting.*	Menyertakan kriteria inklusi sampel dengan jelas.	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	U	Y	Y	-	-	-	Menggambarkan kriteria inklusi sampel penelitian

Sumber: Data Sekunder, 2021

Lampiran 16. Dokumentasi *History* Pencarian dan Penelusuran Literatur



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Research article
Lead concentrations in breast milk of Moroccan nursing mothers and associated factors of exposure: CONTAMILK STUDY
Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology, 5 March 2021, ...
Abha Cherkani-Hassani, Meriem Slaoui, ... Nezha Mouane
Research article
Breast milk intake and mother to infant pesticide transfer measured by deuterium oxide dilution in agricultural and urban areas of Mexico
Chemosphere, 24 April 2017, ...
Ana Teresa Limon-Miro, Maria Lourdes Aldana-Madrid, ... Mauro E. Valencia Juillerat
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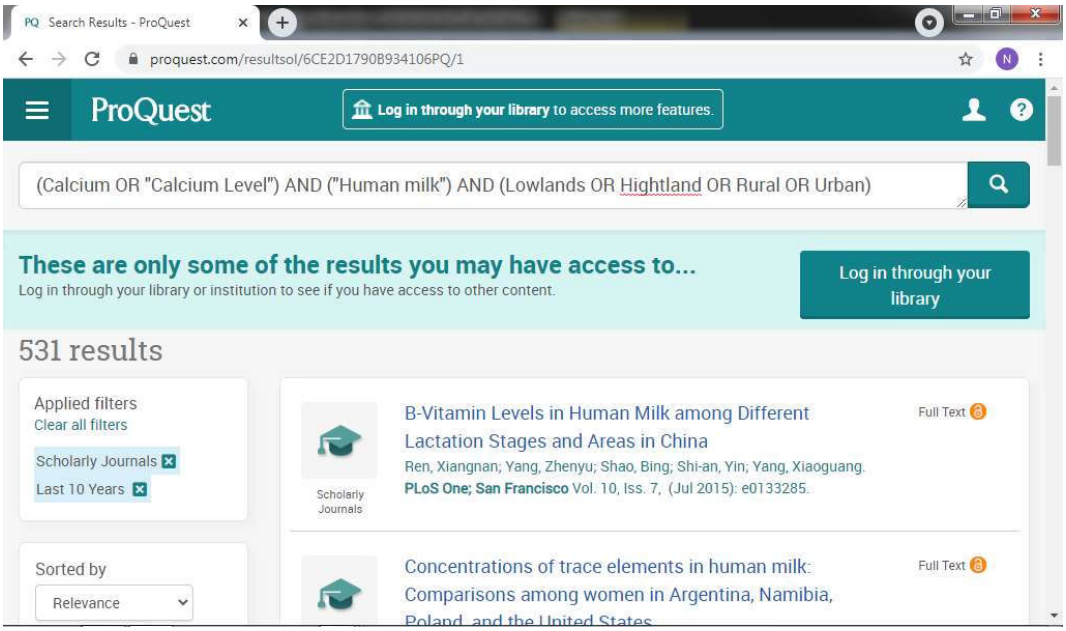
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B-Vitamin Levels in Human Milk among Different Lactation Stages and Areas in China
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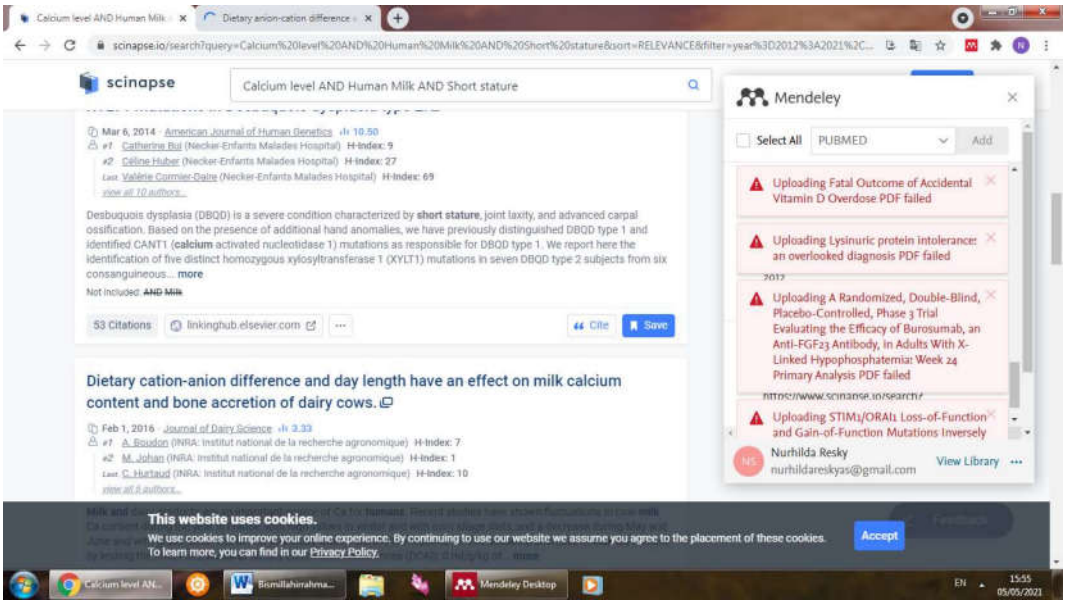
