

Factors Associated with Behavior of Mothers of Toddlers in Rorotan Sub-district Integrated Health Care, North Jakarta in 2015

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Malnutrition among toddlers in Jakarta remains a big problem. In 2014, 19 children aged 6-59 months at integrated health care Below The Red Line and one toddler with malnutrition in Rorotan Sub-district, North Jakarta. This study aimed to analyze factors associated with mothers' behavior to bring their children to integrated health care. The study design was cross-sectional using 98 samples of mothers of children aged 6-59 months as selected by randomly proportional sampling to size of integrated health care. Mother's behavior was measured by using frequency visit in the last six months. The behavior was considered good if all visits in the last six months were ≥ 3 visits. Results showed that visit frequency of mother's child was good 77.7% in the last six months, 56.3% good knowledge, 60.2% good attitude, 51.5% distance near the integrated health care, 76.6% good health education by cadres, 65.0% good family support, 58.3% good peer support, 71.8% good support from community figures, 81.6% good cadre support. There is no significant association between mother's behavior in visiting to integrated health care and variables knowledge, attitude, distance, health education by cadres and supports from family, peers, community figures and cadres with all p value ≥ 0.05 .

Keywords : *Children; integrated health care; weight*

INTRODUCTION

Growth and development of children can be controlled from an early age, it is important to know growth faltering (Syafrudin et al, 2009). Growth in children's can be monitored by weighing children every month (MoH RI, 2013). The frequency Children's of infants nourished entrance to the prone position continues to rise, following the increase of age, 21.3% children's in the category of infants is vulnerable and there is a 10% to a low children's status underweight. Thus, important for improvement preventive nutrition (Basuri, 2011). Malnutrition Among children of under-five year of age in Jakarta is still a big problem. Based on the results Basic Health Research Jakarta in 2013 it is known that the proportion of infant nutritional status BB / U North Jakarta 3.5%, Malnutrition status under-five is the second highest after West Jakarta 4.3% (MoH RI, 2013). According to the Ministry of Health in 2015 there is a relationship between infants who weighed by Malnutrition status and less.

Children's who weighed irregular had 1,5 times the risk of stunted than those who weighed regularly (Ramadini et al, 2013). Weighing a Children's can be done in Posyandu every month. Posyandu is one of Effort Community Based Health (ECBH) managed and organized from, by, to, together with the community in the implementation of health development that has the aim of accelerating the reduction of maternal mortality ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Mortality Children's (CMR) (MoH RI, 2013). North Jakarta has six districts, one of which is Cilincingsubdistrict. Cilincing district health centers oversee 10 villages. Rorotan village weighing child lowest coverage of others village as much as 64.07% with the highest coverage village Semper west of I as much as 98.23%. Also found were also 19 children age 6-59 month of IHC Integrated Health Post (IHP) and one Rorotan Village malnutrition of children in North Jakarta (PHC Cilincing, 2014). Behavior is the activity or activities concerned organisms in order to facilitate the desires, wishes, needs and desires, and so on (Natoatmodjo, 2014). The mother is part of a family who plays the role of the pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding and parenting give a major influence on the growth and development of infants (Rahmadini et al, 2013). This study aims to analyze the factors associated with mothers practice to weight their children to Posyandu

METHOD

The study design was cross-sectional, the population this study there was all mother live in Rorotan Sub-district, North Jakarta have children ages 6-59 months. The sample was 98 mother children's, with formulated different proportion test. This study was conducted sampling frame with Proportional Randomly selected method.

RESULTS

Results showed that visit frequency of mother's child was good 77.7% in the last six months, 56.3% good knowledge, 60.2% good attitude, 51.5% distance near the integrated health care, 76.6% good health education by cadres, 65.0% good family support, 58.3% good peer support, 71.8% good support from community figures, 81.6% good cadre support **tabel1**. There is no significant association between mother's behavior in visiting to integrated health care and variables knowledge, attitude, distance, health education by cadres and supports from family, peers, community figures and cadres with all p value ≥ 0.05 **tabel2**.

Tabel 1. Distribution frequency behavior mother's, knowledge mother's, attitude mother's, distances to integrated health care, health education by cadres, family support, peers support, support from community figure and cadres support to visited integrated health care in Sub-district, North Jakarta 2015.

Variables	Frequency (n)		Total	Percent (%)		Total
	Bad	Good		Bad	Good	
behavior mother's	23	80	103	22,3	77,7	100
knowledge mother's child	45	58	103	43,7	56,3	100
attitudes mother's child	41	62	103	39,8	60,2	100
health education by cadres	24	79	103	23,3	76,6	100
family support	36	67	103	35,0	65,0	100
peers support	43	60	103	41,7	58,3	100
support from community figures	29	74	103	28,2	71,8	100
cadres support	19	84	103	18,4	81,6	100

Variables	Frequency (n)		Total	Percent (%)		Total
	Far	Near		Far	Near	
distances to integrated health care	50	53	103	48,5	51,5	100

Tabel 2. Associated between behavior mother's to visited integrated health care with knowledge mother's, attitude mother's, distances to integrated health care, health education by cadres, family support, peers support, support from community figure and cadres support to visited integrated health care in Sub-district, North Jakarta 2015.

