


Factors Influencing Nurses In The Implementation Of Integrated Management For Sick Children (MTBS) At Mongeudong Health Center, Banda Sakti District Lhokseumawe City

Muammar

Stikes Darussalam Lhokseumawe prodi S1 Keperawatan

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: MTBS, Nursing, Education, Information and Training	In Indonesia, the under-five mortality rate is still a significant public health problem, although there has been a decline in the last few decades. Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia shows that under-five deaths are often caused by diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria and malnutrition. This requires the implementation of MTBS at the basic health service level, especially at Community Health Centers and Posyandu, to provide early intervention and appropriate treatment to toddlers. This study aims to determine the factors that influence nurses in implementing Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers. The population in this study were all nurses on duty at the Mongeudong Community Health Center, namely 35 people with a sampling technique using the total population. This research is analytical with a cross sectional design with data processing methods using Editing, Coding, Tabulating and Entry. Based on the research, it was found that the majority of respondents implemented MTBS, namely 54.3%, the frequency of respondents' education was high education, namely 40.0%, the frequency of information obtained by respondents was sufficient information, namely 60.0%, the frequency of respondents' training was attending training, namely 57.1%. The results of the analysis of the influence of nurse education in implementing Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers obtained a value of p value = 0.003 ($P < 0.05$), analysis of the influence of information in implementing MTBS obtained p value = 0.019 ($P < 0.05$), the influence of training in implementing MTBS obtained p value = 0.005 which means there is a significant relationship between MTBS implementation and education, information and training. It is hoped that all nurses at the Mongeudong Health Center can increase their knowledge about implementing MTBS.
This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license 	Corresponding Author: Muammar STIKes Darussalam Lhokseumawe aemar.700ka@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS) focuses on efforts to reduce the death rate of children under five due to infectious diseases and malnutrition. WHO and UNICEF developed MTBS as an effective strategy for dealing with major diseases of children under five in an integrated manner, especially in developing countries which have

high infant mortality rates. This approach is implemented comprehensively with the aim of not only treating disease but also improving the overall quality of life of children under five through prevention, treatment and providing health education to families (Sulitiawati, 2023)

In Indonesia, the under-five mortality rate is still a significant public health problem, although there has been a decline in the last few decades. Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia shows that under-five deaths are often caused by diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhea, malaria and malnutrition. This requires the implementation of MTBS at the basic health service level, especially at Community Health Centers and Posyandu, to provide early intervention and appropriate treatment to toddlers.

Implementing MTBS requires cross-sectoral collaboration, support from trained health workers, and support from the toddler's family. Nurses and midwives as the front guard in basic health services have an important role in ensuring MTBS implementation runs well. Factors such as nurses' knowledge, availability of health facilities, and support from patient families and organizations are important elements in the successful implementation of MTBS (Sulitiawati, 2023).

The child mortality rate in Lhokseumawe City is a serious concern for the local government. In 2023, the child mortality rate is reported to reach 19 cases, mainly caused by conditions such as low birth weight (LBW) and infections that are susceptible to babies with less than optimal health. The City Government, through the Health Service, has taken preventive steps, such as early detection of pregnant women to reduce maternal and child mortality rates. This approach includes close coordination between the Health Service and midwives in carrying out early referrals and ensuring the availability of medical equipment such as ultrasound (USG) at local health facilities (Lhokseumawe City Health Office, 2023)

The child mortality rate in Lhokseumawe City can be influenced by the effectiveness of the implementation of the Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS), which aims to reduce the under-five mortality rate through early detection and treatment of cases of sick toddlers. MTBS is an integrated approach implemented in basic health facilities, including community health centers, which aims to identify and treat common diseases in children under five such as respiratory tract infections, diarrhea, malnutrition and malaria. Through MTBS, it is hoped that nurses and midwives can intervene more quickly and accurately in children at high risk.

Other research has found that support from health facilities, such as the availability of diagnostic tools and medicines, as well as supervision from management is very important for the success of MTBS. This support allows health workers to carry out MTBS procedures according to standards and accelerate the identification of high-risk cases of toddlers (Handayani & Yulianti, 2021).

