

The Relationship of Knowledge and the Initial Actions of the Mother on Toddlers with Diarrhea at Puskesmas Harapan Jayapura Regency

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ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is a bowel movement with diluted or watery stools three times per day or more, Diarrhea is one of the highest incidence diseases in the world and is reported to have nearly 1.7 billion cases annually. The disease often causes death in children under five years of age (toddlers). The goal is to find out the relationship of maternal knowledge with the initial actions in toddlers with diarrhea. Methods : This study uses descriptive analytics with a cross sectional approach. The research location was at the Harapan Health Center and the time the study was conducted from September to November 2022. The population was 80 toddlers and the study sample was 67 respondents. Sampling was carried out by accidental non random sampling. Data collection techniques use Primary data. Data collection instruments using questionnaires. Data analysis using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. The results of the study using the chi-square test obtained a value of $p = 0.000$ for knowledge of maternal knowledge diarrhea in the good category there were 35 people (52.2%) and those who performed the initial action there were 27 people (71.0%) and those who did not take the initial action 8 people (30.0%), the category of knowledge was sufficient there were 27 people (40.3%) and those who performed the initial action there were 11 people (29.0%) and those who did not take the initial action 16 people (59.0%), There were 5 fewer people (7.5%), but none of them did the initial action and also those who did not take the initial action there were 3 people or (11.0%). Conclusion There is an influence between knowledge and the initial action of the mother in toddlers with diarrhea. The better the mother's knowledge, the better the initial action given as an initial treatment of diarrhea in toddlers.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Diarrhea is one of the highest incidence diseases in the world and there are nearly 1.7 billion reported cases annually. The disease often causes death in children under five years of age (toddlers). In one year about 760,000 children under five died from the disease. 99% of all deaths in children under five occur in developing countries. About 3/4 of child deaths occur in two WHO regions, namely Africa and Southeast Asia. Toddler mortality is more common in rural areas, economic groups and low education. As many as 3/4 of child deaths are generally caused by preventable diseases, such as neonatal conditions, pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria, and measles [1].

Diarrhea is the second leading cause of death in children under 5 years of age. Globally every year there are about 2 billion cases of diarrhea with a mortality rate of 1.5 million per year. In developing countries, children under the age of 3 years experience an average of 3 episodes of

The Relationship of Knowledge and the Initial Actions of the Mother on Toddlers with Diarrhea at Puskesmas Harapan Jayapura Regency; Martina Mogan, et.al

diarrhea per year. Every episode of diarrhea will cause a loss of nutrients that the child needs to grow, so diarrhea is the main cause of malnutrition in children [2].

Efforts to prevent and treat diarrhea carried out by the Harapan Health Center are using a pocketbook of diarrheal disease control guidelines published by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. The guidelines explained five steps to resolve diarrhea (Lintas Diare), namely giving ORS, giving zinc drugs, continuing breast milk or eating, giving antibiotics only for indications, and giving advice to mothers or families [3].

Knowledge is one of the factors that influence a person's behavior and affect good practice directly or indirectly. Maternal knowledge about diarrhea includes the meaning, causes, clinical symptoms, prevention, and proper treatment of diarrheal diseases in toddlers. Knowledge also influences the mother's initial action against a disease, especially diarrhea [2].

The initial treatment of diarrhea in toddlers depends on the initial actions of the mother. Health behavior is a person's response (organism to a stimulus or object related to illness and disease, the health care system, food, and drink, and the environment [4].

Data obtained from the Jayapura Regency Health Office found that the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers increased, namely in 2017 as many as 154 cases, in 2018 as many as 54 cases and in 2019 January to October as many as 176 [5]. Based on medical record data at the Harapan Health Center, the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers every year has increased, namely in 2018 there were 54 cases and in 2021 there were 176 cases.

2. METHOD

This research is an analytical research with a cross sectional study approach, which is a study to study the dynamics of correlation between risk factors and effects, by means of approach, observation or data collection at once at a time (point time approach) [6].

