



## MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE CENTER WITH TODDLERS' VISITS AT INTEGRATED HEALTHCARE CENTER

Nurhidayah, Suhartini, Jajuk Winarni, Neta Ayu Andera

Stikes Ganesha Husada Kediri

Email: [nurhidayah@stikesganesshusada.ac.id](mailto:nurhidayah@stikesganesshusada.ac.id)

ABSTRACT	Keywords
<p>Integrated healthcare center (Posyandu) is an important health service for babies and toddlers at the earliest, visits by toddlers at the posyandu are related to the role of the mother as the person most responsible for the health of her toddler. Visits by mothers of toddlers are influenced by education, employment status, income level, level of knowledge, age of toddlers, and number of toddlers. This research aimed to determine the relationship between the knowledge of mothers of toddlers about posyandu activities and visits by toddlers in North Tanon Hamlet, Tanon Village, Papar District. The research design used correlation analysis with a cross-sectional approach. The sample in this study was 44 respondents taken using a purposive sampling technique. Data collection uses a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using the Spearman Rho Test. The research results showed that most respondents had insufficient knowledge, as many as 27 respondents (61.4%), and most respondents made inactive visits as many as 21 respondents (47.7%). The analysis showed a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and toddler visits at Posyandu (<math>p\text{-value} = 0.003</math>; <math>\alpha &lt; 0.05</math>). Mothers' knowledge about Posyandu and the benefits of Posyandu can influence mothers' motivation to bring their toddlers to Posyandu visits. Mothers with poor knowledge about Posyandu can reduce toddlers' visits to Posyandu.</p>	<p><b>Knowledge, Posyandu, Toddler's Visits</b></p>

## INTRODUCTION

Health is a human right that is also an investment, so it needs to be sought, fought for, and improved by every individual and the entire community to enjoy a healthy life and, ultimately, to realize an optimal level of public health. This must be done because health is not the government's responsibility alone but is a joint responsibility of the government and society (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2011). Posyandu is one of the community-sourced health efforts carried out by health cadres who have received education and training. Posyandu is a form of community-based health effort that is managed and organized by, for, and with

the community. Posyandu is organized to empower the community and make it easy for the community to obtain basic health or basic social services to accelerate the reduction in maternal mortality and infant mortality (Ministry of Health, 2013).

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2013), the number of posyandu in Indonesia is 280,225 spread throughout Indonesia. The ratio of posyandu to villages is around 3.55 posyandu per village (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2011). Coverage of health services for children under five (aged 12-59 months), which includes monitoring growth at least 8 times/year,

monitoring development at least 2 times/year, and administering vitamin A 2 times/year, is 90.80% (Jatim Health Profile Data 2019), in Java In the East, the number of posyandu in 2018 was 46,733 units (BPS Provincial Jatim Info, 2018), while in 2019 there was a visit coverage at posyandu of 97.9% (East Java Health Profile 2019). According to the 2019 Health Profile, the weight of children aged 6-59 months at posyandu was 79.3% in East Java province. The existence of posyandu is also the most important part of the Kediri district, which consists of 1740 Posyandu, including Purnama with 1428 units, Posyandu Madya with 228 units, Posyandu Mandiri with 84 units and Posyandu Pratama with 0 units (Kediri district Health Office, 2020).

Based on a preliminary study conducted on April 15 2021 at the Tanon Village Posyandu, Papar District, it was found that the posyandu was included in the Intermediate Posyandu, from the 4 hamlets the total number of visits to the South Tanon Posyandu was 29%, North Tanon Hamlet 62%, Gropyok Hamlet 47%, Dusun Payak 44%. Posyandu in Tanon Village, Papar District has 5 cadres with regular activities every month but the Posyandu program is not very active. The researcher chose the posyandu in North Tanon Hamlet, Tanon Village, Papar District because the posyandu activities were not very active. Mothers of toddlers at the posyandu in North Tanon Hamlet, Tanon Village, Papar District, come to the posyandu only to weigh their children. After being weighed, the mothers of toddlers will immediately go home after recording and receiving PMT. From interviews with one of the cadres and mothers of toddlers, it was found that at the Posyandu in Tanon Hamlet North of Tanon Village, Papar District, results showed that attendance was less than 50%, mothers of toddlers rarely participated in posyandu activities other than weighing and providing additional food. The author intends to research "The Relationship between Mothers' Knowledge about Posyandu Activities and Toddler Visits at the Posyandu in North Tanon Hamlet, Tanon Village, Papar District."

