LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE OF POSYANDU CADRES WITH EARLY STUNTING DETECTION ABILITY IN SLATENG VILLAGE, JEMBER DISTRICT

Umi Sokowati[1], Lailil Fatkuriyah[2], Devi Rufaidah[3]

[1,2,3,] Faculty of Health Sciences, University of dr. Soebandi

A B S T R A C T

Stunting is one of the most common nutritional problems experienced by toddlers in the world today. Stunting can be caused one of them by the lack of knowledge level of parents and posyandu cadres who have the duty to provide services to mothers and children. The bad result of stunting is the disruption of cognitive, motor and verbal development in children who are not optimal. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the knowledge level of posyandu cadres and the ability to detect early stunting. This research method is quantitative with a cross-sectional approach technique with 30 samples with a total sampling technique using measuring instruments used on the knowledge variable of posyandu cadres using a posyandu cadre knowledge questionnaire about early detection of stunting and the variable ability of early detection of stunting using a checklist sheet of cadres ability in early detection of stunting. The results of the analysis using the spearman rank test obtained p value 0.00 0.05 that there is a relationship between the knowledge level of posyandu cadres and the ability to detect early stunting in Slateng Village, Jember Regency. The level of knowledge of posyandu cadres about stunting has an effect on increasing the ability to detect early stunting, therefore it is necessary to collaborate with the puskesmas to design an activity program with the aim of increasing the ability and independence of cadres in carrying out their roles and functions in community health development.

I. INTRODUCTION

The incidence of stunting is a nutritional problem that is experienced by many toddlers in the world today. One of the problems that occur in the process of growth and development is chronic malnutrition. Stunting has a major impact on the growth and development of children and also the Indonesian economy in the future. Stunting affects brain development so that the child's intelligence level is not optimal. The bad

consequences of stunting are the disruption of cognitive, motoric and verbal development in children that is not optimal. (Kietek, 2018).

The prevalence of stunting Globally, around one in four children under five years is stunted. In 2017 around 22.2% or 150.8 million toddlers in the world were stunted. More than half of toddlers, 50% of whom experience stunting in the world, come from Asia (55%) (Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia, 2018). Indonesia is a country in the Southeast Asia region that has the third highest prevalence of stunting (36.4%) compared to Timor Leste (50.2%) and India (38.4%). The average prevalence of stunting under five in Indonesia in 2005-2017 was 36.4% (Kesmas, 2019). The prevalence of stunting in East Java reached 447,965 children under five with Jember district being the district with the highest incidence of stunting in East Java, which amounted to 80,359 children under five. The prevalence of Jember Regency increased from 17,344 in 2018 to 19,870 in 2019. Based on data from the Jember District Health Office in 2021 the stunting prevalence rate was recorded at 11.74% with a total of 174,616 children under five (children), there were 14,355 with short-sized children and 6,171 with very short children. PUSKESMAS Ledokombo in 2021 has a prevalence of 18.8% with a total of 4,688 children under five (children), there are 509 short children and 311 very short children.

Stunted children are at higher risk of suffering from chronic diseases in their adulthood. In the short term, stunting causes growth failure, cognitive and motor development barriers, and suboptimal physical body size and metabolic disorders. In the long term,

stunting causes a decrease in intellectual capacity. Impaired structure and function of nerves and brain cells that are permanent and cause a decrease in the ability to absorb lessons at school age which will affect their productivity as adults. In addition, malnutrition also causes short and/or thin growth disorders and increases the risk of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension, coronary heart disease and stroke (Ministry of National Planning and Development, 2018).

Handling that can be done for stunting detection is to increase the level of knowledge of Posyandu cadres. because one of the government's efforts is to provide guidance to posyandu cadres, posyandu cadre development activities include fostering posyandu toddlers, administrative development, routine toddler checks and counseling. Health cadres need coaching or training in order to deal with their tasks and the problems they face (Supriasa, 2019). Cadres are expected to play an active role in promotive and preventive activities. One of the most basic problems at Posyandu is the low level of knowledge of cadres both from an academic and technical perspective. Therefore, to be able to provide optimal service, adjustments to the knowledge and skills of cadres are required (Health Promotion Center, 2015). According to UNICEF (2012) health promotion activities are focused on tackling stunting, one of which is using health education media. Based on the background above, the researcher was interested in conducting a study in the form of a relationship between the level of knowledge of posyandu cadres and the ability to detect stunting in Slateng Village, Jember Regency.

II. METHODS

The research design used by researchers in this study is a quantitative study with a correlational cross-sectional approach. In this study, the population taken was all posyandu cadres in Slateng Village, Jember Regency, with a total of 30 cadres. The sampling technique used in this research is total sampling. Total sampling is a sampling technique where the number of samples is equal to the population. In this study, the data collection tool for variables analyzed the knowledge level of posyandu cadres with early detection of stunting in Slateng Village, Jember Regency using a cadre knowledge questionnaire about early detection of stunting and a checklist sheet for posyandu cadres' abilities in early detection of stunting. In this study, data analysis was carried out using statistical tests using the Spearman rank test with a crosssectinal approach which aims to determine the relationship between 2 variables.

