

Original Research

# Overview Of The Level Of Knowledge Of Posyandu Cadres About Monitoring The Growth Of Toddler Development In The Working Area Of The Togo-Togo Health Center, Camba-Camba Village, Jeneponto Regency

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## Abstract

**Background:** Posyandu cadres are community leaders who are willing, able and have time to carry out posyandu activities and are tasked with helping the smooth running of health services so that one of the most basic posyandu problems is the low level of knowledge of cadres both from an academic and technical side.

**Objective:** It is known that the level of knowledge of posyandu cadres about understanding, assessing, monitoring the growth of toddler development in Camba-Camba Village, Jeneponto Regency

**Methods:** The research method used was quantitative research with a descriptive design conducted on 35 samples of posyandu cadres in the working area of the Togo-Togo Health Center, Camba-Camba Village, Jeneponto Regency with a total sampling technique

**Conclusion:** From the results of the study, it can be concluded that most respondents have a level of knowledge about the understanding of growth in the development of the category of less than 15 (41.7%) people, monitoring the growth of development in the good category as many as 17 (47.2%) and less as many as 3 (8.3%) people, assessment of the growth of development in the good category as many as 15 (41.7%) people.

**Keywords:** level of knowledge; Posyandu cadres; Growth; Development

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## Introduction

Integrated service posts (Posyandu) are community health service centers where people can conduct health consultations and obtain health services at the village level or are meeting points between health professionals and communities selected as posyandu cadres.

Posyandu administrators are community leaders who have the will, ability and time to voluntarily engage in Posyandu activities and are tasked with supporting the smooth running of health services. In order to provide optimal services at Posyandu, coordination of knowledge and skills of implementers is needed so that Posyandu activities can be carried out in accordance with Posyandu development standards, procedures and standards.

So that the good impact felt by the community on the existence of posyandu managers is to obtain convenience to obtain information and health services for children, toddlers, and mothers. Monitoring the growth and development of infants and toddlers is an early detection effort that can occur in permanent growth and development abnormalities. Lack of training and coaching to improve adequate skills for cadres, resulting in Lack of information and coordination between officers and cadres of Puskesmas in the implementation of Posyandu activities as a professional service provider to guide cadres in providing health services to the community (Neno et al, 2017).

Basically, the MDGs (Millennium Development goals) and SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) have similar goals, therefore the SDGs follow up on the unmet MDGs goals, especially the goal of eliminating poverty and hunger (Widari et al, 2021)

According to the results of the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SKDI) in 2017, AKB is 24 per 1,000 live births and AKABA is 32 per 1,000 live births. Child mortality has reached the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (CPB/SDG). (Ministry of Health RI, 2018).

The high under-five mortality rate in Indonesia reached 28,158 in 2020. Of these, 20,266 (71.97%) under 5 years of age 0-28 days (neonatal) died. A total of 5,386 children (19.13%) aged <5 years aged 29 days to 11 months (post-neonate) died. Meanwhile, 2,506 (8.9%) children under the age of 5 died between the ages of 12 and 59 months. Most neonatal deaths under five are caused by pneumonia, 14.5% (Ministry of Health, 2021).

From the results of observations, the initial data obtained at the Togo-Togo Health Center. As for the results I got that there are 10 hamlets with 7 Integrated Service Posts. However, each posyandu consists of 5 cadres with a total of 35 posyandu cadres and 285 toddlers in Camba-Camba Village. From the information I got, especially in Camba-Camba Village, there were several posyandu that experienced changes in old cadre members with new cadres. Each posyandu is given a cadre guidebook about posyandu but it is not given thoroughly, so far posyandu cadres have been fostered through orientation due to limited availability of posyandu guidebooks. Based on the background description above, where researchers are interested in knowing how the knowledge of posyandu cadres is portrayed, so this study is entitled "Overview of the Level of Knowledge of Posyandu Cadres on Monitoring the Growth of Toddler Development in the Working Area of the Togo-togo Health Center, Camba-Camba Village, Jeneponto Regency"

## Methods

### Study Design

This study uses a type of quantitative research with a descriptive research design, namely to identify an overview of the level of knowledge of posyandu cadres about monitoring the growth of toddler development in the Togo-Togo Health Center Working Area, Camba-Camba Village, Jeneponto Regency.

### Samples/Participants

This research was conducted in the working area of the Togo-Togo Health Center, Camba-Camba Village, Jeneponto Regency. The population in this study is all posyandu cadres in Camba-Camba Village. The sample in this study is from the entire object of research that is considered representative (*representative*) with a population of 35 posyandu cadres with sample determination with *Total Sampling* technique where the entire population is used as a sample.

