

Evaluation of the Implementation of Toddler Weighing Activities at the Integrated Service Post in the Sungai Pakning Public Health Center Work Area in 2021

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze evaluation of the implementation of toddler weighing activities at the Integrated Service Post in the Sungai Pakning Public Health Center Work Area in 2021. This study uses a qualitative type with a phenomenology research design. The main informants in this study were the Head of the Public Health Center, Nutrition Officer, 2 Implementing Midwives and the supporting informants were the Nutrition Program Holder of the Bengkalis District Health Office and Integrated Service Post cadres. The data analysis technique used in this qualitative research has several stages, including data reduction, data presentation, coding category, and conclusion drawing. The results show that evaluation of the implementation of toddler weighing activities at the Integrated Service Post in the Sungai Pakning Public Health Center Work Area in 2021 has not run properly. So, the suggestion for research is to create a training innovation for both Integrated Service Post cadres and officers involved in the implementation of toddler weighing activities at the Integrated Service Post in the form of hard skills training and soft skills training in the form of capacity building or emotional spiritual quotation training to build building learning commitment of Integrated Service Post cadres and health workers in providing services at the Integrated Service Post.

Keywords

evaluation; implementation; toddler



I. Introduction

Integrated Service Post is one of the health efforts based on community resources. The definition of community-based health efforts is carried out by, from, and with the community, in order to participate in empowering and providing convenience to the community. The purpose of this community-based health effort is to obtain health services for mothers, infants, and children under five. Integrated Service Post as part of health development aims to achieve happy and prosperous small families. Integrated Service Post is carried out by families and communities with the participation and guidance of health workers from local health centers. Which is part of the main target of an Integrated Service Post activity, namely toddlers and their parents, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and their babies, and

women of childbearing age. Cadres and health workers act as implementers of Integrated Service Post (Ismawati, 2015).

Integrated Service Post activities consist of main activities and development/option activities. The five main Integrated Service Post activities include maternal and child health, family planning, immunization, nutrition, prevention and control of diarrhea. Development activities/options, the community can add new activities in addition to the five main activities that have been set, called integrated post integrated service. The new activities include family development for toddlers, family medicinal plants, family development for the elderly, early childhood education posts, various other village community development programs. One of the Integrated Service Post activities is weighing children under five (Kementerian Kesehatan, 2012).

Weighing under five is one of the activities carried out to monitor the growth and development of toddlers. Monthly growth monitoring aims as an early detection to prevent growth failure in toddlers. By routinely weighing toddlers, the growth of toddlers can be monitored intensively. If it is known that the child's weight has not increased or if it is found that the child is suffering from an illness, recovery and prevention efforts can be immediately carried out, so as not to experience malnutrition such as wasting (bad nutrition) and stunting (short). Prompt and appropriate handling according to the management of cases of undernourished or malnourished children will reduce the risk of death so that the mortality rate due to malnutrition can be suppressed (Kementerian Kesehatan, 2012).

Impacts or consequences that may arise if toddlers do not weigh to the Integrated Service Post, which can lead to unmonitored growth and development of toddlers which, if left unchecked, can trigger nutritional problems, such as short toddlers, toddlers with moderate nutrition, undernourishment, and poor nutrition later on will have a very fatal impact on infants and can cause death. The problem of undernourished toddlers and malnourished toddlers is still high in Indonesia. One of the reasons is that mothers of children under five do not monitor their child's weight growth, because the sooner they are found, the cases of malnutrition or malnutrition will be handled more quickly (Kementerian Kesehatan, 2012).

According to the World Health Organization in the Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates in 2021, it shows that around 6.7% (45.4 million) children under five in the world experience wasting and 22% (149.2 million) children under five are stunted in 2020. 2020, the percentage of children under five who experience malnutrition (wasting) is 7.4%, while toddlers are very short and short (stunting) by 27.7%. This has not yet reached the national target for wasting and stunting under-fives of 7% and 14%, respectively, according to the 2020-2024 National Mid-Term Development Plan. While the data on stunting and wasting toddlers in Riau Province according to the Health Profile of Riau Province in 2020 was 7.4% and 4.6% respectively and for Bengkalis Regency itself, the data for stunting and wasting toddlers in 2020 was 10.1% and 7.7%. This data is taken from the number of children under five who do the weighing at the Integrated Service Post.

