

Relationship of Mother Characteristics With Compliance of Visiting Posyandu to Between Ages 1-5 Years Old in Sugihwaras Puskesmas, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency in 2022

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ABSTRACT

Posyandu is a form of Community Resource Health Effort (UKBM) which is managed from, by, for and with the Community, to empower and provide facilities for them in obtaining basic health services. The impact on toddlers when mothers are not active in weighing activities in the posyandu eg does not get health education, does not get vitamin A, mothers do not know the growth and development of underweight children, mothers do not get information and counseling about supplementary food (PMT). This condition causes nutritional problems in toddlers which have a fatal impact that can cause death. The current phenomenon is that not all mothers are willing to visit the Posyandu every Month. The Purpose: of this study was to determine the relationship between mothers occupational status and knowledge about Posyandu with the compliance of Posyandu visits. This Study use an analytical survey with Cross-Sectional design. Sampling was done by accidental Sampling with multiple logistic regression data analysis. Wald test showed that there was a relationship between occupational status and compliance to visit Posyandu Toddler and was statistically significant ($p=0.611$). There was a re relationship between mothers knowledge about Posyandu and compliance to visit Posyandu Toddlers and statistically significant ($p=0.021$). There was a relationship between mothers Age about Posyandu and compliance to visit Posyandu Toddlers and statistically significant ($p=0.029$). There was a relationship between mothers characteristic with Compliance to visit Posyandu Toddler at Sug Ihwaras Public health care, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency in 2022.

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1. Introduction

Toddler growth is influenced by heredity, nutritional factors, parental ability (socio-economic), sex factors, and race/ethnic factors. The World Health Organization (WHO) in 2014 estimated that there were 51 million children under five experiencing nutritional problems [1].

The nutritional status of children can be measured based on age, weight, and height. Monitoring the growth of toddlers is very important to know the nutritional status and if there is a growth faltering early. To know this growth, weighing toddlers every month is very necessary. Weighing under five can be done in various places such as Posyandu, Polindes, Puskesmas or other health facilities [2]. Monitoring the growth of children under five which is carried out every month based on the 2013 Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) shows that the percentage of children aged

6-59 months who have never been weighed in the last six months tends to increase from 25.5 percent (2007), to 23.8 percent (2010) to 34.3 percent (2013) (Kemenkes RI, 2013) [3].

Posyandu is one form of Community-based health efforts (UKBM) which is managed from, by, for, and with the community, in order to empower the community and provide convenience to the community in obtaining basic health services [4]. Posyandu activities consist of main activities and development activities. The main activities cover maternal and child health, family planning, immunization, nutrition, and diarrhea prevention and control. As for development activities, the community can add new activities in addition to the five main activities that have been set, for example, Family Development for Toddlers, Family Medicinal Plants, Family Development for the Elderly [5]. The impacts experienced by toddlers when mothers are not active in weighing activities at the Posyandu include not receiving health education, not receiving vitamin A, mothers of toddlers do not know the growth and development of toddlers' weight, mothers of toddlers do not get giving and counseling about additional food (PMT). This triggers the emergence of nutritional problems in toddlers which will have a very fatal impact, which can cause death [6].

The purpose of implementing posyandu is to reduce maternal and child mortality rates, improve maternal health services to reduce infant mortality rate (IMR), accelerate acceptance of NKKBS (norms for small happy and prosperous families), increase community capacity to develop health activities and support the improvement of healthy life, approach and equitable distribution of health services to the community so as to achieve increased coverage of health services, gather the potential of the community to participate actively in improving the health and welfare of mothers, infants and toddlers [7].

South Sumatra has a total of 6,236 Posyandu as of the end of 2020. The highest Posyandu strata are full moon rates of 4,105 (65.8%) while full-time independent Posyandu (puri) now reach 4,779 or (76.64%) posyandu. (South Sumatra Province Health Profile, 2020) [8]. The number of health facilities in Ogan Komering Ilir Regency in 2021 is 32 health centers with a total infant mortality rate (IMR) of 18 infants (15 neonates and 3 infants) or 0.91/1000 live births and the Toddler Mortality Rate (AKABA) recorded 0 cases (Health Profile of Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, 2020) [9].

