



IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL INGREDIENT-BASED SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING FOR STUNTING TODDLERS WITH ANIMATION MEDIA ON PAITON VILLAGE

Iis Hanifah¹, Tutik Hidayati².

^{1,2} Departement of Midwifery Education Profession Program Hafshawaty Zainul Hasan University, Probolinggo - Indonesia

Corresponding Email: iishanifah2017@gmail.com

ABSTRACT	Keywords
<p>The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia based on Riskesdas in 2018 decreased by around 7.2% from 37.2% of the national stunting prevalence in 2017, but this figure is still below the target set by WHO, which is below 20%. The prevalence of stunting in East Java, contributes as much as 20%. The prevalence of stunting in Java is 26.7%. The stunting rate in Probolinggo Regency is quite high. Probolinggo Regency is one of the stunting priority districts in East Java with a stunting percentage of 42.5%, which means that the stunting problem in Probolinggo Regency is a serious problem. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of implementing local-based supplementary feeding for stunting toddlers with animation media on Paiton Village. The design used in this study used Pre-Experimental Design One Group Pre-Post-Test design. The number of samples was 40 mothers under five, Data collection techniques in this study by identifying respondents in accordance with research criteria. The primary data was obtained directly by involving the village midwife responsible for Paiton Village. This study used questionnaires as a data collection tool. The analysis used in this study was the Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test. The results of the study found that there was an influence on the application of local-based supplementary feeding for stunting toddlers with animation media on Paiton Village,</p>	<p>Mental retardation; Parenting; Learning achievement</p>

INTRODUCTION

The problem of malnutrition in developing countries, which includes underweight, stunting, wasting, and micro-nutrient deficiency must receive serious attention (Adepoju and Allen, 2019). The

toddler age period becomes a critical period of individual development. Failure to grow and develop optimally early in life is a problem that requires large financing in the state (United Nations Children's Fund, 2023). The incidence of stunting increases

the risk of child death, adversely affects cognitive and motor development, increases the risk of over-nutrition, increases degenerative diseases in adulthood and non-communicable diseases, and decreases productivity in adults (Roberts *et al.*, 2022; Pibriyanti *et al.*, 2024).

The role of parents becomes very important because parents will nurture, guide, and provide various stimulations so that children's growth and development take place optimally. With proper care, the quality of human resources in Indonesia will improve (Pibriyanti *et al.*, 2024). Developing a parent's understanding of the importance of a child's early years of life is crucial. Parents need to have effective and practical parenting and stimulation skills, as well as a commitment to encourage child growth and development, and protection (Rahmadani, Sumadi and Nurjannah, 2023). Inadequate maternal knowledge will affect mothers' attitudes and behaviors toward providing nutritious food for their children (Bimpong *et al.*, 2022).

The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia based on Riskesdas in 2018 decreased by around 7.2% from 37.2% of the national stunting prevalence in 2017, but this figure is still below the target set by WHO, which is below 20%. The prevalence of stunting in East Java contributes as much as 20%. The prevalence of stunting in East Java is 26.7% and in Kabupaten Probolinggo it is 23.3%, higher than the national prevalence (Kemenkes RI, 2019). The stunting rate in Probolinggo district is quite high. Probolinggo Regency is one of the stunting priority districts in East Java with a stunting percentage of 42.5%, which means that the stunting problem in Probolinggo Regency is a serious problem. Many factors affect the nutritional status of children, both direct and indirect factors. Stunting is caused by problems with nutritional intake during the womb and toddlerhood. Lack of maternal knowledge about health and nutrition before pregnancy, as well as the post-partum period, limited health services such as antenatal services, postnatal services and low access to nutritious food, low access to sanitation and clean water are also causes of stunting (Yuwanti, Mulyaningrum and

Susanti, 2021). Another factor, namely cultural factors, is one of the indirect factors that affect the nutritional status of children. Culture is one of the factors that influence the attitude of mothers during their pregnancy, childbirth, and the care of toddlers (Ardianti, 2023).

Culture, traditions, or customs that exist in society such as abstinence from eating, and wrong eating patterns can result in nutritional problems, especially for toddlers. Low maternal knowledge can cause children/toddler to experience malnutrition, because mothers will lack insight into foods that contain high nutrition which will result in the diversity of foods given to children/toddler. Families, especially mothers, will meet more food needs based on habits, advertisements, and the environment. In addition, nutritional disorders are also caused by the mother's lack of ability to apply information about nutrition in daily life (Widiyanto and Laia, 2021). This can have an impact on the growth and development of toddlers.

