

Factors Related to the Visit of Toddlers in Posyandu Activities in the Working Area of Puskesmas Andalas, Padang City in 2020

Neriwati¹, Eliza Trisnadewi^{2*}, Annisa Novita Sary³

^{1,2,3}Stikes Syedza Saintika Padang

*Corresponding author. Email: elizatriska16@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Integrated Service Posts or Posyandu for toddlers are a type of health facility that focuses heavily on mothers and children, particularly toddlers. According to West Sumatra Provincial Health Office data, D/S coverage was 69.4 percent in 2017 and 65.6 percent in 2018. According to 2018 data from the Padang City Health Office, D/S scope is 64.0 percent. The Andalas Public Health Facility Center or Puskesmas Andalas with a scope that has shrunk by 57.6 percent over the last three years. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors that influence toddlers' visits to Posyandu activities in the work area Puskesmas Andalas, Padang City, in 2020. The author's research was an analytical study with a cross-sectional approach from July 2020 to February 2021. The population is all mothers who have toddlers at Posyandu Cempaka III, with a total population sample technique of 46 people. The obtained data were then analyzed univariately using a frequency distribution table and then bivariate using the chi-square test. According to the research findings, 58.7 percent of mothers of toddlers were not involved in Posyandu activities, 52.2 percent lacked basic knowledge, 56.5 percent held negative attitudes, and 39.1 percent worked. These figures demonstrate that the cadres' role continues to fall short of expectations. There are some correlations among the mother's level of knowledge ($p = 0.001$), mother's attitude ($p = 0.000$), mother's job ($p = 0.002$), and the role of cadres ($p = 0.001$) with the visit of toddlers in Posyandu activities. The recommendation that health workers counsel the community, particularly mothers of toddlers, about the purpose, objectives, and activities of the Posyandu, which, of course, will be extremely beneficial for toddler growth and development if brought to the Posyandu monthly, so that the frequency of attendance of the child's mother toddlers at the Posyandu improves and all growth and development targets can be monitored.

Keywords: Knowledge Level, Attitude, Occupation, Role of Cadres, Posyandu Activities

1. INTRODUCTION

Posyandu was established in 1986 by a Joint Decree, namely the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 23 of 1985, Minister of Health's decision No. 21/Men.Ks/Inst.B./IV/1985 and the Decree of the Head of BKKBN No. 112/HK-011/A/1985 regarding the implementation of Posyandu¹.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) data in 2019, approximately 16% or 95 million children under five in less developed areas are underweight. In 2018, the prevalence of undernutrition in Southeast Asia was 16%. Approximately 45% of all deaths of children under the age of five are caused by malnutrition, Vitamin A Deficiency, and zinc deficiency. That end, the

growth monitoring of children under five continues to be improved through Posyandu activities.

The coverage of weighing children under five from 2011 to 2015 in Indonesia tends to increase. However, in 2017, there was a decrease to 58.3%, this was due to the 2015-2019 RPJMN.

where there was the development of program targets and the addition of new indicators related to the Ministry of Health's Strategic Plan so that the coverage and target of weighing children under five in Posyandu had not been properly socialized.

According to West Sumatra Provincial Health Office data, Cover D/S was 69.4 percent in 2017 and 65.6 percent in 2018. This figure is still well short of the Strategic Plan's 85 percent

target.²Meanwhile, the data from the Padang City Health Office in 2018 found that the coverage of weighing children under five was 64.0% of the total number of children under five, as many as 81.168 people. The Andalas Public Health Facility Center is located in East Padang District with a D/S coverage of 57.6%. The coverage of D/S at the Andalas Public Health Facility Center has decreased for three consecutive years. However, the target for toddlers is quite a lot, thus affecting the coverage of D/S in Padang City.³

The Andalas Public Health Facility Center report, the discovery of D/S coverage in children under five for the last three years has decreased, wherein 2017 it was 72.3%, in 2018 it was 60.3%, and in 2019 it was 56.9% and in 2020 until June it was 26,7%.⁴