Ren, Xiangnan; Yang, Zhenyu; Shao, Bing; Shi-an, Yin; Yang, Xiaoguang.
PLoS One; San Francisco Vol. 10, Iss. 7, (Jul 2015): e0133285.
Concentrations of trace elements in human milk: Comparisons among women in Argentina, Namibia, Poland, and the United States
Full Text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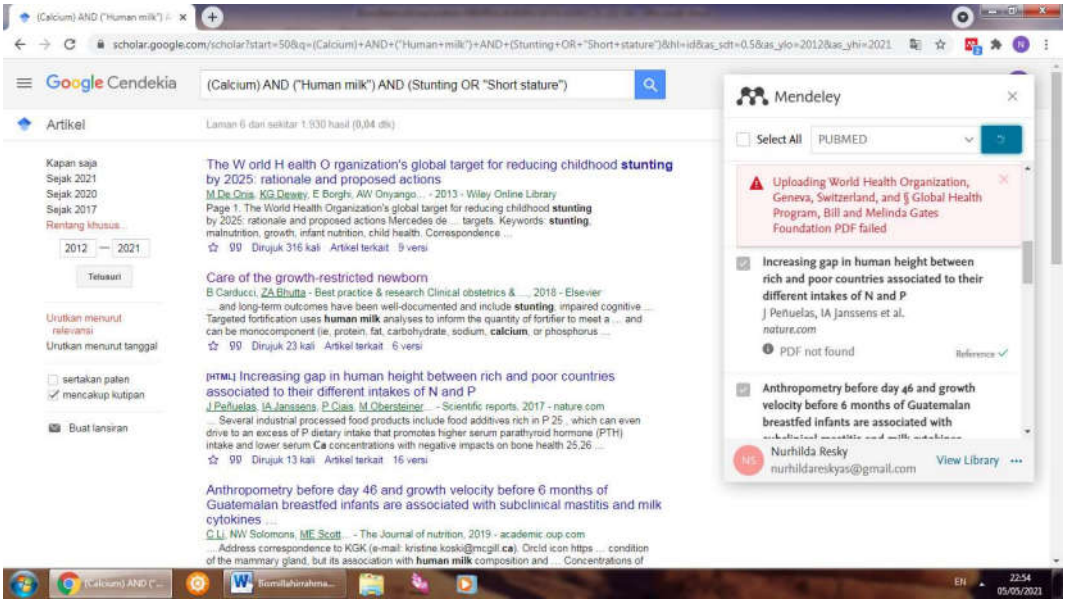
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(Calcium) AND ("Human milk") AND (Stunting OR "Short stature")
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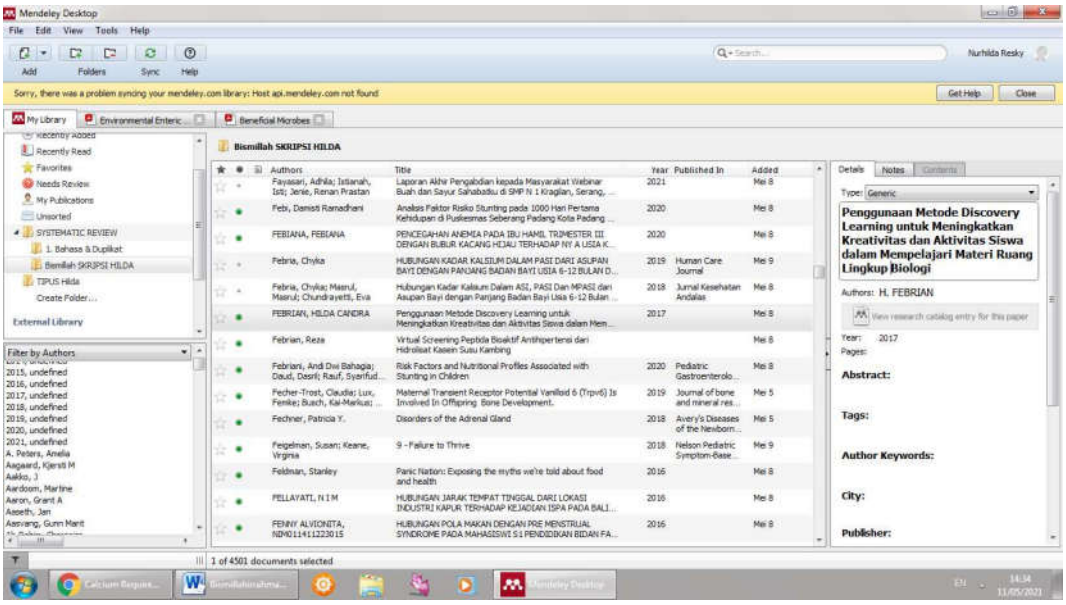