Based on the research of Aswadi et al. (2018) which was carried out qualitatively showed that the knowledge, attitudes, and actions of mothers or families towards the use of Integrated Service Post under five were generally very lacking, where mothers of children under five did not have their own initiative to come to the Integrated Service Post without being called by cadres or officers, they were more they choose to finish their work or wait for their children to wake up, they are even more enthusiastic about going to the Integrated Service Post if there is provision of vitamin A, additional food and medicine. However, the motivation to include toddlers in the Integrated Service Post is lacking due to busy work and lazy factors so that there are still lines in the Integrated Service Post for toddlers who don't

understand because they rarely go to the Integrated Service Post, even though they understand and know the benefits.

Based on Wigati's research (2020) that toddlers who routinely visit Integrated Service Post as many as 19 toddlers have a normal weight increase. Test data analysis using chi square obtained sig value $0.019 < 0.05$ so that there is a correlation between routine Integrated Service Post visits to the increase in under-five weight. The result of the odds ratio is 0.184, so that toddlers who routinely visit Integrated Service Post have a normal weight increase of 0.184 greater than toddlers who do not routinely visit Integrated Service Post.

Based on Hermawan's research (2019), it is revealed that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes with mother's participation in weighing toddlers in the work area of the Public Health Center Integrated Service Unit Srimulyo Suoh Inpatient, West Lampung. The impacts experienced by toddlers when they are not active in weighing activities at the Integrated Service Post include not receiving health education, not receiving vitamin A, mothers of toddlers not knowing the growth and development of toddlers' weight, mothers of toddlers not getting giving and counseling about additional food. This triggers the emergence of nutritional problems, both moderate nutrition, undernutrition, and malnutrition in toddlers which will have a very fatal impact, which can cause death. Weighing under five becomes an important basic monitoring for the earliest toddlers in monitoring their growth and development.

The purpose of this study is to analyze evaluation of the implementation of toddler weighing activities at the Integrated Service Post in the Sungai Pakning Public Health Center Work Area in 2021.

II. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative type with a phenomenology research design. Qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that are not obtained using statistical procedures (Octiva et al., 2018; Pandiangan, 2018). This research is used to examine people's lives, history, behavior, organizational functionalization, social movements or kinship relationships that cannot be explained, measured or described through a quantitative approach (Asyraini et al., 2022; Octiva, 2018; Pandiangan, 2015).

This research design uses a phenomenological approach which is a qualitative research design that aims to describe behavior based on meditative thinking, with the aim of promoting human understanding (Jibril et al., 2022; Pandiangan et al., 2018; Pandiangan, 2022). Phenomenology research tries to explain or reveal the meaning of concepts or phenomena based on experience or awareness that occurs in several individuals. The main purpose of the study of phenomenology is to reduce individual experience to get the essentials related to the phenomenon.

The technique of appointing informants is carried out at the time before the researcher enters the field, the researcher will choose certain people who will later be appointed as informants based on data or information that has been obtained from health workers, as well as the village/sub-district. The number of informants in this study refers to a principle of suitability and adequacy, where the principle of conformity in qualitative research is that the sample is selected based on the knowledge possessed by the informant related to the research topic. While the principle of adequacy is that the information to be obtained must be varied and meet the criteria or categories related to research (Octiva et al., 2021; Pandiangan et al., 2021; Pandia et al., 2018). As in this study, the researchers gave codes for the types of informants. Among them, the main informant was given an IU code, and the supporting informant was given an IP code. The main informants in this study were the Head of the Public Health Center, Nutrition Officer, 2 Implementing Midwives and the supporting

informants were the Nutrition Program Holder of the Bengkalis District Health Office and Integrated Service Post cadres.

The data analysis technique used in this qualitative research has several stages, including (Pandiangan et al., 2022; Tobing et al., 2018):

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a form of analysis that describes, directs and categorizes and discards unnecessary data so that the results of the conclusions can be drawn meaning. So, the reduced data can provide a sharp picture of the observations and can facilitate research and find what data is needed beforehand.

2. Data Presentation

The presentation of data can be limited as a set of information arranged sequentially, which can provide the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking actions such as by analyzing them. To see the overall answer in an in-depth interview, qualitative research is usually presented in a brief and narrative description.

3. Coding Category

Use categories or coding to make it easier to group and interpret data in matrices, in-depth interviews, and document searches.

4. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusions can be drawn carefully and followed by verification in the form of a review of a note from the informant and then drawn what is used for the conclusion so that the meaning is clear.

III. Discussion

Evaluation of the Implementation of Toddler Weighing Activities at the Integrated Service Post in the Sungai Pakning Public Health Center Work Area in 2021.

The results show that evaluation of the implementation of toddler weighing activities at the Integrated Service Post in the Sungai Pakning Public Health Center Work Area in 2021 has not run properly.