Based on the report from the Posyandu Puskesmas Sugihwaras Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency in 2018, there were 253 infants aged 0-11 months, 223 infants aged 12-23 months, 733 infants aged 24-59 months with a total target of 1219 infants and toddlers. In 2019 there were 251 infants aged 0-11 months, 231 infants aged 12-23 months, 729 infants aged 24-59 months with a total target of 1211 infants and toddlers [10]. Meanwhile, in 2020 there will be 245 infants aged 0-11 months, 233 infants aged 12-23 months, 723 infants aged 24-59 months with a total target of 1197 infants and toddlers. The number of infants and toddlers who came and was weighed at the posyandu of all infants and toddlers was 631 infants and toddlers [11].

Based on the above phenomenon, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled "The Relationship between Mother Characteristics and Compliance with Posyandu Visits for Toddlers Aged 1-5 Years at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency in 2022".

2. Methods

This study uses quantitative research using an analytical survey method through a cross sectional approach, the study was conducted on January 21, 2022, the sample of this study was some mothers who had children under five years old at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency in 2022. , the number of samples in this study was 50 people.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Research result

a. Univariate Analysis

TABLE 1.
DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLIANCE WITH POSYANDU VISITS FOR TODDLERS AGED 1-5 YEARS AT THE SUGIHWARAS HEALTH CENTER

Compliance Posyandu visits	N	%
Routine	24	48.0
Not a routine	26	52.0
Amount	50	100

Based on table 1 shows that of the 50 respondents, the compliance of routine posyandu visits was 24 respondents (48.0%) while the non-routine ones were 26 respondents (52.0%).

TABLE 2.
MATERNAL AGE DISTRIBUTION IN VISIT COMPLIANCE
POSYANDU TODDLERS AGES 1-5 YEARS AT SUGIHWARAS HEALTH CENTER

Mother's Age	N	%
Age No Risk	33	66
Age at Risk	17	34
Amount	50	100

Based on table 2 shows that of the 50 respondents the maternal age is not at risk, 33 respondents (66%) are at risk, while the age at risk is 17 respondents (34%).

TABLE 3.
DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER'S EDUCATION IN VISIT COMPLIANCE
POSYANDU TODDLERS AGES 1-5 YEARS AT SUGIHWARAS HEALTH CENTER

Education	N	%
Tall	28	56.0
Low	22	44.0
Amount	50	100

Based on table 3 shows that of the 50 respondents with higher education, 28 respondents (56.0%) have low education, while 22 respondents have low education (44.0%).

TABLE 4.
DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN COMPLIANCE VISIT
POSYANDU TODDLERS AGES 1-5 YEARS AT SUGIHWARAS HEALTH CENTER

Mother's Employment Status	N	%
Working	4	8.0
Doesn't work	46	92.0
Amount	50	100

Based on table 4 shows that of the 50 respondents the work status of mothers is not working as many as 46 respondents (92.0%) while working a number of 4 respondents (8.0%).

b. Bivariate Analysis

TABLE 5.
MATERNAL AGE RELATIONSHIP WITH VISIT COMPLIANCE
POSYANDU TODDLERS AGES 1-5 YEARS AT SUGIHWARAS HEALTH CENTER

Mother's Age	Posyandu Visit Compliance				Total		P Value	odds Ratio
	Routine		Not a routine		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
at risk	4	23.5	13	76.5	17	100	0.029	0.2
No Risk	20	24.0	13	39.4	33	100		
Amount	24		26		50	100		

Based on table 5, the results of the study were obtained from 17 respondents who had a risky age with a level of compliance with routine toddler Posyandu visits as many as 4 respondents (23.5%) while those who were not routine were 13 respondents (76.5%), and of the 33 respondents whose age was not at risk of compliance with routine under-five Posyandu visits as many as 20 people (24.0%) while those who were not routine were 13 people (39.4%).

