

## Factors That Influence Utilization Toddler Posyandu in the Puskesmas Working Area Medan Durian Shop Year 2023

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### ABSTRACT

Posyandu is one of the government programs that plays a very important role in monitoring and developing the health of mothers and children under five. Through this program we can find out the health and nutritional status of children who are good as well as poor nutrition of children under five which can increase cases of maternal and child deaths. The aim of This research aims to find out the factors that influence the use of posyandu for toddlers in the working area of the durian shop public health center. This research is a type of quantitative research with a survey method, cross sectional in nature with a sample size of 86 mothers of toddlers. The research instrument was a questionnaire and data analysis was carried out using the chi square test at a real level of  $\alpha=0.05$ . The linear regression test stated that the most dominant variable had an influence on cadre services on the utilization of Posyandu services ( $p=0.000$ ) on a prevalence ratio (RP) of 21.10; 95%CI (5.42-82.18). It is recommended that posyandu cadres be expected to implement the 5 table system in implementing the posyandu and be more aggressive in conducting outreach regarding the benefits, goals and growth and development of children, so that all members of the community can make maximum use of the posyandu program. The linear regression test stated that the most dominant variable had an influence on cadre services on the utilization of Posyandu services ( $p=0.000$ ) on a prevalence ratio (RP) of 21.10; 95%CI (5.42-82.18). It is recommended that posyandu cadres be expected to implement the 5 table system in implementing the posyandu and be more aggressive in conducting outreach regarding the benefits, goals and growth and development of children, so that all members of the community can make maximum use of the posyandu program.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Human resource (HR) development depends on the nutritional intake a person consumes. Quality human resources (HR) will be obtained if a person's nutritional condition is good. Good nutritional status is described from nutritional intake starting from under five years of age/toddlers. Toddlers are an age category that is sensitive to nutritional health, where during this age the brain experiences rapid development or what is often called the golden period, so it is necessary to consume highly nutritious food to increase productive and intelligent human resources (Yuni, 2018). Increasing the level of well-being and optimal growth and development are indicators of improving human resources based on promotion and prevention as well as community empowerment. Community empowerment in the health sector, namely the establishment of posyandu and improving posyandu services.

The role of posyandu as a service vehicle for various community empowerment activities consistently. Posyandu is also a place for the community to obtain health services and knowledge so that the community can exchange information to solve health problems being faced by families and the community. One of the activities at the posyandu is to overcome the problem of malnutrition, such as regular weighing of toddlers. The benefits of weighing toddlers are to determine their health so that they can immediately prevent growth disorders. identify toddlers who are affected by the disease and toddlers whose weight has not increased for two months, toddlers whose weight is below the red line on the health card. know toddlers affected by malnutrition can be referred to community health centers, find out the immunization status of toddlers, and obtain information about nutrition. (Ministry of Health, 2018), The level of community participation describes the nutritional status of toddlers. The scope of community participation in weighing their children



at the posyandu can be obtained from the ratio of the number of toddlers weighed (D) to the total number of toddlers in the area (S), so that the higher the value, the better the nutritional status of toddlers. D/S coverage is an indicator in toddler nutrition services and if participation increases it will accelerate the realization of improvements in the health status of toddlers. (Alamsyah, 2017), The existence of posyandu should be utilized by mothers of toddlers but the utilization of posyandu is still low. This occurs due to the mother's lack of knowledge about posyandu where mothers of toddlers do not show an active role in visiting the posyandu. Other factors that cause low utilization of posyandu are maternal education level, health behavior, distance to posyandu, role of health workers, operational funds, infrastructure, level of knowledge and ability of cadres in monitoring growth. (Wardani, 2017)

This is related to research by Apriyani (2017) which states that there are factors that influence the use of posyandu, namely education, employment, knowledge, attitudes, practices, support from health workers and needs. Mothers with higher education make good use of posyandu, while mothers with working status do not actively participate in utilizing posyandu for toddlers. Mothers of toddlers do not yet know the benefits of posyandu for toddlers and mothers of toddlers have a poor attitude towards using posyandu due to the lack of support from family, health workers and community leaders. Mothers of toddlers have positive practices and have a high need to utilize posyandu. (Apriyani, 2015)

Simanjuntak's research (2017) shows that organizational and provider factors have a significant influence on the utilization of health services. Organizational factors include the availability of resources and posyandu service procedures. Resource availability has a strong and significant effect on utilization.