	Total		Behavior Mother's to Visit Posyandu				Pvalue
	N	%	Bad		Good		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
knowledge							
mother's child							
Bad	45	100	8	17,8	37	82,2	0,460
Good	58	100	15	25,9	43	74,1	
Total	103	100	23	22,3	80	77,7	
attitudes							
mother's child							
Bad	41	100	10	24,4	31	75,6	0,868
Good	62	100	13	21,0	49	79,0	
Total	103	100	23	22,3	80	77,7	
distances to							
integrated							
health care							
Far	50	100	14	28,0	36	72,0	0,269
Near	53	100	9	17,0	44	83,0	
Total	103	100	23	22,3	80	77,7	
health							
education by							
cadres							
Bad	24	100	6	25,0	18	75,0	0,937
Good	79	100	17	21,5	62	78,5	
Total	103	100	23	22,3	80	77,7	
family support							
Bad	36	100	10	27,8	26	72,2	0,468
Good	67	100	13	19,4	54	80,6	
Total	103	100	23	22,3	80	77,7	
peers support							
Bad	43	100	14	32,6	29	67,4	0,061
Good	60	100	9	15,0	51	85,0	
Total	103	100	23	22,3	80	77,7	
support from							
community							

figures							
Bad	29	100	7	24,1	22	75,9	0,990
Good	74	100	16	21,6	58	78,4	
Total	103	100	23	22,3	80	77,7	
cadres support							
Bad	19	100	6	31,6	13	68,4	0,443
Good	84	100	17	20,2	67	79,8	
Total	103	100	23	22,3	80	77,7	

DISCUSSION

In this study showed that the behavior of mothers to weigh their children to Integrated Health Care (IHC) in Rorotan Sub-district, North Jakarta good 77.7% and bad 22.3%. The most of mothers were a good attitude to taking his son to the IHC, but has not yet to reach the set indicators by government there is 85% (MoH RI, 2014). Definition of behavior can be seen from two angles, there is angles of biology and psychology. In the biology definition of behavior is an activity or activities organisms (living being) is concerned. Psychology terms by Skinner (1938) in (Maulana 2009), the behavior is a response or a person's reaction to the stimulus (stimuli from the outside). The behavior of mothers in this study there is seen from the frequency of attendance mothers to weigh their children to IHC the last 6 months of the study, it was conducted starting in March until September 2015 with a stimulus in this behavior is their program IHC activities. In this study there was not significant association between behavior mother's to visit IHC with all independent variables with $P_{\text{value}} \geq 0,05$. In the variable of knowledge mothers children to visit IHC the results was consistent with research that has been done by Suryaningsih in 2012 that there was not correlation between knowledge of mothers with behavioral visit mother's to the IHC. There were also research conducted by Hendriani in 2010 that there was not correlation between knowledge of mothers with children's frequency of visits to the IHC. Variable attitude of the mothers, these results was also consistent with the results research of conducted by Yunidar in 2012 that there was not association between the attitude of mothers with a visit to the IHC. Distance to IHC, based on the results of a previous study conducted by Nofianti in 2012 was not the relationship between the distance IHC with IHC utilization behavior by mothers. In addition there was also research that is consistent no significant correlation between the distance IHC with behavioral mother's to IHC (Suryaningsih, 2012). Education from health providers, the results was in line with previous studies that there was no relationship between immunization services provided by health personnel from health centers to conduct a visit to the IHC (Huraida, 2012). Support Family, these results were consistent with research conducted by Suryaningsih in 2012 that there was not correlation between support families with maternal behavior visit to IHC, and also in line with research conducted by Hairunida in 2012 in which the research results be said that there was

not associated between support family with a visit to the IHC mother children's. peers support, these results contraly with previous research there was has significantly between peers support with frequency visit monther's to Posyandu (Rohman dkk, 2013). However, if we see this result evident there was not significantly by statistic analysis and if we see substansi result mothers have a bad support peers with the bad behavior 32.6% and mothers have a good support peers with 15.0% of bad behavior, there was much different 17.6%. It explains in substance there is a associated, but not proven statistically. Support from comunity figure, the result was in line with research conducted by Hairunida in 2012 that there was not significant associated between the support of community figure to conduct a visit mothers with infants to Posyandu. In addition there was also research conducted by Nofianti the year 2012 there was not associated between the support of community figure with Posyandu utilization behavior by mothers. Cadres support, the results were consistent with previous studies conducted in Jombang, there was not associated between cadres support with behavior of mothers to visit Posyandu (Purnamasari et al, 2011).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is based on research that has been done on Rorotan Sub-district, North Jakarta community about the behavior of mothers to weigh their children to IHC showed that the eight variables not associated with maternal behavior in their children to IHC weigh. These variables are knowledge, attitude, distance, health education by cadres and supports from family, peers, community figures and cadres. There are several factors that may be why the variable is not related to the behavior of factors weigh into IHC first is characteristic of societies that differ from one society to another so it certainly can affect the outcome of the study. The second factor that might influence the results of the study are the characteristics of the different areas that affect the character of the individual. The third factor is demographics such as education, age, gender, social status of different making it possible to influence the outcome of the study. It can indicate that there are other variables that have not studied a possible link with the mother's behavior in weighing Reviews their children to IHC as motivation to weigh his mother to IHC.

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