ABSTRAK

Stunting adalah masalah gizi kronis di balita Indonesia, ditandai dengan tinggi badan lebih pendek dibandingkan anak sebaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan Teorema Bayes dan Sistem Pakar untuk mengidentifikasi jenis gangguan gizi dan 36 gejala terkait stunting. Hasil Teorema Bayes menunjukkan tingkat kepercayaan 50.47% untuk satu penyakit dengan keakuratan sistem 99%. Sistem Pakar dengan metode Naive Bayes digunakan untuk mendiagnosis ISPA dan Karies gigi manusia dengan tingkat akurasi 92.3% dan 83.61%. Penelitian lain juga mengaplikasikan Sistem Pakar pada penyakit tanaman Aglaonema sp dengan tingkat akurasi 90%. Pemerintah berkomitmen pada program intervensi pencegahan stunting terintegrasi melibatkan berbagai kementerian dan lembaga. keputusan pencegahan stunting menggunakan metode naïve bayes. Aplikasi ini dapat diakses melalui web browser dan mampu menampilkan data uji balita yang teridentifikasi beresiko terkena stunting maupun tidak. Metode *Naïve Bayes* digunakan untuk membantu dalam penyaluran POPM sehinggah pemberihan hal tersebut tepat sasaran dan sesuai dengan kriteria. Tingkat akurasi dari metode naïve bayes menunjukan bahwa hasil dari nilai Ya > Tidak maka dapat di simpulkan bahwa balita yang diuji akan BERESIKO STUNTING maka dapat disimpulkan nilai ya memiliki akurasi yang lebih tinggi.

Kata kunci: Stunting, metode Naive Bayes, akurasi, pencegahan stunting, risiko stunting.

DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR STUNTING PREVENTION

USING THE NAÏVE BAYES METHOD

(Case Study: Petiyin Hamlet)

Nama	:	**Zaki Amiruddin Firdaus**
NIM	:	**111910120**
Program Studi	:	**Informatics Engineering**
Dosen Pembimbing	:	**Miftahus Sholihin, S.Kom., M.Cs.**

ABSTRACT

Stunting is a chronic nutritional problem in Indonesian toddlers, characterized by shorter stature compared to their peers. This research utilizes the Bayes' Theorem and Expert System to identify types of nutritional disorders and 36 symptoms associated with stunting. The results of the Bayes' Theorem indicate a confidence level of 50.47% for one disease, with a system accuracy of 99%. An Expert System using the Naive Bayes method is employed to diagnose Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) and dental caries in humans, achieving accuracies of 92.3% and 83.61%, respectively. Another study applies the Expert System to diagnose diseases in Aglaonema sp plants with an accuracy rate of 90%. The government is committed to an integrated stunting prevention program involving various ministries and institutions. Stunting prevention decisions are made using the Naive Bayes method. This application is accessible via a web browser and can display data for toddlers identified as at risk of stunting or not. The Naive Bayes method assists in the distribution of Proper Nutrition Program (POPM) to ensure that the interventions are targeted and meet the criteria. The accuracy level of the Naive Bayes method shows that when the result is "Yes" > "No," it can be concluded that the tested toddlers are AT RISK OF STUNTING, indicating a higher accuracy of "Yes."

Keywords: Stunting, Naive Bayes method, accuracy, stunting prevention, stunting risk.