In points, it can be described as follows:

1. The human resources involved in Integrated Service Post activities are sufficient, but lack of maximum guidance and training so that in the process of implementing activities there is a system that does not work, especially on the system at table four (counseling) which should be carried out by Integrated Service Post cadres.
2. The budget for Integrated Service Post activities that have been available so far is only sufficient to finance routine activities such as honorarium and Additional Food Provision (PMT), while for other additional innovation activities, such as the purchase of children's educational tools, there are no prizes and prizes for toddlers who regular visits.
3. Planning for Integrated Service Post activities is carried out once a year for budget planning, implementation planning is carried out a few days before the implementation of Integrated Service Post. For budget planning, Integrated Service Post cadres and Public Health Center officers only play a role in conveying budget needs.
4. For monitoring activities, it is carried out by looking at reports of visits by toddlers to the Integrated Service Post per month and home visits for toddlers with problems (BGM, poor nutrition, and malnutrition). The refusal of the parents to be visited became a problem for this monitoring activity.

5. The evaluation system for the implementation of Integrated Service Post activities is currently not running, indicated by the absence of available data regarding the results of evaluation activities that have been carried out.
6. The attitude of parents who refuse to weigh their children at the Integrated Service Post because they think that the Integrated Service Post is only required to be visited until the child gets complete immunizations, working hours that coincide with the implementation of the Integrated Service Post and bored with the monotonous activities of the Integrated Service Post make lazy parents take their children to the Integrated Service Post.
7. The 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic is one of the inhibiting factors that plays a major role in reducing the number of toddlers visiting the Integrated Service Post. The existence of a prohibition from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to carry out activities that gather people, the issue of hoaxes developing in the community about vaccines and the lack of supporting facilities and infrastructure at the Integrated Service Post in accordance with health protocols make parents afraid to take their children to the Integrated Service Post.
8. Public perception that vaccines are haram and can cause fever in children and fear of contracting COVID-19 also tends to affect toddler visits to the Integrated Service Post.

IV. Conclusion

4.1 Conclusion

The results show that evaluation of the implementation of toddler weighing activities at the Integrated Service Post in the Sungai Pakning Public Health Center Work Area in 2021 has not run properly.

4.2 Suggestions

Suggestions for this research are:

1. For Sungai Pakning Public Health Center Work Area

- a. Create a training innovation for both Integrated Service Post cadres and officers involved in the implementation of toddler weighing activities at the Integrated Service Post in the form of hard skills training and soft skills training in the form of capacity building or emotional spiritual quotation training to build building learning commitment of Integrated Service Post cadres and health workers in providing services at the Integrated Service Post.
- b. Make requirements for Integrated Service Post cadres to be between 20-55 years old so that cadres can more easily accept and digest the new information provided and can be more active in Integrated Service Post activities.
- c. Using social media for sharing activities for Integrated Service Post cadres such as WhatsApp groups and Facebook.
- d. Adjusting the Integrated Service Post service schedule with the work schedule of mothers under five who live in the Integrated Service Post area so that mothers can bring their children to weigh in the Integrated Service Post.
- e. Innovating publications by uploading photos of mothers of toddlers bringing their toddlers to weigh to the Integrated Service Post on Public Health Center social media to attract mothers of toddlers bringing their toddlers to the Integrated Service Post.
- f. Routinely evaluate activities for weighing children under five so that these activities can achieve the targets set by the government.
- g. Actively invites community leaders to promote and provide correct information to the public about weighing children under five at the Integrated Service Post, halal vaccines

and their side effects in religious events, village/sub-district meetings or village/sub-district social gatherings.

- h. Improving cross-sectoral coordination in sub-district apparatus, village apparatus, religious leaders, community and private leaders through cross-sector mini-coworkshops every quarter to actively participate in weighing children under five at the Integrated Service Post.
 - i. To coordinate across sectors (village/sub-district heads) to provide a safe, comfortable and clean place for the implementation of the Integrated Service Post as well as to provide standard-compliant activities supporting tools.
2. For Villages/Sub-District
- a. Propose to the Village Head/Lurah to pay Health cadres who serve as cadres in every activity of the Public Health Center program on a monthly basis.
 - b. Propose to the Village Head/Lurah to conduct a selection for every community who is interested in becoming a health cadre by limiting their age (maximum 40 years).
3. For Other Researchers

For further researchers, it is hoped that they will examine more sources or references related to the knowledge of parents, family support factors and the completeness of Integrated Service Post facilities and infrastructure so that research results can be better and more complete.

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