

The Influence of Education, Mother's Attitude and Cadres' Service on Utilization of Posyandu in South Tapanuli, North Sumatera

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Abstract

Posyandu as a means of monitoring the growth of toddlers in order to detect problems with growth disorders. Child considering conducted at Posyandu is an effort by the community to monitor the growth of toddler so that community participation is needed. Sayur Matinggi Health Center has an under-targeted program of Posyandu service coverage for toddlers where the percentage of community participation only reaches 53% while the national target coverage is 80%. The type of research used with analytical survey with an sequential explanatory approach. The sample in this study is determine by taking the entire population to be subject of research, as many as 96 toddler's mothers. This research was conducted at Sayur Matinggi community health centre from Januari to November 2018. The results of the multiple logistic regression test analyses showed that the cadres' service was the dominant factor influencing the utilization of posyandu Sayur Matinggi community health center. The researcher's suggestion in this research is posyandu cadres should be more active in developing appropriate and interesting activities so that mothers become more active in implementing posyandu and health for their toddlers.

Keywords

education; mother's attitude; cadres's
posyandu; utilization



I. Introduction

Indicators of human resource development such as increasing the degree of welfare of the nutritional status of the community, increasing optimal growth and development, as well as the welfare and protection of children while continuing to prioritize preventive, promotive and empowerment of families and communities in the health sector. According to Mawardi (2019) Community empowerment as an application of government programs requires full enthusiasm from the community itself so that they will make every effort to improve the quality of their human resources in a total and continuous manner. Many efforts have indeed been carried out by the government, one of which is by providing assistance which is directly channeled to remote villages to support village development and the development of local potentials that are undoubtedly empowered. One form of community empowerment efforts in the health sector is to develop Posyandu (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2011). Posyandu is a form of Community-Based Health Efforts (UKBM) which is managed and organized from, by, for and with the community in organizing health development, in order to empower the community and provide facilities to the public in obtaining basic health services to accelerate the reduction in maternal and infant mortality rates. (Prasetyawati, 2012).

The importance of Posyandu in the community is that the community center can obtain health services and a place to exchange information and can solve health problems being faced by families and communities. Posyandu activities are needed in bringing promotive and

preventive efforts closer to the community, mainly related to efforts to improve the nutritional status of the community and efforts to improve maternal and child health (Kemenkes RI, 2011). The main posyandu activities include registering infants; toddler weighing; recording the results of weighing; counseling and nutrition services for mothers of children under five; health services, immunization, family planning (Ismawati et al, 2016).

The activities in Posyandu are not limited to providing immunizations but also monitoring the growth and development of infants and toddlers through weighing and supplementary feeding for toddlers suffering from malnutrition and malnutrition. Prevention and treatment of malnutrition can also be addressed as soon as possible (Suhardjo, 2003). The activity of weighing children under five in Posyandu is an indicator related to the coverage of nutrition in children under five and the prevalence of malnutrition.

Weighing of infants and toddlers carried out in Posyandu is an effort of the community to monitor the growth and development of toddlers so that it is necessary to increase community participation in Posyandu. Community participation in weighing in the Posyandu is illustrated in the comparison of the number of under-fives weighed (D) with the total number of under-fives (S). The higher the community participation in weighing in Posyandu, the better the data can describe the nutritional status of children under five and be an indicator related to the scope of nutrition services for children under five (Ismawati et al, 2016). The number of Posyandu in Indonesia in 2014 reached 289,635 Posyandu consisting of Posyandu pratama as much as 13.06%; intermediate as much as 27.74%; full moon as much as 31.6% and independent as much as 8.71% (RI Ministry of Health, 2015). The coverage of under-fives (D / S) in 2014 in Indonesia was 80.8% but in 2015 there was a decline to 73%.

II. Review of Literature

South Tapanuli Regency is one of the districts where the coverage of D / S achievement in 2016 was 53%, while the national achievement target was 80%. The number of Posyandu 530 in 2017 consisting of 6.04% Posyandu pratama; 29.43% Intermediate Posyandu; 63.2% Posyandu Purnama and 2.45% Posyandu Mandiri with a cadre of 5650. Based on the 2016 quarterly report from the Health Office of South Tapanuli Regency there is a percentage of community participation (D / S) and the results of weighing (N / D) reached 53% and 74 7%.

