

The Influence Of Health Counseling About Danger Signs For Infants Aged 0-12 Months On The Activeness Of Mothers Going To Posyandu At Posyandu Balla Satanetean, Balla District, Mamasa Regency

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Abstract.

Background Based on the World Health Organization (World Health Organization) IMR in an outline which is the Infant Mortality Rate of 19 per 1000 KH. This value is still quite far from the target of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) which set in 2030 the IMR of 12 per 1000 live births (World Health Organization, 2016). The results of the 2017 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) provide encouraging information related to the infant and child mortality rates. priohutomo at the launching event and colloquium on the results of the 2017 SDKI in Jakarta, Tuesday (9 or 10 or 2018). Objective: To determine the effect of health education about danger signs for babies aged 0-12 months on the activity of posyandu mothers at Posyandu Balla Satanetean, Balla District, Mamasa district. Research results: From the results of the research and conducting counseling and distributing questionnaires to 37 respondents so that more mothers did not take part in counseling immediately after giving birth because it was caused by the mother's lack of insight regarding the characteristics of threats to babies so that it caused failure to attend counseling. failed counseling will affect the health of babies in mothers who have babies because it is known that the more active the mother is in participating in counseling and being active in the posyandu will improve the health of the baby both. Conclusions and suggestions: Education also affects mothers who are less active at posyandu, mothers who have high educational status will be more active in participating in health education for their babies and more active at posyandu.

Keyword: Health Counseling, Posyandu and WHO.

I. INTRODUCTION

Based on the World Health Organization (WHO) IMR in an outline which is the Infant Mortality Rate of 19 per 1000 KH. This value is still quite far from the target of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) which set in 2030 the IMR of 12 per 1000 live births (World Health Organization, 2016). The results of the 2017 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) provide encouraging information related to the infant and child mortality rates. priohutomo at the launching event and colloquium on the results of the 2017 SDKI in Jakarta, Tuesday (9 or 10 or 2018). Factors causing infant mortality in Indonesia originate from the results of the Lower Health Study (Rikesdas) which proves that, the most common cause of death in the 0-6 domini group is due to respiratory problems or abnormalities (35.9%), prematurity (32.4%) and sepsis (12%). On the other hand, maternal factors that contribute to stillbirth and infant mortality at the age of 0-6 days are maternal high blood pressure (23.6%), pregnancy and birth complications (17.5%), premature rupture of membranes and antepartum epistaxis each (12.5%).

The main causes of infant death in the 7-28 day group were sepsis (20.5%), congenital malformations (18.1%) and pneumonia (15.4%). And the main causes of infant death in the 29 day-11 month group were diarrhea (31.4%), pneumonia (23.8) and meningitis or encephalitis (9.3%), while the range of KN1: 77.31% (Ministry of Health, 2015). Next, to lower IMR, the government also strives for every birth to be assisted by experienced health professionals such as obstetricians and obstetricians (SpOG), regular doctors and nurses, all efforts are made so that the service process is carried out in health service facilities (Ministry of Health RI, 2015). Various efforts have been made to reduce the number of neonatal deaths, including through the placement of nurses in hamlets, strategies for making pregnancy safer, contraceptive programs, empowering families and communities by using the Mother and Child Health Novel (KIA Book) (Ministry of Health, 2015).

The efforts made by the authorities to reduce the IMR are one of a kind :

1. Improve Neonatal health services at least 3 times (KN1, KN2 and KN3) according to standards.
2. Follow-up of neonatal with abnormalities or complications or emergencies according to health standards where services are accompanied by other services such as structured management of young infants

(MTBM), Management of Newborn Asphyxia, Management of Low Birth Weight Babies (Ministry of Health, 2015).Based on data collected the number of babies aged 0-12 months at the Balla Satanetean Posyandu, Balla District, Mamasa district from 2017 to 2021 shows the number of babies is 152 people, in 2017 there are 16 active mothers in Posyandu and inactive mothers 26 people in posyandu, in 2018 there were 6 active mothers in posyandu and 28 people who were not active in posyandu, in 2019 there were 8 active mothers in posyandu and 15 mothers who were not active in posyandu, in 2020 active mothers 6 people in posyandu and 16 people who are not active in posyandu, in 2021 18 people who are active in posyandu and 19 people who are not active in posyandu.From this data it shows that the shortage of mothers at the Posyandu has resulted in increased danger signs in infants and an increase in the Infant Mortality Rate at the Tabang Posyandu.