### Instruments

The tool used in this study was through a questionnaire regarding the description of the level of knowledge of posyandu cadres on monitoring the growth of toddler development consisting of several questionnaire questions used in the research process.

### Data Collection

Knowledge is measured using questionnaire instruments, using multiple choice questions of 15 questions at the level of knowledge according to the Guttman scale. There are a total of 15 questions with 1 point for correct answers and 0 points for incorrect answers. The data scale of this variable is ordinal. At the stage the data collection procedure is carried out in several steps such as; Researchers seek permission from the campus and local authorities; Researchers determine research respondents; Explain the purpose and purpose of the research to respondents; If accepted, the researcher distributes questionnaires, double-checks the identity and checks the answers from the questionnaires that have been filled.

### Data Analysis

The data analysis used in the study was univariate analysis. Univariate analysis is an analysis carried out on each variable and research results. In the presentation of each variable the purpose is to explain or describe the characteristics of each variable surveyed using the number, number, and frequency of each group, rather than wanting to know the impact or relationship of the characteristics of respondents who want to know (Yuandari et al, 2014).

### Ethical Considerations

This research has received a research permit from the ethics committee Universitas Megarezky Makassar.

## Results

### Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Training for Posyandu Cadres in Camba-Camba Village

Gender	n	%
Woman	35	100,0
Man	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: Data Primer, 2022

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on age of posyandu cadres in Camba-Camba village

Age	n	%
17-24	5	14,3
25-34	8	22,9
35-48	22	62,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: Data Primer, 2022

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Characteristics Based on Last education at Posyandu cadres in Camba-Camba Village

Pendidikan	n	%
SD	1	2,9
SMP	11	31,4
SMA	23	65,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: Data Primer, 2022

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Work on Posyandu cadres in Camba-Camba Village

Work	n	%
Student	1	2,9
Merchant	2	5,7
IRT	29	82,9
Does not work	3	8,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: Data Primer, 2022

Table 5 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Long a cadre at the Posyandu cadre in Camba-Camba Village

Old to be a cadre	n	%
Only <5 years old	26	74,3%
Long >5 years old	9	25,7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: Data Primer, 2022

Table 6 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Training for Posyandu Cadres in Camba-Camba Village

Training	n	%
Ever	30	85,7%
Never	5	14,3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: Data Primer, 2022

### Analisis Variabel

#### Cadre Knowledge

Table 7 Frequency distribution of respondents based on the level of knowledge about monitoring the growth of toddler development in posyandu cadres in Camba-Camba Village

Knowledge	n	%
Good	7	19,4
Enough	18	50,0
Less	10	27,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>97,2%</b>

Source: Data Primer, 2022

#### Definition of Growth Development

Table 8 The frequency distribution of respondents is based on knowledge about the understanding of toddler development growth in posyandu cadres in Camba-Camba Village

Understanding	n	%
Good	12	33,3
Enough	8	22,2
Less	15	41,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>97,2%</b>

Sumber: Data Primer, 2022

#### Development growth monitoring

Table 9 Frequency distribution of respondents based on knowledge of monitoring development growth in Posyandu cadres in Camba-Camba Village

Monitoring	n	%
Good	17	47,2
Enough	15	41,7
Less	3	8,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>97,2%</b>

Source: Data Primer, 2022

#### Developmental growth assessment

Table 10 Frequency distribution of respondents based on knowledge of developmental growth assessment in posyandu cadres in Camba-Camba village

Valuation	n	%
Good	15	41,7
Enough	7	19,4
Less	13	36,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>97,2%</b>

Source: Data Primer, 2022

## Discussion

### Knowledge

Based on table 7 shows that of the 35 respondents the highest level of knowledge was 18 (50.0%) people with sufficient category and the lowest knowledge as much as 7 (19.4%) good category, as many as 10 (27.8%) with less category.

In Chandra's opinion, in research Abidah (2021) said that knowledge is the first part of the level of knowledge. Understanding or knowing is the beginning to know everything.

Meanwhile, according to Notoadmojo in Harahap's research (2022). Which says that knowledge is the result of "knowing" after someone senses a certain object, namely the senses of sight, smell, hearing, taste and touch. In addition, the more senses used to receive something, the more and clearer the understanding or knowledge obtained.

From the results and theories, researchers assume that the highest knowledge is 18 (50.0%) with sufficient categories and it can be seen that there are still many posyandu cadres who do not understand or apply well in monitoring development growth. In addition, the knowledge of the cadres assessed is in the assessment and monitoring section.