Sayur Matinggi Puskesmas is included in the mid-level Posyandu category of 27 Posyandu and 3 full Posyandu which have the main program coverage (KB, MCH, nutrition, and immunization). In 2016 in Sayur Matinggi Puskesmas area, there were 5 toddlers who had weighing results below the red line (BGM), this number could be reduced if all mothers brought their toddlers to Posyandu and had a positive impact on the early handling of nutritional problems in toddlers.

The number of mothers visiting children under five to posyandu from January to December 2016 there were 1584 infants (68.9%) who actively visited out of 2298 infants and those who were not active 714 infants (31.1%). The target to be achieved is 80%. Coverage of Posyandu services at Sayur Matinggi Community Health Center based on the results of weighing under five children from January to December 2016 obtained a presentation of community participation (D / S) and the results of weighing (N / D) namely 68.9% and 32.2%.

There are still many mothers of toddlers who think that children have fever due to immunization so that they are reluctant to return to the posyandu, while the service procedure that does not change is also one of the other factors causing inactivity of mothers under five to posyandu. The service procedure obtained is only weighing and immunization, the cadre did not provide an understanding to mothers of children under five regarding the use of KMS and toddlers health education was also never implemented. So that researchers are interested in examining

the effect of education, attitudes of mothers of toddlers and cadre services in utilizing posyandu. Based on these descriptions, the authors are interested in conducting research that is to find out the influence of education, the attitudes of mothers of toddlers and posyandu cadre services for toddlers in Sayur Matinggi Puskesmas in South Tapanuli Regency in 2018.

III. Research Methods

This type of research is a combination of research methods (sequential explanatory). Combined research method is a combination research model that combines quantitative and qualitative research methods sequentially, where the first stage of research is carried out using quantitative methods and in the second stage is carried out with qualitative methods. The population in this study were all mothers of children under five who have toddlers (aged 24 - 60 months) and reside in the work area at the Sayur Matinggi Health Center.

Sampling in this study was carried out by proportional random sampling technique which one is sampled as a toddler mother. The number of samples obtained was 96 mothers of children under five. How to take samples using the formula (Notoatmodjo, 2010) as follows:

The data collection method was carried out by means of direct interviews using a questionnaire containing education, maternal attitudes and posyandu service procedures. The operational definition includes education, attitudes, cadre services and the use of posyandu. Mother's education is a formal level of education ever taken by mothers of children under five. The mother's attitude is the response and response of the mother in making decisions using posyandu. Cadre services are activities carried out by cadres before the implementation of Posyandu, during Posyandu and after Posyandu implementation. The use of Posyandu for under-fives is the visit of mothers of under-fives to Posyandu in a year.

Data analysis used univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyzes. Univariate analysis aims to describe each research variable in the form of a frequency distribution and presentation of each variable. Biavariat analysis is performed with the Chi Square test to see there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Multivariate statistical test analysis used was multiple logistic regression.

3.1 Univariate Analysis

Characteristics of the research subjects included education, maternal attitudes, cadre services and the use of posyandu for toddlers. Univariate test results can be seen in table below:

Table 1. Respondents Univariate Results

Characteristic	N	%
Education		
Low (SD/SMP)	58	60.4
Middle (SMA)	29	30.2
High (DIII/DIV/S1)	9	9.4
Mother's attitude		
Less	51	53.1
Mean	45	46.9
Cadre's service		
unwell	44	45.8
well	52	54.2
The Utilization of Posyandu		
unwell	67	69.8
well	29	30.2

3.2 Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was carried out to determine the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable, namely education, mother's attitudes and the services of toddler Posyandu cadres.

Table 2. Bivariate Test Results with Chi Square

Variable	Utilization of Posyandu Toddler				N	%	<i>p</i>
	Unwell		Well				
	N	%	n	%			
Education							
Low (SD/SMP)	46	79.3	12	20.7	58	100	0.03
Middle (SMA)	15	51.7	14	48.3	29	100	
High (DIII/DIV/S1)	6	66.7	3	33.3	9	100	
Attitude							
Less	41	80.4	10	19.6	51	100	0.02
mean	26	57.8	19	42.2	45	100	
Cadre's service							
unwell	36	81.8	8	18.2	44	100	0.033
well	31	59.6	21	40.2	52	100	

Chi Square results show the influence of education, mothers' attitudes and cadre services on the use of Posyandu toddlers in the Work Area of the Sayur Matinggi Health Center in South Tapanuli Regency in 2018 with a p value of 0.03; 0.02; and 0.033.