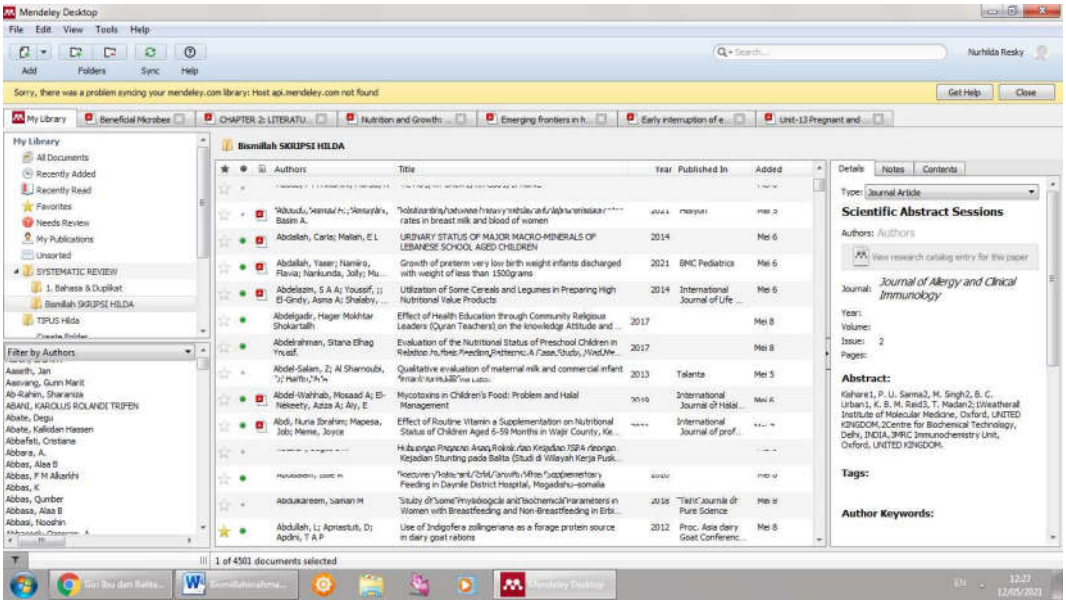

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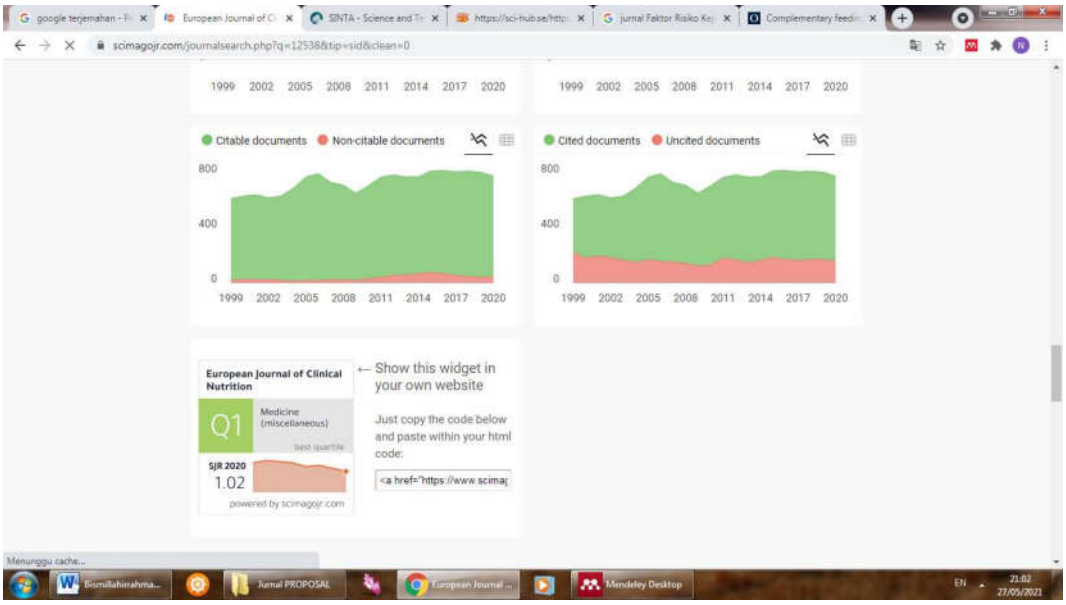