II. METHODS

The type of research used in this research is to use an analytic survey, namely research that seeks to explore how and why health events occur, with a cross-sectional study approach.The variables used in this study are free elastic and limited elastic. This research examines 2 elastic variables, namely the free (independent) elasticity, namely the management of health education about infant danger signs, while the dependent variable is the time the mother is active at the posyandu. The sample size in this study was infants in the Balla Satanetean posyandu area, Balla District, Mamasa district, namely 37 people who attended counseling.

Data collection

1. After obtaining the prospective respondents according to the criteria that have been set, the researchers carry out informed consent to the prospective respondents. If potential respondents want to do counseling about the age characteristics of babies and become respondents, they can read the consent form and then sign it.
2. After the respondent initialed the consent form, the respondent was then given a description of the characteristics of the threat to the baby and the method of filling out the questionnaire and the respondent was recommended to ask questions if there were questions that were not clear enough.
3. The duration of completing the questionnaire was approximately 15 minutes for each respondent to submit, while the method of collecting information was carried out in September-October 2022
4. Respondents are expected to respond to all questions in the questionnaire
5. The completed questionnaires were then processed and analyzed by the researchers
6. After getting respondents and having attended counseling mothers understand the danger signs of babies, they are ready to actively go to the posyandu for the health of their babies.

Bivariate analysis to determine the relationship (correlation) of the independent variables with the dependent variable. To see the relationship between husband's support and midwife's counseling for postpartum women with prevention of perineal infection, to statistical analysis information with a simple relationship experiment using the Chi-Square method.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Univariate analysis

Frequency distribution Based on mother's education
at Posyandu Balla Satanetean, Balla District, Mamasa District

Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
SD	11	29,4
SMP	6	17,6
SMA	14	35,3
PT	6	17,6
TOTAL	37	

The number of respondents in the table above is the number of mothers who have babies aged 0-12 months, totaling 37 people with educational status of 11 people in elementary school (29.4%), 6 people in junior high school (17.6%), 14 people in high school (35.3%), PT 6 people (17.6%)

Frequency distribution Based on the age of the mother
in the Balla Satanetean posyandu, Balla District, Mamasa district

Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
20-28 Year	18	52,9
30-36 Year	16	41,2
40-41 Year	3	5,9
Total	37	

The number of the table above is the number of mother respondents who have babies 0-12 months totaling 37 people with an age division of 20-28 years 18 people (52.9%), 30-36 years 16 people (41.2%), 40-41 Year 3 people (5.9%)

Frequency distribution Based on the age of the mother
in the Balla Satanetean posyandu, Balla District, Mamasa district

Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
IRT	32	76,5
PNS	5	23,5
Total	37	

The number of the table above is the number of respondents mothers having babies 0-12 months totaling 37 people with IRT jobs 32 people (76.5%), civil servants 5 people (23.5%)

b. Bivariate analysis

Bivariate analysis is used to look at the ties (relationships) between free elastic and limited elastic with a simple correlation experiment using the chi-square method.