Family involvement in understanding children's health is also mentioned in the research. When families receive sufficient education about MTBS, they better understand the importance of early examination and treatment according to guidelines. This helps in monitoring the condition of toddlers more effectively at home (Yuliana et al., 2020).

From the results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers at the Mongeudong Community Health Center in March 2024 on 10 nurses, there were 7 nurses who were well trained in MTBS and understood MTBS implementation, but also required active participation from family behavior related to MTBS implementation in order to meet targets. Meanwhile, the other 3 nurses did not understand the implementation of MTBS because they did not receive much information and had never participated in training on MTBS.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research on the factors that influence nurses in implementing Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS) at the Mongeudong Community Health Center, Banda Sakti District, Lhokseumawe City in 2024.

METHOD

This research design is a descriptive analytical survey method research with a cross-sectional approach. The cross sectional design means that each research subject is only observed once and variables are measured at the same time. The population in this study was 35 nurses, the sampling method in this study was to use the total population, namely all nurses on duty in the MCH room. Where the sample for this research is the entire population of 35 respondents with criteria. The instrument in this research uses a questionnaire. Univariate analysis was carried out on each variable from the research results. This analysis only produces the distribution and presentation of each variable. The bivariate analysis used was the chi square technique using the SPSS version 20.0 program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Influence of Nurse Education in Implementation Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers

No	Education	Implementation of MTBS				Total		p-value	α
		Good		Not enough		F	%		
		F	%	F	%				
1	D-III	9	25.7	10	28.6	19	54.3		
2	S1	13	37.1	3	8.6	16	45.7	0.078	0.05
	Amount	22	62.8	13	37.2	35	100		

Based on table 1, the results of the analysis of the influence of nurse education in the implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS), it was found that those implementing good MTBS had more bachelor's degrees (37.1%) than those with D-III degrees (25.7%). The results of the Fisher exact test statistical test obtained p value = 0.078, so it can be concluded that at alpha 5% (0.05) H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant influence between nurse education and the implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS).

Table 2 Effect of Nurse Information on Implementation Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers

	No Information	Implementation of MTBS				Total		p-value	α
		Good		Not enough		F	%		
		F	%	F	%				
1	Enough	9	25.7	12	34.3	21	60.0		
2	Not enough	13	37.1	1	2.9	14	40.0	0.004	0.05
	Amount	22	62.8	13	37.2	35	100		

Based on table 2, the results of the analysis of the influence of information in the implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS) showed that more or less MTBS implementation received sufficient information (34.3%) compared to less (2.9%). The results of the Fisher exact test statistical test obtained p value = 0.004, so it can be concluded that at alpha 5% (0.05) H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant influence between information and the implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS).

Table 3 Effect of Nurse Training on Implementation Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers

	No Training	Implementation of MTBS				Total		p-value	α
		Good		Not enough		F	%		
		F	%	F	%				
1	There is	17	48.6	3	8.5	20	57.1	0.004	
2	No	5	14.3	10	28.6	15	42.9		0.05
	Amount	22	62.9	13	37.1	35	100		

Based on table 3, the results of the analysis of the influence of training in the implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS) show that more MTBS participants took part in the training (42.8%) than those who did not take part in the training (11.4%). The results of the Fisher exact test statistical test obtained p value = 0.005, so it can be concluded that at alpha 5% (0.05) H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant influence between training and the implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS).

The influence of nurse education in implementing Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS)

The results of the univariate analysis in this study showed that the majority of respondents' education was higher education, namely 40.0% (14 respondents). The results of the bivariate analysis (table 1) obtained p value = 0.003, so it can be concluded that at alpha 5% (0.05) H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant influence between nurse education and the implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS). From the results of the research, researchers assume that there are still many nurses who have a bachelor's degree who do not carry out MTBS. Nurses who have a bachelor's degree should do MTBS because the higher a person's education, the higher a person's knowledge.