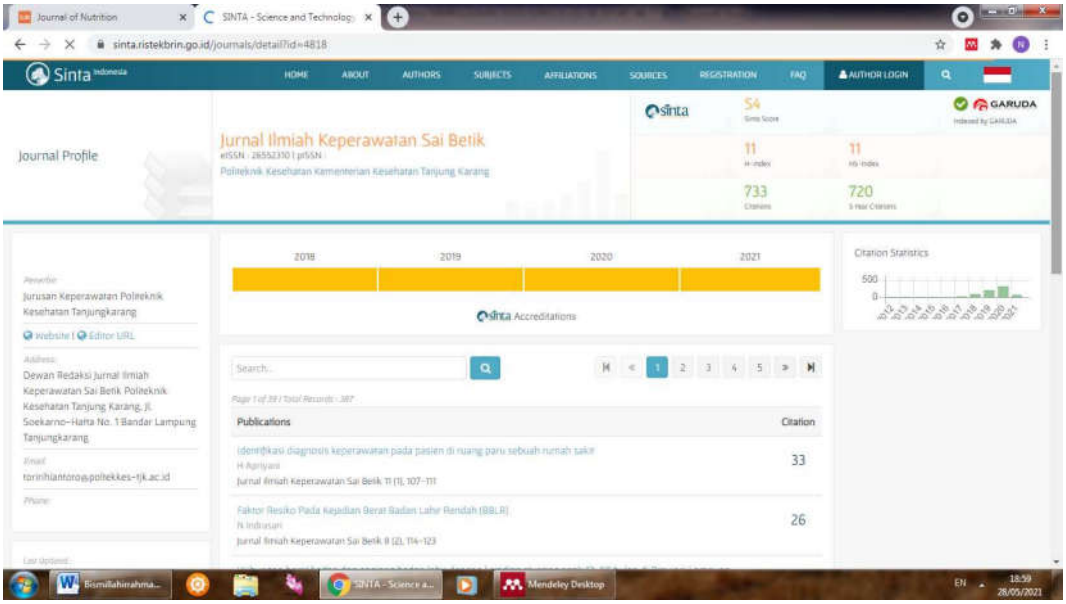

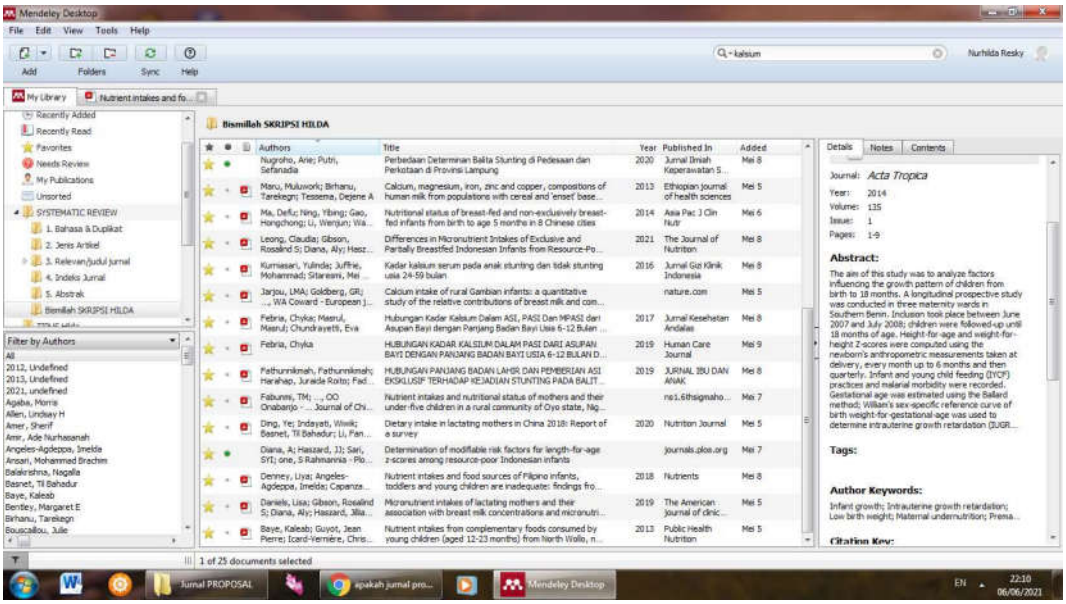
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RIWAYAT HIDUP

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4. Ilmu Gizi, FKM, Universitas Hasanuddin (2017-2021)

C. Riwayat Organisasi

1. Anggota Remaja Masjid pada tahun 2012-2014

2. Anggota SILILI (Siswa Peduli Lingkungan) pada tahun 2012-2013
3. Anggota OSIS (Organisasi Intra Sekolah) pada tahun 2014-2015
4. Wakil Ketua Bidang OSIS (Organisasi Intra Sekolah) pada tahun 2014-2015
5. Wakil Sekretaris PMR (Palang Merah Remaja) Wira SMAN 3 Maros pada tahun 2014-2015
6. Sekretaris PMR (Palang Merah Remaja) Wira SMAN 3 Maros pada tahun 2015-2016
7. Anggota PRIBUMI (Perhimpunan Remaja Masjid Babul Ilmi) pada tahun 2014-2015
8. Ketua FORPIS (Forum Remaja Palang Merah Indonesia) Kab. Maros pada tahun 2015-2016
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10. Sekretaris FORMAZI (Forum Mahasiswa Gizi) FKM Universitas pada tahun 2019-2020