World Health Organization shows that weight loss usually begins to occur at the age of 6 months where the end of the period of exclusive breastfeeding. The findings were reinforced by the discovery that two-thirds of toddlers who died had the wrong diet, the causes of which included not getting exclusive breastfeeding, getting nutrition too early or too late accompanied by an incomplete, unbalanced and unhygienic composition of nutrients (WHO, 2023).

Safinatunnaja and Muliani (2021) had stated that 30 people (39%) gave complementary foods under 6 months, and 46 people (61%) gave complementary foods under 6 months. The exact timing of breastfeeding depends on the needs and mental readiness of each baby. MP breast milk begins to be given at the age of 6 months because the baby's development is ready to receive MP ASI. Characteristics of stunted toddlers due to a history of breastfeeding and complementary foods that are not good). Stunting for the first time, it is related to the incidence of stunting also states that nutrition for infants over 6 months must be gradual according to their age stage. Nutrition must be varied,

nutritious, clean, and hygienic so that food does not become infected. The existence of these findings needs to be seen again in the pattern of feeding by mothers in children related to nutritional practices. The worst impact is the occurrence of stunting.

Improper feeding practices can result in malnutrition. The most common types of malnutrition in toddlers in Indonesia are short stature (stunted) and very short (severely stunted). Short stature due to malnutrition is called stunting while those caused by genetic factors are called short stature. The practice of feeding children under two years of age is strongly influenced by the culture of the community/area where you live. Recommendations for the implementation of correct feeding practices appropriate to the local situation are needed (Inggit Primadevi, Febriyanti and Fauziah, 2020).

Government policy in overcoming the lack of knowledge among mothers of toddlers about food processing has been carried out, including socialization to the community (Kemenkes RI, 2023). Assistance in toddler care also increases knowledge, one of which is with animated videos. The use of animation media is widely used in previous research related to animation media to explain specific information to respondents. By making interesting and relevant stories, data will produce an increase in the absorption of information conveyed (Masitah, Poncorini and Suminah, 2020). Previous research related to stunting discusses stunting prevention seen in the context of visual communication in this case using animation media. Based on the above, it is very necessary to provide education to mothers who have stunting toddlers about the use of local food ingredients as processed ingredients to become food alternatives for toddlers. This study used an animated video that explained the importance of fruits and vegetables in improving health and prevention of diseases in children so as to improve nutritional status in children. Jenis and forms of food are prioritized using local ingredients in the form of vegetables and fruits such as spinach, moringa leaves, Sauropus Androgynus leaves and there are

bananas, papaya, mangoes and so on. These local ingredients can be processed into foods that children like such as vegetable pudding, stir-fried vegetables and fruit soup.

METHOD

The design used in this study used Pre - Experimental Design one Group Pre-Post Test design. The location of this research on Paiton Village, Probolinggo Regency which was carried out in January 2023. The sample of this study is all mothers who have stunted toddlers in Paiton, a total of 40 people from the total number of mothers who have stunted toddlers in that area.

Data collection techniques in this study by identifying respondents in accordance with research criteria. The primary data was obtained directly by involving the village midwife responsible for Sidodadi Village. This study used questionnaires as data collection tool. The questionnaire "implementation of locally-based supplementary feeding for stunted toddlers with animation media in Paiton Village consisted of 15 questions.

Univariate analysis is an analysis performed on each variable (Sugiyono, 2018). In this study the independent variable was locally-based supplementary feeding. The dependent variable is the knowledge of the mother of the toddler. Further, it is classified in percentage form. Bivariate analysis is an analysis performed to analyze the relationship between two-variable. The analysis used in this study was the Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test.

RESULTS

In this chapter, the results and discussion of data obtained from the study will present the implementation of locally-based supplementary feeding for stunting toddlers with animation media on Paiton Village. Paiton Village is located at Jalan Yos Sudarso.