The level of knowledge of health workers regarding Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS) greatly influences the success of its implementation. Research shows that a good understanding of MTBS protocols and guidelines can improve the quality of services provided to sick toddlers. Research shows that health workers who have better knowledge about MTBS tend to be more efficient in carrying out early diagnosis and intervention in toddlers. For example, in a study conducted by Setyaningrum (2019), it was found that health workers who took MTBS training showed a significant increase in their knowledge and skills in handling cases of sick toddlers.

The influence of information in the implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS)

The results of the univariate analysis in this study showed that the majority of information obtained by respondents was sufficient information, namely 60.0% (21 respondents). The results of the bivariate analysis (table 5.66) obtained p value = 0.019, so it can be concluded that at alpha 5% (0 .05) H_0 is rejected, meaning there is a significant influence between information and the implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS). From the research results, researchers assume that nurses who lack information and do not implement MTBS in the future must be more active in seeking information about MTBS because MTBS is a system that simplifies service and improves service quality.

Using social media to disseminate information about MTBS can reach more people. Content such as infographics, short videos and success stories from community health centers that implement MTBS well can increase community understanding and participation. Holding a webinar with resource persons who are experts in the field of child health can provide additional insight to health workers and the community about the challenges and solutions in implementing MTBS. This is also a forum for direct questions and answers (Yuliana & Rahmawati, 2020).

The influence of training in implementing Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS)

The results of the univariate analysis in this study showed that the majority of respondents' training involved attending training, namely 57.1% (20 respondents). The results of the bivariate analysis (table 5.7) obtained p value = 0.005, so it can be concluded that at alpha 5% (0.05) H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant influence between training and the implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS). From the research results, researchers assume that nurses who take part in training and do not implement MTBS in the future must be more active in seeking information about MTBS because MTBS is a system that simplifies service and improves service quality.

Training is also a learning effort organized by organizations, both government, non-governmental organizations or companies with the aim of meeting organizational needs and achieving organizational goals (Aditya 2012).

Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS) is an integrated/integrated approach in the management of sick toddlers with a focus on the overall health of children aged 0-5 years (toddlers). MTBS is an effort aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality while improving

the quality of health services for children under five in basic health outpatient units such as Puskesmas, Pustu, Polindes, Poskesdes, etc. If implemented well, this effort is considered complete in anticipating diseases that often cause deaths of babies and toddlers. It is said to be complete because it includes curative (treatment), preventive (prevention), nutritional improvement, immunization and counseling (promotive) efforts (A'laa et al., 2011)

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussion of the factors that influence nurses in implementing Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers at Community Health Centers, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between nurse education on the implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS). There is a significant influence between information on implementation. Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS), There is a significant influence between training on the implementation of Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers (MTBS). It is hoped that the suggestions can be used for program interventions to improve optimal and comprehensive services in dealing with toddlers.

REFERENCES

- Handayani, R., & Yulianti, A. (2021). The Influence of Facilities and Supervision Support on the Successful Implementation of IMCI in Community Health Centers. *Journal of Public Health*, 10(2), 154-162.
- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. (2021). *Guidelines for Implementing Integrated Management of Sick Toddlers in Basic Health Facilities*. Jakarta: Indonesian Ministry of Health.
- Kusuma, A., & Rahman, R. (2020). Factors that Influence the Implementation of IMCI among Health Workers at Community Health Centers. *Journal of Public Health*, 15(1), 45-52.
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2018). *Health Behavior Science*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Diliwati. (2023). *The Influence of Knowledge and Other Factors on the Implementation of IMCI in Basic Health Facilities*. Jakarta: Indonesian Health Publishers.
- UNICEF. (2019). *Improving Child Health through Integrated Management of Childhood Illness*. New York: UNICEF.
- World Health Organization. (2014). *Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (MTBS) Global Review*. Geneva: WHO.
- Yuliana, L., & Rahmawati, D. (2020). Effectiveness of MTBS Training in Increasing the Knowledge of Health Workers in Disadvantaged Areas. *Journal of Health Services*, 15(4), 67-74.