III. RESULT

Table 5.1 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Respondent Characteristics

Old	Frequency	(%)
20-30	13	62,2
31-40	12	24,3
41-50	5	13,5
Total	30	100,0
Education	Frequency	(%)
Elementary school	5	21,6
Junior High School	7	21,6
Senior High School	10	32,4
Bachelor	8	24,3
Total	30	100,0

Based on table 1 it is known that most of the research respondents were in the age group of 20-30 years as many as 13 respondents, namely 62.2%. Meanwhile, there were 13 respondents with a high school education level, namely 32.4%.

Table 2 Characteristics of Respondents Based on knowledge of cadres about early detection of stunting

Knowledge	Frequency	(%)
Good	9	24,0
Enough	13	48,6
Not enough	8	27,3
Total	30	100,0

Based on table 2, it is known that most cadres' knowledge about early detection of stunting is in the sufficient category with 13 respondents, namely 48.6%.

Table 3 Characteristics of Respondents Based on the Ability of Posyandu Cadres in Early Detection of Stunting

Ability	Frequency	(%)
Good	19	67,5
Not good	11	21,6
Total	30	100,0

Based on table 3 it is known that the ability level of cadres is in the good category of 19 respondents, namely 67.5%.

Based on the results of data analysis using the Spearman Rank statistical test, a p value of 0.00 ≤α 0.05 is obtained, which means that H1 is accepted so that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of posyandu cadres and the ability to detect early stunting in Slateng Village, Jember Regency. The results of the analysis show a coefficient correlation of 0.928 where this result shows a very

strong relationship between the level of knowledge of posyandu cadres and early detection of stunting.

IV. DISCUSSION

The results of the study show that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of posyandu cadres and the ability to detect stunting early. The results of this study are in line with the research of Handayani, et al (2019) which shows the result that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the ability of cadres in early detection which is known through differences in the level of knowledge of cadres about stunting prevention before and after being given counseling. By providing counseling related to early detection of stunting to cadres, this shows that changes in the level of knowledge of cadres are good enough, posyandu cadres' knowledge regarding abilities in early detection of stunting to serve as capital in carrying out monitoring activities of growth and nutritional status at posyandu, and able to provide counseling to families of toddlers who are at risk or experience stunting.

Cadres who have sufficient knowledge and skills will be able to be empowered to implement health programs in the community. With a good level of cadre knowledge, cadres will apply this knowledge in monitoring the carrying out of their duties. A good level of knowledge of cadres can increase the ability of health cadres in detecting stunting. The knowledge and abilities of cadres are also influenced by formal education, the activity of cadres at posyandu and the length of time they have been cadres (Rahmad, 2018).

Researchers assume that posyandu cadres who are highly educated affect the level of performance of a cadre. Cadres who have sufficient knowledge and skills will be able to be empowered to implement health programs in the community, especially in early detection

of stunting. With a good level of cadre knowledge, cadres will apply this knowledge in monitoring the carrying out of their duties in detecting stunting events.

The knowledge and skills of Posyandu cadres can be increased through training followed by field monitoring and observation of cadres' abilities. Efforts to improve the knowledge and skills of posyandu cadres can also be carried out by accessing the "ABS (Stunting Free Application)" application, which is software for early detection of stunting in children by cadres. The development of this application is expected to be able to help cadres to detect stunting events early, especially during the posyandu implementation, so that when a stunting incident is found, cadres will report it to health workers. In addition to conducting early detection, this application provides information regarding stunting in the form of attractive images, videos on how to measure height correctly in toddlers and helps cadres to detect early nutritional status of toddlers. According to Titi Purwitasari's research (2019) states that there is an effect of the application of the Stunting Free Children (ABS) application on increasing cadre knowledge about stunting in toddlers aged 12 – 36 months because the ABS application (Stunting Free Children) as an educational medium about growth in toddlers, especially stunting has an effect on increase the knowledge and attitudes of cadres regarding stunting. This application is used to make it easier for cadres to get information about growth in toddlers so they can detect early nutritional problems, especially in the growth of toddlers in the community.

V. CONCLUSION

The results showed that the p value 0.00 ≤α 0.05, which means that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of posyandu cadres and their

ability to detect stunting early in Slateng Village, Jember Regency. The results of this study can provide insight for posyandu cadres on the importance of knowledge related to early detection of stunting. So that Posyandu cadres are expected to be able to dig up information and learn about stunting and early detection of stunting.

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BIOGRAFI

Peneliti 1

NAMA	:	Ns. Umi Sokowati, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep., Sp., Mat
Institusi	:	Program Studi Ilmu Keperawtan Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas dr. Soebandi Jember
Pengalaman Penelitian:	:	Penelitian Berfokus pada Bidang Keperawatan Anak dan Maternitas

Peneliti 2

NAMA	:	Ns. Lailil Fatkuriyah, S.Kep., Ns., MSN
Institusi	:	Program Studi Ilmu Keperawtan Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas dr. Soebandi Jember
Pengalaman Penelitian:	:	Penelitian Berfokus pada Bidang Keperawatan Anak dan Maternitas