Table 4.2. Frequency distribution follows warning of danger signs to infants aged 0-12 months for mothers at Posyandu Balla Satanetean, Balla District, Mamasa District

No	Husband Support	Prevention of perineal infection				Amount		<i>p-value</i>
		Kurang		Baik		f	%	
		F	%	f	%			
1	Less Active	3	10	4	13,3	7	23,3	0,001
2	Active	0	0,0	23	76,7	23	76,7	
Total		3	10	27	90	30	100	

Description: chi square test

Frequency distribution follows warning of danger signs to infants aged 0-12 months for mothers at Posyandu Balla Satanetean, Balla District, Mamasa District

No	Midwife Counseling	Prevention of perineal infection				Amount		<i>p-value</i>
		Not enough		Good		F	%	
		F	%	F	%			
1	Kurang	2	6,9	0	0,0	2	6,7	0,000
2	Baik	1	3,6	27	90,0	28	93,3	
Total		3	10	27	90	30	100	

Frequency distribution of participating in counseling on danger signs in infants aged 0-12 months for mothers at Posyandu Balla Satanetean, Balla District, Mamasa District

Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
ACTIVE	18	23,5
NOT ACTIVE	19	76,5
Total	37	

The number of the table above is the number of respondents whose mothers have babies aged 0-12 months, totaling 37 people who are active in counseling, 18 people (23.5%), 19 people who are not active (76.5%).

Discussion

The discussion in this study is the relationship between health education about danger signs in infants aged 0-12 months on the activity of Posyandu mothers at Balla Satanetean Posyandu, Kec. Balla, Mamasa district.

Univariate Analysis Results

a. Frequency distribution based on mother's education at Posyandu Posyandu Balla Satanetean, Kec. Balla, Mamasa district. Education is very influential on the process of implementing health education about danger

signs for mothers having babies 0-12 months, mothers who have educational status will understand the importance of the counseling process immediately after the baby is born, because with counseling immediately after the baby is born can help protect the baby.

b. Frequency distribution Based on the age of the mother in Posyandu Tabang, Mamasa Regency. The age group is grouped into 2 parts, namely the perfect age group and the imperfect age group. the perfect age group are respondents who are 20-35 years old and the imperfect age group are respondents who are < 20 years old and > 35 years old. Age < 20 years and > 30 years is the gestational age of the big risk that affects the condition of the baby

c. Frequency distribution based on mother's occupation at posyandu Posyandu Balla Satanetean, Kec. Balla, Mamasa district. Based on the number of respondents in the Tabang Posyandu, Mamasa district, mothers with primary school education status were 76.5% more

This is also supported by the results of the chi-square analysis which obtained a p-value of 0.000. This implies that the p-value is smaller than the α number of 0.05 (p-value < α), as a result H₀ is rejected, which means that there is an important link between midwife counseling for postpartum women and prevention of perineal infection at Posyandu Balla Satanetean, Balla District, Mamasa district.

Bivariate analysis results

Frequency distribution of carrying out outreach for mothers at Posyandu Tabang, Mamasa Regency. From the results of the research on the relationship between health education about danger signs in infants aged 0-12 months to the activity of Posyandu mothers, it was found that the number of respondents was 37 people who attended counseling as many as 18 people (23.5%) and who did not take part in counseling as many as 19 people namely (17.65%) This is also supported by the results of the chi-square analysis which obtained a p-value of 0.001. This implies that the p-value is smaller than the α number of 0.05 (p-value < α), as a result H₀ is rejected, which means that there is an important link between husband's support for postpartum mothers and prevention of perineal infection at Tabang Posyandu in 2021. From the results of the research and conducting counseling and distributing questionnaires to 37 respondents so that more mothers did not attend counseling immediately after giving birth because it was caused by the mother's lack of insight regarding the characteristics of threats to babies so that it caused failure to attend counseling. Counseling that fails will affect the health of babies in mothers who have babies because it is known that the more active the mother is in participating in counseling and active in the posyandu will improve the health of the baby both.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and reviews so that the following conclusions can be reached:

1. Education also affects mothers who are less active at posyandu, mothers who have a high educational status will be more active in participating in health education for their babies and are more active at posyandu
2. The process of carrying out counseling on infant danger signs greatly influences the activity of Posyandu mothers

B. Suggestion

1. For health workers

Health officials must better understand that counseling is very important for the community to improve health, especially for infants and the activity of mothers can be increased.

2. Health workers must increase mother's knowledge about the characteristics of threats to babies and the importance of exploring information from health authorities for the safety of mothers and their babies.

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