In this general data, general data are presented from the research sample on the application of local based supplementary feeding for stunting toddlers with animation

media on Paiton Village. These general data include: age, education, sources of information. Based on table 1, it is known that 57.5% (23) of respondents are aged 36-45 years. Of the 40 research subjects, the majority of their last education was senior high school 42.5% or 17 people. information related to supplementary feeding 40% comes from health workers

Table 1 Characteristics of Respondents (n=40)

Characteristics of Respondents	n	Persen (%)
Age		
26-35	15	37,5
36-45	23	57,5
46-55	2	5,0
Education		
No School	10	25,0
Elementary School	3	7,5
Junior High School	9	22,5
Senior High School	17	42,5
Bachelor	1	2,5
Source of information		
Health Workers	16	40
Health Cadres	10	25

DISCUSSION

Knowledge of Mothers of Toddlers Who Experienced Stunting Before Being Given Animation Media

Based on table 1 above, it shows that before being educated, the most respondents with a lower knowledge level (20%) were 8 respondents and fair knowledge were 65%. According to Amelia, et al, 2021 education affects the level of knowledge and attitudes of individuals. The higher a person's level of education, the easier it is for that person to receive information. With higher education, a person will tend to get information both from others and from the mass media; otherwise, a lack of education will hinder one's development and attitude towards newly introduced values (Dhirisma and Moerdhanti, 2011). Good maternal knowledge of toddler nutrition in supplementary food fulfillment can prevent serious complications in the nutritional status of toddlers and can even improve stunting in toddlers regardless of nutritional

Family	9	22,5
Media	5	12,5

Table 2. Implementation of Locally-based Supplementary Feeding for Stunting Toddlers with Animated Media on Paiton Village (n=40)

Knowledge	Animation Media			
	Before		After	
	Sum	%	Sum	%
Good	6	15,0	27	67,5
Fair	26	65,0	10	25,0
Lower	8	20,0	3	7,5
Sum	40	100,0	40	100,0
P Value =0,00		a = 0,05		

Based on table 2 above, it shows that before being educated, the most respondents with lower knowledge level (20%) were 8 respondents. After being given education, good knowledge increased to 67.5% (27 respondents) and sufficient knowledge increased to 7.5% in 3 respondents. Based on the results of the analysis test using the Wilcoxon test shows a sig value of 0.000.

problems. Lack of knowledge about the management and fulfillment of nutrition will result in reduced ability to apply information in daily life, which is one of the causes of nutritional problems in toddlers.

Based on the results of the study, it is known that respondents obtained the most sources of information from health workers. Providing education from health workers can increase the knowledge of stunting mothers under five. Mothers of toddlers who have a level of knowledge lack additional knowledge about understanding the importance of toddler nutrition. Knowledge is something that comes from the five senses and experiences that have been processed by the mind and arise spontaneously, knowledge is also true because it is in accordance with existing reality (Farunik and Kresna, 2023). Good nutritional status is the main requirement for the realization of a strong and quality generation, especially for toddlers. Toddlers who experience disorders or malnutrition at an early age will interfere with growth and

development which is more fatal can cause death. Generally, nutritional disorders are caused by lack of nutritional intake, infection, and lack of parental attention in this case know-ledge of the nutritional needs of children under five. The level of knowledge can be influenced by several factors such as education, information/mass media, so-cio cultural and economic, environment-tal, knowledge and age. (Kadir, 2019).

Understanding of the community, especially mothers, about the risk factors for the causes of stunting toddlers during pregnancy and birth is not fully known one of the factors that causes the lack of understanding among mothers is the mother's own knowledge for fulfilling good nutrition during pregnancy. How-ever, the incidence of malnutrition in children under five can be avoided if the mother has good knowledge about how to maintain nutrition and manage food in children (Arimaswati *et al.*, 2022)). Because by having good knowledge, especially about health, a person can know various kinds of health problems that may arise besides that with know-ledge of good nutrition, the information obtained can be applied in everyday life to reduce the occurrence of nutritional disorders (Wu Y *et al.*, 2022).

Knowledge of Toddler Mothers Who Are Stunted Sesu Given Animation Media

Based on table 2 above, it shows that after being given education, good know-ledge increased to 67.5% (2, 7 respondents) and fair knowledge increa-sed to 7.5% in 3 respondents. The implementation of education on sup-plementary feeding using local food ingredients is needed by stunted mothers of toddlers. Because before getting an education, some toddler mothers give them additional food in the form of instant milk, bread, and biscuits. At the time in the field, it was found that 6.5% of mothers said that the additional food could not be consumed by the child. Additional feeding

was found not to meet the target due to several factors, among others, less attractive dishes and dishes and tastes that were not liked by children. For this reason, it is necessary to innovate additional processed foods that can be accepted by stunted children. So that with innovation, it will increase the number of stunting tanks consumed.