Sativa researched the factors related to mothers of children under five in the Posyandu activities in the Mlangi hamlet, Sleman Regency. The results of the study found that 64.9% of working mothers. As many as 66.3% of mothers have low knowledge. As many as 31.2% of cadres are less active, and 46.8% of mothers are not bringing their toddlers to the Posyandu.⁵

Based on the initial survey conducted by the researchers in Andalas Village, by interviewing ten mothers who have toddlers. It was found that seven people (70%) were not active in visiting the toddler Posyandu, and 3 (30%) were active in visiting the toddler Posyandu. The results of interviews on mothers' knowledge obtained six people (60%) mothers said they did not know about Posyandu, and four mothers (40%) said they knew about Posyandu for toddlers. The results of the interview on the mother's attitude, it was found that five people (50%) said their toddlers were healthy, so they did not need to go to the Posyandu to be weighed, and five people (50%) said that the Posyandu was very important to know the health condition of the toddlers. The interviews with mothers' working status resulted in seven mothers (70%) working and three mothers (30%) not working. Interviews were also conducted regarding the role of Posyandu cadres. It was found that six people (60%) said that there was a lack of cadres' roles in informing Posyandu schedules, and no cadres made home visits to inform children's Posyandu activities in Andalas Village.

Based on the preceding backgrounds, the researchers examined the factors associated with toddlers participating in Posyandu activities in the Andalas Public Health Facility Center work area in Padang City.

2. METHOD

This is a descriptive study with a cross-sectional design. This study included all mothers with toddlers living in Cempaka III Posyandu, Andalas Village, and Puskesmas Andalas in Padang City, a total of 46 people. The total population technique was used to select a sample of up to 46 people for this study. From 5 to 20 December 2020, this research was conducted in the Andalas Public Health Facility Center work area in Padang City. The data for this study were gathered through primary and secondary sources, either directly or through a questionnaire based on data from the research site. The Chi-Square test was used to obtain the results.

3. RESULT

3.1 Univariate Analysis

3.1.1 Visiting toddlers in Posyandu activities.

Table 1: visiting toddlers in Posyandu activities.

Posyandu Visit	f	%
Not Active	27	58,7
Active	19	41,3
Total	46	100

Table above shows that from 46 respondents, more than half (58.7%) mothers of children under five were not active in Posyandu activities in the Puskesmas Andalas, Padang City, in 2020.

3.1.2 Mother-Child Toddler Knowledge Level

Table 2: Mother-Child, Toddler Knowledge Level

Knowledge level	f	%
Low	24.	52,2.
High	22.	47,8.
Total	46	100

According to Table 2, more than half (52.2 percent) of mothers of toddlers have a low level of knowledge about toddlers Posyandu in the Andalas Public Health Facility Center work area in 2020.

3.1.3. Attitude of Toddler Mother

Table 3: Attitude of Toddler Mother About Posyandu.

Sikap	f	%
Negative	26	56,5
Positive	20	43,5
Total	46	100

According to Table 3, more than half (56.5 percent) of mothers with toddlers in the Puskesmas Andalas, Padang City, in 2020 had a negative attitude toward the toddler Posyandu.

3.1.4. Toddler Mother's Job

Table 4: Frequency distribution of toddler Mother's Job

Profession	f	%
Work	18.	39,1
Not Work	28.	60,9
Total	46	100

As shown in Table 4, from 46 respondents, less than half (39.1 percent) of mothers with toddlers work.

3.1.5 Cadre Role

Table 5: Frequency distribution of cadre role

Cadre Role	f	%
Good	22	47,8
Not Good	24	52,2
Total	46	100

While in table 5, see that of the 46 respondents, more than half (52.2%) the role of the cadres are not good for the toddler Posyandu in the Puskesmas Andalas, Padang City in 2020.

3.2 Bivariate Analysis

3.2.1. The Nexus between the Mother's Knowledge Level and the Visits of Toddler Children to Posyandu Activities.

Table 1: The Nexus between the Mother's Knowledge Level and the Visits of Toddler Children to Posyandu Activities.