## METHOD

The research design used correlation analysis with a cross-sectional approach. The sample in this study was 44 respondents taken using a purposive sampling technique. Data collection uses a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using the Spearman Rho Test.

## RESULT

### Univariate Analysis

**Table 1 Responden's Characteristic**

Variable		n	%
Age (Years)	≤24	2	4.5
	25-34	29	65.9
	≥35	13	29.9
Employed (Mother)	Self-employed	3	6.8
	Privat	3	6.8
	Employed	0	0
	Government	38	86.4
	Employees		
	Unemployed		
Employed (Father)	Self-employed	24	54.5
	Privat	19	43.2
	Employed	1	2.3
	Government	0	0.0
	Employees		
	Unemployed		

The analysis results based on Table 1 showed that most of the respondents' ages were in the 25-34 year range, with 29 respondents (65.9%). Most of the mothers' jobs were not working, as many as 38 respondents (86.4%). Most of the father's work is self-employed, as many as 24 respondents (54.5%).

**Table 2 Mother's Knowledge and Toddler Visit**

Variable		n	%
Knowledge	Good	2	4.5
	Enough	29	65.9
	Less	13	29.9
Toddler Visit	Active	6	13.6
	Less Active	9	20.5
	Not Active	29	65.9

The analysis results based on Table 2 showed that the mother's knowledge was sufficient, 29 respondents (65.9%), and toddler visits were mostly inactive, 29 respondents (65.9%). The correlation coefficient value is 0.442.

## Bivariate Analysis

**Table 3 Correlation Between Mother's Knowledge with Toddler Visit**

Mother's Knowledge	Active		Less Active		No Active		p-value
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Good	4	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.003
Enough	1	2.3	4	9.1	8	8.0	
Less	6	6.0	5	13.5	21	21.0	
Total	11	17.4	9	22.6	29	29.0	

The results of the analysis based on Table 3 showed that there is a significant relationship between mothers' knowledge about Posyandu and toddlers' visits to Posyandu (p-value = 0.003;  $\alpha < 0.05$ ). The correlation coefficient value is 0.442, meaning it has a moderate relationship and a positive direction. The higher the mother's level of knowledge about Posyandu, the greater the number of visits by toddlers to Posyandu. On the other hand, the lower the mother's level of knowledge about Posyandu, the lower the toddler's visits to Posyandu.

## DISCUSSION

### Identify Mother's Knowledge About Posyandu Activities

In a study of 44 respondents, it was found that 4 mothers of toddlers had good knowledge (9.1%), 13 people had sufficient knowledge (29.5%), and 27 people had poor knowledge (61.4%). Owned by humans. Knowledge includes reasoning, explanation and human understanding of everything and can also include practice or technical abilities in solving various life problems that have not been done systematically and methodically (Jalaluddin 2011). The knowledge possessed by the mother will underlie her behavior in visiting the posyandu (Soekidjo, 2007). The results of this research showed that most mothers of toddlers had insufficient knowledge about posyandu activities. This shows that mothers of toddlers in North Tanon Hamlet still lack information about posyandu.

Several things can influence the lack of knowledge of mothers of toddlers, including lack of information, low maternal education, relatively young age, and previous experience of having children (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

### Identification of Toddler Visits to Posyandu

The resulting study showed that 6 toddlers had active visits (13.67%), 13 toddlers had less active visits (20.5%) and most of the 29 toddlers had inactive visits (65.9%). From this data, it is known that the majority of mothers of toddlers are not active in bringing their toddlers to the posyandu. Toddlers are said to be active if they visit > 8 times each year. The knowledge that mothers have also influences the activity of visiting toddlers. The mother's understanding of the importance of the benefits of posyandu in monitoring her child's health growth and development will increase the mother's awareness of visiting posyandu. Based on the activity of toddler mothers during toddler visits, it shows that respondents are negative. This is in line with Green's theory in Notoatmodjo (2012) regarding knowledge factors that influence a person's behavior. A person's knowledge has five levels. The lowest level is knowing, which means simply being able to mention it, the second and third levels are understanding and applying the known principles. If it is related to Notoatmodjo's opinion, then the knowledge of mothers of toddlers is only at the lowest level of knowledge, namely mothers of toddlers only know but have not understood it in depth and have not applied what they know in everyday life. Basically, knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions. Behavior that is based on knowledge will be better than behavior that is not based on knowledge. One of the factors that influences a person's behavior is knowledge. However, the formation of behavior itself is not solely based on knowledge but is still influenced by many very complex factors (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