Based on the results of statistical tests with chi-square between the variables of maternal age and adherence to Posyandu visits for toddlers in posyandu activities, the results obtained p value = 0.029, which means that there is a significant relationship between maternal age and adherence to Posyandu visits for toddlers in Posyandu activities at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, and the Odds Ratio is obtained. (OR=0.2), which means that the age of the mother at risk has a 0.2 times chance of not complying with the visit to the Posyandu under five compared to the age of the mother who is not at risk with the compliance of the visit to the Posyandu under five at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency.

TABLE 6.
EDUCATIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH VISIT COMPLIANCE
POSYANDU TODDLERS AGES 1-5 YEARS AT SUGIHWARAS HEALTH CENTER

Mother's Education	Posyandu Visit Compliance				Total		P Value	odds Ratio
	Routine		Not a routine		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Tall	18	64.3	10	35.7	28	100	0.021	4.8
Low	6	27.3	16	72.7	22	100		
Amount	24		26		50	100		

Based on table 6, the results showed that 28 respondents with higher education with a level of compliance with routine toddler Posyandu visits were 18 respondents (64.3%) while those who were not routine were 10 respondents (35.7%), and 22 respondents who had low education compliance. Routine visits to the Posyandu for toddlers were 6 respondents (27.3%) while the non-routine ones were 16 respondents (72.7%).

Based on the results of statistical tests with chi-square between the variables of mother's education and adherence to posyandu visits for toddlers in posyandu activities, the result value is p = 0.021, which means that there is a significant relationship between mother's education and adherence to posyandu visits for toddlers in posyandu activities at the Sugihwaras Public Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Regency. Komering Ilir, and obtained an Odd Ratio (OR = 4.8), which means that mothers with low education have a 4.8 times chance of being disobedient during visits to Posyandu under five compared to mothers with higher education.

TABLE 7.
MOTHER'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS RELATIONSHIP WITH VISIT COMPLIANCE
POSYANDU TODDLERS AGES 1-5 YEARS AT SUGIHWARAS HEALTH CENTER

Job status	Posyandu Visit Compliance				Total		P Value	OR
	Routine		Not a routine		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Working	1	25.0	3	75.0	4	100	0.611	0.33
Doesn't work	23	50.0	23	50.0	46	100		
Amount	24		26		50	100		

Based on table 7, the results showed that 4 respondents who worked with the level of compliance with routine posyandu visits were 1 respondent (25.0%) while those who were not routine were 3 respondents (75.0%), and 46 respondents who did not work with adherence to posyandu visits. routine as many as 23 respondents (50.0%) while the non-routine as many as 23 respondents (50.0%).

Based on the results of statistical tests with chi-square between the variables of employment

status and compliance with Posyandu visits for toddlers in Posyandu activities, the result value $p = 0.611$, which means that there is no significant relationship between work status and compliance with Posyandu visits for toddlers in Posyandu activities at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir, and the Odds Ratio (OR=0.33) value, which means that working mothers have a 0.33 times chance of disobeying compared to mothers who do not work or housewives with compliance with visits to the Posyandu under five at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Subdistrict. Gelam District of Ogan Komering Ilir in 2022.

3.2 Discussion

a. Relationship between maternal age and compliance with visits to Posyandu Toddlers aged 1-5 years at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency in 2022

This study was conducted on 50 respondents, where age is divided into 2 categories, namely age at risk if the mother's age is <20 or >35 years, not at risk if the mother's age is 20-35 years. From the results of the research on univariate analysis, it was found that from 50 respondents of maternal age, 17 respondents were at risk (34%) and 33 respondents were not at risk (66%). From the results of the research on Bivariate analysis, it was found that out of 17 respondents aged at risk there were 4 respondents (23%) who regularly visited the posyandu while 13 respondents (76.5%) did not regularly visit the posyandu. Of the 33 respondents aged not at risk, there were 20 respondents (24.0%) who regularly visited the posyandu, while 13 respondents (39.4%) did not regularly visit the posyandu.