Knowledge level	Posyandu visit				Total	%	p-value
	Not Active		Active				
	f	%	f	%			
Low	20	83,3	4	16,7	24	100	0,001
High	7	31,8	15	68,2	22	100	
Total	27	58,7	19	41,3	46	100	

As shown in Table 1, 83.3 percent of mothers of toddlers who are not active in Posyandu visits and 16.7 percent of mothers of toddlers who are active in Posyandu visits are among the 24 respondents who have a low level of knowledge about Posyandu.

The results of statistical tests with the Chi-Square test showing p-value (0.001), there is a

Nexus between the mother's level of knowledge and visits to toddlers in Posyandu activities at the Andalas Public Health Facility Center, Padang City in 2020.

3.2.1 The Nexus of Mother's Attitude with Toddler Children's Visits in Posyandu Activities.

Table 2: The Nexus of Mother's Attitude with Toddler Children's Visits in Posyandu Activities.

Attitude	Posyandu Visit				Total	%	p-value
	Not Active		Active				
	f	%	f	%			
Negative	22	84,	4	15,	26	10	0,000
Positive	5	6	15	4	20	10	
		25,		75,		0	
		0		0		0	
Total	27	58,	19	41,	46	10	0

As shown in Table 2, the 26 respondents who have negative attitudes toward Posyandu include (84.6 percent) mothers of toddlers who are not involved in Posyandu visits and (15.4 percent) mothers of toddlers who are.

The results of statistical tests using the Chi-Square test depict p-value = 0.000, the nexus between mother's attitudes and visits to toddlers in Posyandu activities in the Andalas Public Health Facility Center work area in Padang City in 2020.

3.2.3 The Nexus between Mother's Work and Toddler Children's Visits in Posyandu Activities.

Table 3: The Nexus between Mother's Work and Toddler Children's Visits in Posyandu Activities.

Profession	Posyandu Visit				Total	%	p-value
	Not Active		Active				
	f	%	f	%			
Work	16	88,	2	11,	18	10	0,002
Not Work	11	9	17	1	28	10	
		39,		60,		0	
		3		7		0	
Total	27	58,	19	41,	46	10	0

According to Table 3, 88.9 percent of mothers of toddlers who were not active in Posyandu visits and 11.1 percent mothers of toddlers who were active in Posyandu visits among the 18 respondents who worked.

Statistical tests using the Chi-Square test, there is a Nexus between mother's work and toddler visits to Posyandu activities at the Andalas Public Health Facility Center in Padang City in 2020.

3.2.4 The Nexus of Cadre Roles with Toddler Children's Visits in Posyandu Activities.

Table 4: The Nexus of Cadre Roles with Toddler Children's Visits in Posyandu Activities.

Cadre Role	Posyandu Visit				Total	%	P-value
	Not Active		Active				
	f	%	f	%			
Not Good	20	83,	4	16	24	100	0,001
Good	7	31,8	15	68,2	22	100	
Total	27	58,7	19	41,3	46	100	

As shown in Table 4, 83.3 percent of mothers of toddlers who were not active in Posyandu visits and 16.7 percent of mothers of toddlers who were active in Posyandu visits agreed that the role of cadres was inadequate.

The results of statistical tests, use the Chi-Square test showing p-value = 0.001, this means that there is a Nexus between the role of cadres and visits by toddlers in Posyandu activities at the Andalas Public Health Facility Center, Padang City in 2020.

4. DISCUSSION

Visits of Toddlers in Posyandu Activities. According to the research findings, more than half (58.7 percent) of mothers with children under the age of five were not engaged in Posyandu activities in the Andalas Health Facility work area in Padang City in 2020.