### Identify the relationship between mother's knowledge about posyandu activities and toddlers' visits to posyandu

In this research, it was found that the knowledge of mothers of toddlers had a

significant relationship with Posyandu visits. The results of the knowledge level analysis test regarding visits to Posyandu showed a value of  $p = 0.003$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), so there was a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about posyandu activities and visits by toddlers. This shows that there is a positive relationship of 0.442 between maternal knowledge and toddler visits. Based on the direction, the relationship between the two variables is unidirectional, meaning that the better the knowledge of the toddler's mother, the better the toddler's visit to the posyandu.

Information is one of the factors that influences the knowledge of mothers of toddlers (Notoatmodjo, 2012). Apart from information, knowledge is also influenced by the level of education, this was emphasized by Sulistina (2014) that education influences the learning process, the higher a person's education, the easier it is for that person to receive information. Experience also influences the knowledge of mothers of toddlers, something that someone has experienced will increase that person's knowledge and can be a source of informal knowledge. The results of the study stated that most new mothers had one child, so mothers had less experience with toddlers. Apart from that, work that is related to a person's socio-economic level also influences knowledge, for example those with a middle and upper economic level will find it easier to obtain information compared to those with a lower economic level. The culture that exists in the family and society can also influence a person's level of knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2012). From the research results, it can be seen that the majority of mothers of toddlers have elementary and middle school education with most ages being 24 to 34 years. The mother's low level of education can affect the mother's knowledge.

The results of this research are in line with research by Rey Yulia (2017) that there is a relationship between knowledge about posyandu and the compliance of mothers under five in visiting posyandu in Mowila Village, South Konawe Regency. Florentina's

research (2014) shows that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the compliance of mothers of toddlers with visits to posyandu. Hutagalung's research (2012) also explains that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge and mother's behavior in sending her toddler to Posyandu. On the other hand, the research results of Fita et al (2015) are not in line with this research which states that there is no relationship between maternal knowledge and the compliance of mothers of toddlers with visits to posyandu. Maharsi's research (2014) also states that there is no significant relationship between maternal knowledge and the participation of mothers of toddlers in posyandu activities. Knowledge is the result of knowing that occurs after people sense a particular object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses consisting of the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Some are obtained through sight and hearing. Knowledge is a predisposing factor, namely a factor that facilitates or predisposes someone's behavior to occur. A person's knowledge of a health program will encourage that person to want to participate in it. Knowledge is a very important domain in forming a person's actions (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

Mothers of toddlers who have insufficient knowledge will tend to ignore their health and will ultimately take actions that will be dangerous for themselves and their toddlers. Mothers of toddlers who have insufficient knowledge about posyandu will choose inappropriate behavior in not visiting the posyandu (Nofianti, 2012). According to Niven (2012) activeness is the mother's activeness to the extent to which the mother's behavior complies with the provisions given by health workers. There are several factors that can support maternal activity, namely knowledge, education, accommodation, environmental and social factors, changes in therapy models, and increased interaction between health professionals and mothers. Pengetahuan yang baik yang dimiliki ibu balita mengenai posyandu, maka ada kecenderungan berpengaruh terhadap terbentuknya perilaku yaitu ibu balita dapat berpartisipasi aktif ke posyandu. Apabila perilaku tersebut tidak didasari pengetahuan,

maka akan sulit dipertahankan kelanggengannya, begitupun sebaliknya jika perilaku didasari oleh pengetahuan, maka perilaku tersebut bersikap langgeng. Tidak hanya tingkat pengetahuan responden yang dapat mempengaruhi keaktifan ibu untuk datang ke posyandu, tetapi ada 6 faktor lain yang dapat mempengaruhi ibu untuk datang ke posyandu (Bastable, 2012). Faktor pertama adalah adanya kepentingan yang mendesak. Kepentingan yang mendesak ini berarti orang melakukan sesuatu pada saat tertentu karena kepentingan yang mendesak, hal ini memungkinkan ibu berkunjung ke posyandu jika ada kepentingan yang mendesak saja kalau tidak ada hal yang mendesak ibu tidak akan berkunjung ke posyandu. Misalnya anak balita sedang sakit diare dan sedang tidak punya uang jika anaknya tidak diberobatkan maka keadaan anaknya semakin memburuk sehingga ibu terpaksa datang ke posyandu.

