Abstract—The purpose of this study was to find out the knowledge level of posyandu cadres on the detection of speech disorders in toddlers and the relationship between the knowledge and their motivation to redisseminate it through a poster of speech disorders detection in toddlers (DeGaBBi). The research method was cross sectional design involving cadres from Rusunawa Health Center in Bandung, Indonesia. The statistical analysis using Pearson Product Moment was performed. The results showed that the average value of knowledge increased by 32.40%. Meanwhile, the motivation was shown by 88.7% cadres through their maximum scores of the questionnaires. Regression analysis between the knowledge and motivation explained that the improvement of knowledge had a positive impact, although the correlation category was very weak (r=0.052). Knowing that the motivation of the cadres to redisseminate the poster was good and only had a weak correlation with their level of knowledge, then further activities are to evaluate the content and display of the poster and to write a dissemination module to make the following dissemination more effective and the poster very understandable. Finally, the revised poster can increase the knowledge of the cadres comprehensively. Therefore, cadres are able to perform the early detection optimally.

Keywords—Speech Disorder, Children, Posyandu

I. INTRODUCTION

Speech and language disorders often occur in children. In the USA, speech and language disorders have a prevalence of 5%-12% (median 6%) in children aged 2 to 5 years. (1) Speech and language disorders in preschool children that are not handled appropriately will have serious and lasting effects even into adulthood. School-age children who have a history of speech and language disorders at their preschool ages are at higher risk of learning disabilities in language-based subjects especially reading and writing disabilities. (2) Furthermore, adults who have a history of speech and language disorders at their preschool ages have lower work skills and are at risk of being laid off from work. (3)

Intervention in speech and language disorders will be optimal if it is carried out in the golden period of a child development, before the age of 5 years, at which brain and nervous system are still growing. (4) Accordingly, early detection efforts involving all relevant parties especially parents of children under five years are needed. However, this research is focused mainly to children under three years so that the intervention can be applied during their golden age.

Efforts to detect early speech and language disorders in children can be conducted through posyandu program which is one of the most basic centers in implementing education and public health monitoring as a form of the frontline community participation. Activities performed at posyandu are based on the role of posyandu cadres in monitoring the growth and development of toddlers so that they can detect any abnormality early, including speech and language
II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The research subjects were posyandu cadres from Cisaranten Endah and Cisaranten Kulon subdistricts attending the DeGabbi poster dissemination. With the total of 81 cadres, 32 cadres came from Cisaranten Endah and 49 cadres came from Cisaranten Kulon. The data collection technique was purposive sampling involving all posyandu cadres present at the dissemination.

This research used cross-sectional design by giving the cadres two tests, before the dissemination (pre-test) and after the dissemination (post-test). Meanwhile, the motivation of the cadres was measured by the instrument given along with the post-test questions. The collected test answer sheets were then selected by the completeness of pre-test and post-test answer sheets as well as motivation instruments. Cadres filling either the pre-test or post-test are included in the exclusion criteria.

After that, the selected complete answer sheets were scored and the difference between the pre-test and post-test scores was calculated. Meanwhile, the level of motivation was gained by converting the motivation score to the Likert scale successively from score 4 for the highest motivation to score 1 for the lowest motivation. Finally, both data were analyzed statistically using Pearson Product Moment to find out the correlation and regression between the level of knowledge and motivation of the posyandu cadres.

III. RESULT

Results of the study with the subject of 81 posyandu cadres coming from the subdistricts of Cisaranten Endah and Cisaranten Kulon of Arcamanik District of Bandung Municipality can be seen in the following description. The selection process of 81 questionnaire answer sheets resulted in 62 complete and analyzable answer sheets. Results of the measurement of the level of knowledge and motivation of posyandu cadres in the Rusunawa Health Center on early detection of speech disorders in toddlers are shown in the following figure.

Figure 1 describes that relating to knowledge there is still a cadre who has similar scores of pre-test and post-test (does not increase) after the dissemination of the poster, while the highest frequency occupied by 15 cadres occurs in score of 2 improvement. The maximum score of improvement (8 scores) is achieved by 2 cadres.
written is expected to increase the knowledge of cadres, which is in accordance with previous research reports stating that the availability of appropriate training modules for cadres can improve the knowledge, attitudes and skills of cadres in carrying out their duties. (11) (12)

Although there was only a slight knowledge improvement, the motivation of the cadres to redisseminate the related material to people living in their environment was high. The fact is opposite to previous research describing that cadres’ knowledge can increase their motivation to redeliver the information about early detection of children growth and development. (13) Hence, it is necessary to find out other factors related to the high motivation of cadres beside knowledge factor.

Some other factors to consider in encouraging high motivation of cadres may come from their self-confidence and pride when they get involved in the dissemination program as participants; their awareness that the new knowledge they are going to receive will be useful for surrounding community; supports from other cadres; and the availability of DeGabbi poster. The supporting factors of the cadres’ performance mentioned above are in accordance with one of the studies explaining that non-financial factors that support the performance of cadres include: appreciation and respect for the work done by the cadres, valuable skills training, self-development opportunity, supports among cadres, and the availability of working instruments to identify cadres such as uniforms or identity card and to help them doing their work. (14) (15)

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it was found that the results of data analysis on the spread of early detection of speech disorders in toddlers showed a slight difference in increasing knowledge before and after information was conveyed to cadres.

Several other factors that need to be considered in encouraging highly motivated cadres may come from their self-confidence and pride in being involved in the socialization program as participants; their awareness that the new knowledge they will receive will benefit the surrounding community; support from other cadres; and availability of DeGabbi posters.

REFERENCES