The research method uses descriptive analytics with a cross sectional approach. The research location was at the Harapan Health Center and the time the study was conducted from January to March 2020. The population was 80 toddlers and the study sample was 67 respondents. Sampling was carried out by accidental non random sampling. Data collection techniques use Primary data. The data collection instrument using questionnaires and statistical tests used is Chi-Square To test the relationship between maternal knowledge and actions in the prevention of diarrhea in toddlers.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Table 1. The Relationship between Knowledge and Mother's Initial Actions on the Incidence of Diarrhea in Toddlers at the Harapan Health Center, Jayapura Regency

Knowledge	Yes		No		All		P
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)	
Good	27	71.0	8	30.0	35	52.2	0.000
Enough	11	20.0	16	59.0	27	40.3	
Less	2	9.0	3	11.0	5	7.5	
All	40	100	27	100	67	100	

Discussion

From the results of the study using the Chi-square test, a P value of 0.000 was obtained, which means that there is a relationship between knowledge and the initial actions of mothers towards the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers at the Harapan Health Center, Jayapura Regency. This supports the hypothesis put forward by researchers that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and

The Relationship of Knowledge and the Initial Actions of the Mother on Toddlers with Diarrhea at Puskesmas Harapan Jayapura Regency; Martina Mogan, et.al

initial actions in toddlers with diarrhea. The results of another study in line with this study conducted by Khasanah et. al. found that the value ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$) means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge about diarrhea in mothers in the Working Area of puskesmas Kota Gede II Yogyakarta [7].

Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this happens after people have sensed a certain object. Sensing occurs through the five senses of man, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and taste. Knowledge or cognitive realm is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (overt behavior). Factors that can influence knowledge are education, work, age, experiential interests, environmental culture, and information [4]. The results of the study found that the initial actions of the mother were good but the toddler was affected by diarrhea, this can be influenced by several other factors such as the unsupportive and unhealthy surrounding environment where the house is adjacent to a pile of garbage, immunity or endurance of the child who is not healthy, children who are no longer given exclusive breastfeeding and allergies or do not match the formula given so that the child is easily exposed to diarrhea. Meanwhile, the actions that are not good are due to respondents who are well knowledgeable and have poor knowledge. From the results of the study, it was found that a small percentage of respondents did not take appropriate actions, such as not washing their hands before cooking and feeding children while eating. An important habit related to individual hygiene in the transmission of diarrheal germs is hand washing. Washing hands with soap, especially after defecating, after disposing of children's stools, before preparing food, before feeding children and before eating, has an impact on the incidence of diarrhea [8].

Water that is not cooked to a boil when making formula milk because it uses gallons of water, so it is likely that the water consumed is not hygienic. Food that is not closed properly so that it can be contaminated by the surrounding environment and can cause diarrhea due to *Escherichia coli* bacteria [9].

Maternal knowledge is very influential on early treatment with the incidence of diarrhea in children, the better the mother's knowledge about diarrhea, the initial actions given will also be appropriate to overcome the diarrhea so that the condition does not worsen, such as being able to determine the nature and pattern of diarrhea, the degree of dehydration (no signs of dehydration, some or severe dehydration) and several other related conditions [10]. The initial action given is to replace body fluids lost due to too frequent bowel movements and vomiting. It is necessary to do this so that the child avoids dehydration. One of them is by giving water or glucose-electrolyte solution. This liquid has the right balance between water, sugar and salt.

4. CONCLUSION

The difficulty in this study is that there is an influence between knowledge and the initial action of mothers in toddlers with diarrhea with a p value = 0.000. The better the mother's knowledge, the better the initial action given as an initial treatment of diarrhea in toddlers.

It is hoped that puskesmas can conduct health counseling about diarrheal diseases to the community in their work area by using interesting media such as leaflets to increase understanding of diarrhea so as to reduce the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers.

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The Relationship of Knowledge and the Initial Actions of the Mother on Toddlers with Diarrhea at Puskesmas Harapan Jayapura Regency; Martina Mogan, et.al

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