

The Knowledge and Attitude Survey of Posyandu Cadres About the Health of Pregnant Mothers, Infants and Toddlers In Jatinangor Health Center, Jatinagor District, Sumedang Regency

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Abstract—Background: *Posyandu (Pos Pelayanan Terpadu)* is one form of Community-based Health Efforts which performed by, from, and with the community to provide convenience for the community and to obtain health services for mothers, infants and toddlers. There are still many problems that occur because of the lack of active motivation, knowledge, attitudes and skills from cadres of *Posyandu*.

Method: This research was conducted by using descriptive method. The method is used to know the description of the knowledge and attitudes of cadres towards the health of pregnant mother, infants and toddlers. The approach used in the research was cross sectional.

Research results: Most of cadres have good knowledge about the health of pregnant women as many as 61.4%, while the health of infants and toddlers are in the average as many as 49.4% and most of the cadres have a positive attitude as many as 51.8%.

Conclusion: The knowledge of cadres about the health of pregnant mother, infants and toddlers in general is already sufficient.

Keywords: *Posyandu* cadres, Health of pregnant mother, infants and toddlers, Attitudes, Knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Posyandu (Pos Pelayanan Terpadu) is one form of Community-based Health Efforts which performed by, from, and with the community, to provide convenience for the community to obtain health services for mothers, infants and toddlers.¹

The efforts to improve the role and function of *Posyandu* are not only merely the responsibility of the government, but also all components in the community, including cadres. The role of cadres in organizing *Posyandu* is very huge because besides providing health information to the community, it is also a driving force for the community to come to *Posyandu*. To ensure the success of *Posyandu* development program,

Puskesmas officers and other stakeholders are obliged to increase understanding and the facility of *Posyandu's* growth and development. Through the refresher of cadres, it is expected that the role of cadres in *Posyandu* activities can be increased, so that the community members can help themselves and their families in the health sector and attend all *Posyandu* activities regularly.¹⁻³

Posyandu cadres are community members who are willing, able and have the time to perform *Posyandu* activities voluntarily. Cadres are the spearhead of all activities performed at *Posyandu*. The presence of cadres becomes important and strategic, when the services provided receive sympathy from community which ultimately will have positive implications for

the care and community participation. The efforts to improve the function and performance of *Posyandu* are becoming a concern of all parties, so the success of *Posyandu* becomes a responsibility of mutual responsibility. In line with the time, problems arise that can hamper the implementation of *Posyandu* including the low in number of *Posyandu* cadres, the lack of cadres motivation, the high number of drop out cadres, and the lack of knowledge, attitudes and skills of *Posyandu* cadres.⁴

There are two factors that influence a person's knowledge and attitudes, namely internal and external factors. The internal factors are education, work, age and interest, while the external factors are experience, culture and information. Knowledge will shape attitudes and attitude is not an action yet but a predisposition for an action.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The research was conducted by using descriptive method to describe the knowledge and attitudes of *Posyandu* cadres on the health of pregnant mother, infants and toddlers. The approach used was cross sectional in which the data of the two variables were collected at the same time.⁵

The data taken in the research used primary data. The method used for data collection was questionnaire given to respondents. Univariate analysis was used for the data analysis to describe the knowledge and attitudes of *Posyandu* cadres on the health of pregnant mother, infants and toddlers.^{6,7}

The samples used in the research were Proportionate Stratified random sampling and simple random sampling. These techniques were done by determining the number of samples in each group, then the researchers got the number of samples randomly and called it as simple random sampling. The number of the samples was 83 cadres.^{5,8}

The research was conducted in seven villages in the work area of *Puskesmas Jatinangor* at Jatinangor sub-district. This research was conducted from May - August 2018.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristic Subject

Adulthood is a period of commitment that is starting to get responsibility and is easier to socialize compared to adolescents. This is in line with the results of this research. It shows that the highest age is 41-50 years which is equal to 67.5%. It is expected that adults can become *Posyandu* cadres who socialize and responsible to the community as a trigger of *Posyandu* and convey information about health to the community. The age of a person will affect the performance because the older age of a person, the more responsible and more orderly he or she will be.

The results show that there is a variation in education level, and the highest is high school category which is equal to 50.6%. The level of education relates to the ability in receiving health information both from the mass media and directly from health workers, so they can play an active role in health promotion activities such as the activity in *Posyandu*.

Most of the respondents are housewives as many as 91.6% and the length cadre around 0-5 year is 38.5%. The work and length of being a cadre are obstacles in the activity of cadres. The more mothers' activities at home, it is expected to cadres will be active because they spend a lot of time at *Posyandu* in their area and the skills in carrying out tasks can be used as parameters of one's work. This can be seen from someone works, as well as *Posyandu*

cadres. The longer a person becomes a *Posyandu* cadre, the higher the skills in carrying out tasks of *Posyandu* activities will be, so that the participation of cadres in *Posyandu* activities will be better. ^{4,9,10}

CONCLUSION

The knowledge of *posyandu* cadres on the health of pregnant mother is good and the knowledge cadres on the health of infants and toddlers are already sufficient and most of cadres have a positive attitude (+).

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