The second factor is satisfying the mother's wish or desire to come to the posayandu. Satisfying the mother's wish or desire to come to the posyandu, means that if the mother wants to come to the posyandu, the mother will visit the posyandu to monitor the growth and development of her toddler. So the mother is active or comes to the posyandu because she has a desire or is interested in coming to the posyandu. The third factor is self-awareness. Self-awareness is also defined as conscience which is a good, honest and straight conscience. Self-awareness cannot be forced by anything. This self-awareness means that if the mother has a sense of self-awareness that the posyandu is important or has benefits for the child and herself, then the mother will visit the posyandu so that the level of activity of mothers who come to the posyandu is high. The fourth factor is openness. Openness is defined as an attitude and feeling of always being tolerant and expressing words honestly as a basis for communication. Thus openness is closely related to communication and relationships between people. If the mother has a sense of openness then the mother can express her opinion regarding the posyandu activities so that if the mother feels that it is appropriate for the posyandu activities then the mother will come to the posyandu.

The fifth factor is the mother's sense of responsibility towards the posyandu. Responsibility is the obligation to bear, bear all the consequences. Responsibility often trumps obedience and self-awareness, this means that if mothers have a sense of responsibility towards the posyandu, the level of attendance or compliance of mothers who visit the posyandu is high. The sixth factor is enjoyment or trust in the posyandu. Pleasure or belief is matters involving pleasure, love, and belief that trump one's awareness or obedience. Trust is closely related to hope because in trust there are many hopes regarding human future issues. This means that if the mother has a feeling of enjoyment or trust in the posyandu, the mother will visit the posyandu. This could be because the mother has hopes for the activities at the posyandu.

## CONCLUSION

Mothers' knowledge about Posyandu and the benefits of Posyandu can influence mothers' motivation to bring their toddlers to Posyandu visits. Mothers who have poor knowledge about Posyandu can reduce toddlers' visits to Posyandu.

## REFERENCE

- Depkes RI. 2009. *Pedoman Pelatihan Kader Kelompok Ibu Balita Bagi Petugas Kesehatan. Dengan Kunjungan Balita Di Posyandu Ngesti Rahayu, Kradenan*. Surakarta
- Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Kediri. 2020. *Profil Kesehatan Kabupaten Kediri*. <https://dinkes.kedirikab.go.id/>
- Dinkes Provinsi Jawa Timur. 2014. *Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2013. Ibu Balita Melakukan Kunjungan Ke Posyandu Di Desa Mowila Kabupaten Konawe Selatan*. Kendari.
- Jakarta: D irektorat K esehatan K eluarga. A rtikel <http://www.depkes.go.id>
- Kementrian Kesehatan RI. 2016. *Pedoman Umum Pengelolaan Posyandu*. Jakarta: Kementrian Kesehatan RI.



- Notoadmodjo, S. 2014. *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Nursalam. 2013. *Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan Pendekatan Praktis edisi 3*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika
- Palupi, Rhahadjeng Maristya. 2012. *Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Kegiatan Posyandu*
- Pratiwi, Rey Yulia. 2017. *Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Posyandu Dengan Kepatuhan*
- Syahlan, J.H. (1996). *Kebidanan Komunitas*. Yayasan Bina Sumber Daya Kesehatan
- Sugiyono. 2018. *Statistika untuk Penelitian*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Supartini, Y. 2014. *Buku Ajajr Konsep Dasar Keperawatan Anak*. Jakarta: EGC
- Supriasa. 2012. *Penilaian Status Gizi*. Jakarta: EGC
- Surabaya: Dinkes Provinsi Jawa Timur (14 Juni 2015)  
<http://www.sikoldlin.net/dinkesjatim>  
<http://perpustakaan.poltekkes-malang.ac.id/assets/file/kti/P17311175044/7. BAB 2 .pdf>  
<http://eprints.poltekkesjogja.ac.id/968/5/Chapter2.doc.pdf>