3.3 Multivariate Analysis

Table 3. Analysis of Multivariate Tests with Multiple Logistic Regression

Variable	OR	<i>p</i>	Lower	Upper
Education	1.87	0.07	0.87	4.01
Attitude	2.84	0.05	1.01	8.01
Cadre's service	3.08	0.04	1.08	8.74

IV. Discussion

This research is a cross sectional study conducted in a cross-sectional fashion where both independent and dependent variables are measured at the same time. The results showed that 67 respondents (69.8%) were not good at utilizing posyandu for toddlers and 29 respondents (30.2%) were good at utilizing posyandu for toddlers.

4.1 Effects of Education on Utilization of Toddler Posyandu

A high level of education of the mother will affect the activity of the mother in bringing the toddler to the posyandu so that the higher the education of a person, the more able to use the posyandu. Highly educated mothers will seek more and clear information about posyandu.

Based on the results of research conducted at the Sayur Matinggi Community Health Center, it was found that the majority of respondents had low education, namely completing elementary / junior high school as much as 60.4%. Chi Square results show that there is an effect of maternal education on the use of children under five Posyandu and as many as 79.3%

of respondents who have basic education are not good at utilizing posyandu under five in Sayur Matinggi Health Center, but the multivariate results of education do not significantly influence the use of Posyandu. Reihana and Duarsa's research (2012) states that education influences mothers' participation in weighing children under five to posyandu. This basic education can result in mothers not knowing much information relating to the importance of bringing children under five to the posyandu to monitor their growth and development. The community considers that bringing their children to the posyandu is not an important thing. The level of basic education is generally not more utilizing health services. This is why mothers of toddlers do not have an understanding of the importance of health and do not understand the benefits of health services such as posyandu as a place to monitor the growth and development of infants.

4.2 Effect of Mother's Attitudes on Utilization of Toddler Posyandu

Based on the results of Chi Square shows that there is an influence of maternal attitudes towards the use of posyandu for under-fives and multivariate results indicate that attitudes significantly influence the utilization of posyandu for under-fives in the working area of Sayur Matinggi Health Center in 2018. As many as 80.4% of respondents are not good in utilizing posyandu for under-fives. the less. This is in line with Sihotang's research (2017) which states that there are negative maternal attitudes and are very influential in visiting mothers to bring their infants or toddlers to posyandu. Mother's attitude will be a motivation that leads to posyandu and will be attracted to something that is beneficial for them.

The attitude of a good toddler mother about posyandu is the main thing to improve the health status of toddlers will be able to cause positive behaviors of mothers of toddlers about posyandu, so that mothers are willing to attend the posyandu. The presence of a toddler mother is very influential in increasing the degree of health of mothers and toddlers. Mothers can also monitor the growth and development of their toddlers with supervision from a health worker. The mother's attitude influences the use of posyandu to monitor children's growth and development. Research conducted by Djamil (2017) states that there is a significant relationship between mothers' attitudes and mother's behavior in weighing their children in the underfive Posyandu for under-fives in the Way Panji Community Health Center in South Lampung Regency.

"Never been involved in posyandu. It's important to let our children be healthy. That person never calls my brother, so don't go there. I got support from my husband, how come I was told to go with my husband. Sometimes I say there is also a posyandu this is important too children. Posyandu has never disturbed posyandu for me. "

"Never participated. It's already a cadre, the officer. If we are the most posyandu, just ask. I was never given permission because I was injected with a fever, but I took my child to posyandu if I didn't get the injection. If I could be brought by my child. "

Based on research there are still many mothers of toddlers who are lazy to go to the posyandu even though they have received support from their husbands. Some mothers of children under five do not go to posyandu because their children are sick after immunization. Mother of children under five years old feels it is important to be involved in implementing Posyandu, but mothers of children under five have never participated directly in posyandu. The activity of mothers of children under five in posyandu activities will improve good nutritional status.