According to Hardjito's (2017) research, mothers of toddlers use more posyandu which provide development services outside of the main service than use posyandu which only provide main services. Provider factors (service providers) are personnel services that have a meaningful relationship to utilization. Gultom's (2016) research shows that sociopsychological factors show a significant relationship to the use of health services. One of the sociopsychological factors that is related to utilization is the perception of posyandu. According to research by Wardani et al (2015), it shows that there is a relationship between the perception of mothers of toddlers about posyandu and the behavior of mothers bringing toddlers to posyandu.

Research by Tumbol et al (2016) states that there are factors that are significantly related to the frequency of maternal visits to posyandu, namely income. Maternal income shows a significant relationship with the frequency of posyandu visits. Mothers of toddlers will utilize health services such as doctors if the mother of toddlers has a high income.

According to the results of the 2017 - 2018 Nutritional Status Monitoring (PSG) analysis, it shows an increase in the number of children under five who are malnourished and stunted. The percentage of toddlers in Indonesia who experienced nutritional problems in 2015 reached 18.8% of toddlers who were malnourished based on the Body Weight by Age index (WW/U) and 29.9% of toddlers were stunted based on the Height by Age index (TB/U). Toddlers experiencing malnutrition and stunting in 2016 experienced a decrease of 2.4%; Then there was an increase in the percentage of toddlers who were stunted in 2017 by 2.1% to 29.6%.

## 2. METHOD

This research is a descriptive analytical cross sectional design, where the researcher wants to know the factors that influence the use of posyandu for toddlers in the work area of the Community Health Center. The population in this study were all mothers who had toddlers (aged 24 – 60 months) and lived in the work area of the Community Health Center. With a sample of 86 mothers of toddlers.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics at Kedai Durian Community Health Center in 2023**

No	Variable	Frequency (n=86)	Percentage (%)
1	<b>Age</b>		
	20-30 Years	29	33.7
	31-40 Years	43	50.0
	>41 Years	14	16.3
	Amount	86	100
2	<b>Religion</b>		
	Islam	57	66.3
	Catholic	13	15.1
	Christian	16	18.6
	Amount	86	100

Table 4.1 can be seen that the number of mothers who came for treatment at the Kedai Duuraian Community Health Center in relation to the mother's age was the highest at the age of 31-40 years as many as 43 people (50.0%) and the lowest at the age > 41 years as many as 14 people (16.3%) and In terms of maternal religion, the majority were Muslim, 57 people (66.3%) and the minority were Catholic, 13 people (15.1%).

## BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Table 1. The Influence of Mother's Knowledge on Utilization of Posyandu Services

No.	Mother's knowledge	Utilization of Posyandu Services				Total		p value
		Not good		Good		f	%	
			%	f	%			
	Not good	0	6	3	33	100	0.003 (P<0.05)	
	Good	4	2	7	53	100		
			6.4	9				
		$\chi^2 = 8.56$ $RP = 2.29$ (95%CI: 1.35-3.88)						

From the table above it can be seen that the highest knowledge of mothers was found in good knowledge who utilized posyandu services, more than 39 out of 53 people (73.6%) compared to poor knowledge of mothers who used poor posyandu services, 20 out of 33 people (60, 6%). The results of statistical tests show that there is an influence of mother's knowledge on the utilization of Posyandu services at the Kedai Durian Medan Community Health Center ( $p=0.003$ ). The results of this study also found a prevalence ratio (RP) of 2.29; 95% CI (1.35-3.88) which means that the risk of mothers with good knowledge is higher in utilizing good posyandu services, 2.29 times greater for mothers with good knowledge than for mothers with poor knowledge.

### The Influence of Mother's Attitude on Utilization of Posyandu Services

20 out of 35 people (57.1%) utilized poor posyandu services. The results of statistical tests show that there is an influence of maternal attitudes on the use of Posyandu services at the Kedai Durian Health Center in Medan ( $p=0.011$ ). The results of this study also found a prevalence ratio (RP) of 2.08; 95% CI (1.22-3.53) which means that the risk of a good maternal attitude towards utilizing good posyandu services is 2.08 times greater for good maternal attitudes than for poor maternal attitudes.