Based on the results of the Chi-Square statistical test, the p Value ($p = 0.029$) shows that there is a relationship between maternal age and adherence to the Posyandu visits for toddlers at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, so that the hypothesis that there is a significant relationship is proven. statistically.

The results of the Odds Ratio obtained a value (OR = 0.2%) which means that respondents with age at risk have a 0.2 times chance of not complying with the Posyandu visits for toddlers compared to the age of mothers who are not at risk in adherence to Posyandu visits.

According to the researcher's assumptions, by looking at the results of the study, it shows that age is not at risk of being more obedient in posyandu visits compared to the age of mothers who are at risk due to the age of mothers who are not at risk as they get older, the knowledge and experience of mothers will increase so that it affects adherence to posyandu visits.

b. Relationship between mother's education and compliance with Posyandu visits for toddlers aged 1-5 years at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency

This research was conducted on 50 respondents, where education is divided into 2 categories, namely higher education if high school or college and low if elementary or junior high school.

From the results of research on univariate analysis, it was found that from 50 respondents there were 28 respondents with higher education (56.0%) and 22 respondents with low education (44.0%). From the results of research on Bivariate analysis, it was found that 28 respondents with higher education were 18 respondents (64.3%) routinely in Posyandu visits while 10 respondents (35.7%) did not regularly visit Posyandu. Of the 22 respondents with low education, there are 6 respondents (27.3%) who regularly visit posyandu, while 16 respondents (72.7%) do not regularly visit posyandu.

Based on the results of the Chi-Square statistical test, the p Value ($p = 0.021$) shows that there is a relationship between mother's education and adherence to the Posyandu visits for toddlers at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, so that the hypothesis that there is a significant relationship is proven. statistically.

From the results of the Odds Ratio value (OR = 4.8), which means that respondents with low education have a 4.8 times chance of disobeying compared to those with higher education with compliance with the visit of the Posyandu under five at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency in 2022.

According to the researcher's assumption, by looking at the results of the study, it is shown that mothers with higher education are more obedient in posyandu visits compared to mothers with low education because mothers with higher education find it easier to understand the benefits of bringing their toddlers to posyandu compared to mothers with low

education.

c. Relationship between employment status and compliance with visits to Posyandu under five at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency in 2022

This research was conducted on 50 respondents where the employment status was divided into 2 categories, namely working if PNS, TNI/POLRI or private employees while not working if housewives (IRT). From the results of research on univariate analysis, it was found that from 50 respondents there were 4 respondents working (8.0%) and 46 respondents not working (92.0%). From the results of the research on Bivariate analysis, it was found that 4 respondents worked including 1 respondent (25.0%) routinely on adherence to posyandu visits and 3 respondents (75.0%) not routinely in compliance with posyandu visits, and of 46 respondents who did not work, 23 Respondents (50.0%) were routinely complied with posyandu visits and 23 respondents (50.0%) were not routinely complied with posyandu visits.

Based on the results of the Chi-Square statistical test, the value of $p = \text{Value}$ ($p = 0.611$) shows that there is no relationship between employment status and compliance with the Posyandu visits for toddlers at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Ilir Regency in 2022. no statistically significant relationship was proven.

The results of the Odds Ratio obtained a value ($OR=0.33$) which means that respondents who work have a 0.33 times chance of disobeying compared to respondents who do not work or are housewives with compliance with visits to the Posyandu under five at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Regency. Ilir 2022.

According to the researcher's assumption, by looking at the results of the study, it is shown that mothers who do not work (housewives) visit the posyandu more regularly than mothers who work. This is because working mothers cannot manage their time so that there is no time to care for their children and it is rare for working mothers to take the time to visit the Posyandu.

4. Discussion

There is a significant relationship between maternal age, mother's education with adherence to posyandu visits for toddlers aged 1-5 years and there is no significant relationship between maternal employment status and adherence to posyandu visits for toddlers aged 1-5 years in posyandu activities at the Sugihwaras Health Center, Teluk Gelam District, Ogan Komering Regency. Ilir 2022.

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