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Dear Editor in Chief Jurnal Gizi Indonesia,

We wish to submit an original research article entitled “Analysis of providing complementary feeding practice to stunted and non- stunted children aged 6-24 months in Natuna Regency, Indonesia” for consideration by Jurnal Gizi Indonesia. We confirm that this work is original and has not been published elsewhere, nor is it currently under consideration for publication elsewhere.

In this paper, we show that most mothers have a positive attitude towards providing CF, such as choosing to make it themselves because it is healthier and more economical. However, some mothers with stunted children tend to buy instant foods more often due to practicality. The confidence of most mothers is high thanks to education from Posyandu, the internet, and nutritionists. However, some mothers with stunted children still lack confidence, especially due to limited information regarding the nutritional adequacy of CF. This is significant because mothers' attitudes and confidence in providing complementary feeding (CF) play a crucial role in determining the quality of children's nutritional intake. A good understanding of complementary feeding can support the provision of more nutritious and balanced meals, which ultimately impacts children's growth and development.

We believe that this manuscript is suitable for publication in Jurnal Gizi Indonesia because this study aligns with the journal's focus on community nutrition, particularly regarding feeding practices in children and their impact on nutritional status. The findings of this study provide new insights into the differences in complementary feeding (CF) practices between stunted and non-stunted children, as well as the influencing factors, such as mothers' attitudes and confidence. Moreover, the results of this research can serve as a foundation for more effective nutrition interventions in efforts to prevent stunting in Indonesia, which remains a major public health concern.

This study examines the differences in complementary feeding (CF) practices between stunted and non-stunted children and the influencing factors, such as mothers' attitudes and confidence. This research is important as it provides new insights into nutritional parenting patterns that contribute to stunting. The findings can serve as a reference for more effective nutrition interventions. This topic is relevant to the focus of Jurnal Gizi Indonesia and benefits readers interested in child nutrition and stunting prevention.

We have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Thank you for your consideration of this manuscript.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'AD Nabiella', written in a cursive style.

On behalf of all co-authors

AD Nabiella.