Table 2. The Influence of Cadre Services on the Utilization of Posyandu Services

No.	Cadre Services	Utilization of Posyandu Services				Total		p value
		Not good		Good		f	%	
			%	f	%			
	Not good	26	7	10	36	100	0,000 (P<0.05)	
	Good	8	1	42	50	100		
			6.0					
		$\chi^2 = 25.37$ $RP = 4.51$ (95%CI: 2.31-8.79)						



From the table above, it can be seen that good cadre service that utilizes posyandu services is found to be higher in the use of good posyandu services 42 out of 50 people (84.0%) compared to cadre services that are not good enough for poor use of posyandu services 26 out of 36 people. (72.2%). The results of statistical tests show that there is an influence of cadre services on the utilization of Posyandu services at the Kedai Durian Medan Community Health Center ( $p=0.000$ ). The results of this study also found a prevalence ratio (RP) of 4.51; 95%CI (2.31-8.79) which means that the risk of good cadre service is higher for utilizing good posyandu services, 4.51 times greater for good cadre service than for poor cadre service.

Table 3. The Influence of Resource Availability on Utilization of Posyandu Services

No.	Resource Availability	Utilization of Posyandu Services				Total F	p value
		Not good		Good			
		l	%	l	%		
Less complete	24	57.1	18	4	42	100	0.002 ( $P<0.05$ )
Complete	10	22.7	34	7	44	100	
$X^2=9.25$		$RP=2.51$ (95%CI:1.37-4.60)					

From the table above it can be seen that the Availability of Resources for utilizing posyandu services is higher found in the use of complete posyandu services 34 out of 44 people (77.3%) compared to the Availability of Resources that are less complete for those utilizing incomplete posyandu services 24 out of 42 people (57.1%). The results of statistical tests show that there is an influence of resource availability on the utilization of Posyandu services at the Kedai Durian Medan Community Health Center ( $p=0.002$ ). The results of this study also found a prevalence ratio (RP) of 2.51; 95%CI (1.37-4.60) which means that the risk of complete resource availability is higher in utilizing good posyandu services. 2.51 times greater occurs in complete resource availability compared to incomplete resource availability.

#### MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Table 4. Table of Final Logistic Regression Test Results

Variable	B	P-Value	RP	95%CI	
				Lower	Upper
Cadre Services*	3.05	0,000	21.10	5.42	82.18
Mother's Knowledge	1.87	0.008	6.49	1.61	26.15
Resource Availability	1.03	0.091	2.82	0.84	9.38
Constanta	-3.20	0,000			

Based on table 4.11 above, it can be seen that from the results of the final stage of the regression test, the strength of influence is found in the Cadre Service variable. It can be seen that together there is an influence of Cadre Service on the Utilization of Posyandu Services at the Kedai Durian Medan Community Health Center ( $p=0.000$ ). Individually, from the results of the analysis, it was found that there was an influence of cadre services on the use of Posyandu services ( $p=0.000$ ) with a prevalence ratio (RP) of 21.10; 95%CI (5.42-82.18). This means that the risk of good Posyandu Service Utilization is 5.42 times greater for good Posyandu Service Utilization than poor Posyandu Service Utilization.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

There is an influence of mother's knowledge on the use of Posyandu Toddlers in the Working Area of Kedai Durian Medan Tahun Public Health Center, Kedai Durian Medan Health Center in 2023, There is an influence of cadre services on the utilization of Posyandu Toddlers in the Working Area of the Kedai Durian Medan Health Center in 2023. There is an influence of the Availability of Resources on the Utilization of Posyandu Toddlers in the Working Area of the Kedai Durian Medan Health Center in 2023, The most dominant variable influencing the utilization of Posyandu Toddlers in the Working Area of Kedai Durian Medan Health Center in 2023 Cadre Services to Utilization of Posyandu Services ( $p=0.000$ ) to prevalence ratio (RP) 21.10,; 95%CI (5.42-82.18)

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