The health education process by involving village midwives from Public Health Center as resource persons with the playback of animated videos about additional food made from local ingre-dients, made it easier for respondents to understand the material provided. The process of giving with mentoring methods and two-way communication, namely between health education provi-ders and questions from respondents, makes the knowledge provided easy to understand and audio-visual video media can facilitate the delivery of material because in the video there is a virtual message that is easy to remember and easy to apply in life in the era of digital technology. The audience is more attar-cted to media that they consider easier in their lives. The results showed that there was an increase in action after getting educational interventions, animated vi-deos and mentoring about supplemen-tary food in toddlers. Education carried out for approximately two weeks in approximately 15 minutes carried out with midwives in the community gained increased knowledge of mothers in understanding the importance of toddler nutrition such as understanding what a balanced menu is according to the age of toddlers, mothers understanding the nu-tritional status of toddlers by looking at card towards health (Kartu Menuju Sehat/KMS), In health education for 45 minutes. There is also a demonstration of food processing for toddlers and how to choose food nutrients according to the age of toddlers.

Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this happens after people sense a certain object. This process of figuring out includes a variety of methods and concepts, both through the process of education and experience (Geuthèe *et al.*, 2021). This is reinforced by research by Eko, Darsini and Fahrurrozi (2019) which said that counseling can increase knowledge. In addition to the above research, there has also been research conducted and showing that there are differences in knowledge about balanced nutrition between before and after providing nutrition education through comics and mentoring. Society is by providing nutrition education during early life. Mothers' knowledge about supplementary feeding for stunted toddlers with animated media improves the ability of mothers of toddlers to manage food made from children.

The level of knowledge is influenced by several factors including experience, exposure to mass media, economics, environment, social relations, access to health services, age, education, and employment. (Kemenkes RI, 2018) Explained that in an effort to prevent and handle patients with stunting is important to provide knowledge and education so that they can increase their level of knowledge about stunting so that patients can do better education and can prevent stunting from an early age. Based on table 2, it shows that the results of observing the level of knowledge in each respondent before being given education on the management of additional foods based on local food ingredients mostly have sufficient knowledge. After being given education using animation media, there is an increase in knowledge, that is, some knowledge increases to be good. Although there are still respondents who have lower knowledge. It depends on some factors. The process of changing from sufficient or fair maternal knowledge to

good because respondents receive sources of information related to the management of additional food made from children under five by health workers who are there, in health education contains information in the form and videos that are interesting for respondents to understand the importance of adding food or nutrition for their toddlers so that toddler mothers understand the importance of supplementary food in stunting toddlers (Suriani, Adelima and Nova, 2022).

Application of locally-based supplementary feeding for stunting toddlers with animated media

Based on table 2 above, the results of the analysis test using the Wilcoxon test show a sig value of 0.000. Knowledge is a very important factor in the formation of new behaviors. It starts with an understanding of certain materials or objects. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Lubis *et al.*, (2021) and Mutiarasari *et al.*, (2021) which states that there is a relationship between parents' knowledge about nutrition and the incidence of stunting. One of the efforts to increase knowledge by providing education or consultation activities related to nutrition, especially knowledge related to nutrition. Education cannot be separated from the media, because through the media information can be easily communicated and understood. Health counseling media is an extension tool where these tools will be used by extension workers in delivering education (Hapsari, Sulis-tiawati and Rahmadhony, 2023). One type of media that can be used in counseling or health education is animated videos. Animated video is a type of audio-visual media depicting moving objects with natural sound or appropriate sound. As a medium, video can provide more real information, can be received evenly, can be repeated, or stopped as needed, which is very suitable for

explaining the process (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

In animation media, content is poured to provide information, explain concepts, explain processes, teach skills, and also act as a medium that influences knowledge and attitudes. So that maternal knowledge about nutrition in toddlers is achieved. Mothers of toddlers who get education using animated educational media show a very good response because they are not bored and interested in the presentation of images that

CONCLUSIONS

The study's findings revealed that Paiton Village's use of animation media had an impact on the application of locally based supplemental feeding for children who were stunted. It is beneficial to educate moms about providing extra food for their toddlers who are stunted by eating only what they can find by using the audio-visual method of

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can increase concentration on the material provided. Animation media can be used as an alternative health.

Education media that is applied to people with certain characteristics, namely language inability. Providing proper education on food management will improve the ability of mothers to carry out stunting parenting. Improved parenting coupled with proper care in the presentation of food further accelerates the return of toddler health status.

cartoon animation. A shift in knowledge level is a sign of this. Studying behavior changes and offering interventions more than once during the study is required to increase understanding of the impact of audio-visual media on health status.

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