4.3 Effect of Mother's Attitude on Utilization of Toddler Posyandu

Posyandu cadre is a person who because of his ability or ability to be appointed, selected and or appointed to lead the development of a posyandu in a place or village.

Posyandu cadres are responsible for the local community and leaders appointed by the health service center. The role of cadres is to prepare for the organization of posyandu activities; disseminating information about the days of opening posyandu; carry out the division of tasks between cadres, carry out the main activities of the posyandu such as weighing children under five and carrying out services after the opening day of the posyandu such as conducting home visits and inviting mothers of toddlers to the posyandu. At the time of the visit to the house of the mother of children under five there are some things that must be done, namely updating the data of children under five. Counseling nutrition and basic health, the follow-up to the findings on open days by giving PMT and monitoring the nutritional status of immunizations.

The role of cadres is very important because cadres are responsible for implementing the posyandu program. Inactive cadres will hamper the implementation of posyandu so that the implementation of posyandu is not smooth and consequently the nutritional status of infants or toddlers cannot be detected early clearly. The tasks of the cadres technically related to nutrition are to collect data on children under five, weigh and record it on the Card to Health (KMS), provide additional food, distribute vitamin A, conduct nutritional counseling and visit home mothers who are breastfeeding and mothers who have toddlers. Cadres are expected to play an active role and be able to be a motivator, motivator and extension worker (Iswarawanti, 2010).

Based on the results of Chi Square shows that there is a relationship between cadre services and the use of toddlers 'posyandu and multivariate results indicate that cadre services have a significant effect on the use of toddlers' posyandu in the working area of the Sayur Matinggi Puskesmas in 2018. not good. This is consistent with the results of Gultom's research (2012) which states that there is a significant relationship between cadre services and the utilization of health services.

Health monitoring for infants and toddlers is done through posyandu activities managed by the community itself, namely cadres. Cadre services in Posyandu activities will influence the interest of mothers of toddlers to bring their toddlers to Posyandu (WHO, 2013). Research by Hutami and Andrianto (2015) concluded that there was a relationship between the role of cadres and the level of attendance of children under five in posyandu.

The results showed that there was a relationship between the role of cadres and the level of attendance of children under five in the Posyandu in the working area of Sangkrah Community Health Center ($p = 0,0001$). The results of this study are in line with the research of Cahyaningrum (2015) which concluded that there is a significant relationship between the role of cadres and the activity of mothers of children under five in participating in Posyandu activities. The active role of cadres can influence mothers to actively bring their children to the posyandu.

The role of cadres in posyandu activities is very important because most posyandu activities are carried out by cadres. Cadres play a significant role in the growth and development of children under five and maternal health. The role of good cadres in posyandu activities such as providing information about posyandu greatly influences the level of attendance mothers carry in posyandu.

The results of this study are also supported by research by Hutami and Ardianto (2015) that there is a relationship between the role of cadres and the visit of children under five in the posyandu. Cadre skills are one of the keys to success in Posyandu service system, because with skilled cadre services will get a positive response from mothers who have toddlers, so that it seems friendly and good and regular service. This will encourage mothers of toddlers to visit the posyandu diligently. The following are the results of the interview with the toddler mother:

"It's said to that person if next month comes again, he says this date comes again. Sometimes it is announced at the mosque during posyandu. "

"There is no such thing as any information, most are told to know how much their weight has gone up. Midwife was silent anyway. I was not asked how the food was, what was lacking. At best you say what his child's name is, how old is that? Weighed out it was dropped and then it was given food that went home. Sometimes the midwife is quite ignorant like that, so lazy to go to posyandu. I always get a phone call from his father asking me not to come to posyandu."

Based on the statement of the informant regarding cadre services, namely the absence of information notice about toddler nutrition health to mothers of toddlers. Cadres only provide information about the weight and height of a toddler. The cadre also reminded mothers to come back to posyandu for next month, but there were also families and neighbourhood who reminded the toddler mothers to come back to posyandu.

V. Conclusion

There is an influence of cadre services and the attitude of mothers of toddlers in utilizing posyandu toddlers in the working area of Sayur Matinggi Puskesmas. The dominant factor influencing the use of toddlers posyandu is cadre service.

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