Pengertian pertumbuhan perkembangan

Based on table 8 shows that from 35 respondents, most respondents have a level of knowledge about the meaning of growth and development in the category of less than 15 (41.7%) people, both as many as 12 (33.3%), enough as much as 8 (22.2%).

Growth is an increase in a child's body size, especially height (length). Development is the improvement of the functional capacity of the individual. These include the ability to perform large and smooth movements, hearing, sight, communication, speech, independence, and even moral development. (Akbar *et al*, 2020).

According to Rosmiati (2014) in Sukadana's research (2020) said that age affects a person's comprehension and mindset. As he gets older, the more his comprehension and mindset increase.

In contrast to the research conducted by Gurning (2016) stated that there was an influence of respondents' education with the activeness of cadres in Bahung Sibatu-batu Village, Sei Dadap District, Asahan Regency.

Education is awareness and is a planned effort.

Researchers assume that growth is a gradual increase in physical size that can be measured starting from height, weight in children. While development is a process by which children / toddlers can carry out activities without the help of others independently. Cadres who attend training regularly will be more skilled than cadres who have not attended training. So some posyandu cadres cannot distinguish the question between growth and development. Cadres with different age ranges have different apprehension power.

Development growth monitoring

Based on table 9, it shows that out of 35 respondents, most respondents have a level of knowledge about monitoring growth development in the good category as many as 17 (47.2%) and less as many as 3 (8.3%) people.

Growth monitoring is an operational strategy to assist in visualizing the growth of children and receiving specific or specific, relevant and practical instructions so that mothers, families, and communities can be useful in maintaining optimal health and growth of children. Monitoring development is to find out the extent of child development, disorder occurs or not not to treat the disorder that occurs. In research (Vinayastri, 2021).

The results of this study are in line with those conducted by Damayanti (2022) which states that there is a relationship between training/organizing factors and the role of posyandu cadres. The results showed that more respondents had attended cadre training than those who had never been.

In contrast to the research conducted by Handayani (2022). State that there is a significant difference between those who have and have not been trained and the performance of posyandu cadres. Training is a series of individual activities in systematically improving expertise and knowledge so that they are able to have professional performance in their fields.

From the results and theories the researcher assumes that cadres who attend training regularly will be more skilled than cadres who have not attended training. Judging from the cadre's error in answering the monitoring questionnaire on question number 8 (what is your action if there is a baby / toddler wearing a jacket / shoe / hat / diaper wet at the time of weighing), 9 (what do you do if there is a baby / toddler whose weight does not increase, 10 (what does it mean if the baby/toddler's weight is below the red line) is not quite right.

Developmental growth assessment

Based on table 10, it shows that out of 35 respondents, most respondents have a level of knowledge about the assessment of developmental growth in the good category as many as 15 (41.7%) people.

Growth assessment is a growth assessment that is assessed physically to determine whether the child has problems or tends to have growth problems. Developmental assessment is a tool used to collect data or information through the process of measuring children's learning outcomes. (Theresia, 2020).

In Sukandar's research (2019). Shows the absence of a long-standing relationship between being a cadre and the level of cadre activity in Soreang District, Bandung Regency. The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Hardiyanti *et al* (2018) stated There is no correlation between executive service period and the accuracy of baby weighing is not surprising because during his tenure as an executive he never received an award other than reporting income that It is obtained on a quarterly, not monthly basis.

This research is in line with research conducted by Neno (2021) which argues that all respondents are female because women are more interested in doing a task than men who are only more interested in utilizing health services.

Research conducted by Aryanti (2021) This shows that most executives are housewives. Housewives are believed to be able to manage the time they spend on community activities. Work is one of the

obstacles that prevent these executives from doing their jobs because of the reason people work who focus on their work compared to posyandu activities.

Researchers assume that some posyandu cadres are all female respondents because women understand more about their duties as posyandu cadres. The more time spent working, the less time a cadre has in assessing toddler growth in the category as well as seen in table 4.9 and at most cadres answered the assessment knowledge questionnaire correctly with a comparison of cadres as many as 13 (36.1%) who are knowledgeable enough which means that posyandu cadres can assess toddler growth by looking at the average increase in toddler growth.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, conclusions are drawn; Showed that of the 35 respondents, the highest level of knowledge was 18 (50.0%) people with sufficient category and the lowest knowledge was 7 (19.4%) with good category; Shows that respondents have a level of knowledge about the meaning of growth and development in the category of less than 15 (41.7%) people; Shows that respondents have a level of knowledge about monitoring development growth in the good category as many as 17 (47.2%) and less as many as 3 (8.3%) people; Shows that respondents have a level of knowledge about the assessment of developmental growth in the good category as many as 15 (41.7%) people.

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