The findings of this study corroborate those of Zainuri, who discovered that 53.7 percent of mothers under the age of five did not visit the Posyandu on a regular basis in Dusun Belahan, Puri Health Center, Mojokerto Regency.⁶

Posyandu is a fundamental health activity organized by, for, and with the community in a Puskesmas working area, where this program can be carried out at the hamlet hall, village hall, or other easily accessible locations. Posyandu is primarily organized to serve children under the age of five (both immunization and weighing).¹

According to the researcher's assumption, the mother is not active in bringing her toddler to the Posyandu. This shows that mothers still lack interest in bringing their toddlers to the Posyandu because mothers' knowledge is still low about the meaning, purpose, and activities of Posyandu. Mothers also think toddlers are brought to Posyandu only when they still need basic immunization. Though this visit is important to be able to monitor the growth and development of toddlers, In addition, it is also caused by the mother's work factor, where mothers of toddlers who work have little time to come to the Posyandu so that mothers cannot bring their toddlers to the Posyandu.

Mother's Knowledge Level of Toddler Children. Based on the study results, it was found that out of 46 respondents, more than half (52.2%) mothers of toddlers had a low level of knowledge about the toddler Posyandu in the Andalas Public Health Facility Center work area Padang City in 2020.

The findings of this study corroborate those of Kasrin's study on the relationship between mothers with toddlers' knowledge and attitudes regarding visits to the Al-Mushawir Posyandu in the Sungai Limau Health Center Work Area, Padang Pariaman Regency. It was discovered that 56.3 percent of mothers lacked basic knowledge.⁷

Because knowledge is the foundation for action, a person's ability to do something is contingent on his knowledge. Mothers can be present at every Posyandu implementation because they have a basic understanding of Posyandu, its goals, and the benefits obtained through Posyandu.⁸

According to the researcher's assumption, more than half of mothers have low knowledge. This can be seen from the results of mothers' answers to the research questionnaire questions, namely: 59% of mothers answered that they did not know about the meaning of Posyandu; 50% of mothers answered that they did not know about the purpose of the Posyandu; 57% of mothers answered that they did not know about the age limit for bringing their children to Posyandu, and 50% of mothers answered that they did not know about the time when mothers started bringing their toddlers to the Posyandu.

The study discovered that mothers' low knowledge is also a result of their inability to obtain information about Posyandu, which is influenced by the mother's education level; 8.7 percent of mothers who have graduated from elementary school and 32.6 percent of mothers who have graduated from junior high school are still

considered to have low education. Mothers with a low level of education are also likely to have a low level of knowledge. Thus, a person's level of education can affect his knowledge.

The attitude of Toddler Mother. Based on the study results, it was found that from 46 respondents, more than half (56.5%) mothers of toddlers had a negative attitude towards the toddler Posyandu in the Andalas Health Facility Work Area, Padang City, in 2020.

The findings of this study corroborate those of Putri's study, *The Nexus between Maternal Behavior Factors and Visits to Posyandu in the Mokoau Health Center Work Area, Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province*, which discovered that 58 percent of mothers had a negative attitude toward Posyandu.⁹

A person will gain trust and attitude towards something, which in turn will affect his behavior. Attitudes are relatively consistent evaluations, feelings, and tendencies of a person towards an object or idea. Attitude will also put a person into a thought of liking or disliking something. Mothers' attitudes toward Posyandu activities are characterized by their proclivity to act, perceive, think, and feel when confronted with objects, ideas, situations, and values associated with Posyandu activities. The mother's attitude is in the form of a positive attitude, which tends to support the implementation of Posyandu activities, meaning that they tend to participate in Posyandu activities, and negative attitudes, namely they tend to reject Posyandu activities, and they tend not to participate in Posyandu activities.¹⁰

According to the researcher's assumptions, negative attitudes toward mothers can be seen in the results of mothers' responses to the research questionnaire, specifically 15.2 percent of mothers who stated that their toddlers would still be healthy without Posyandu. As many as 21.7% of mothers stated that checking at the Posyandu would interfere with work. 17.4% of mothers stated that Posyandu activities were not very beneficial for them. The mother's negative attitude is also caused by the mother's lack of understanding about the Posyandu, which will affect the mother's attitude towards the Posyandu. The better their understanding of the benefits of Posyandu activities, the more positive their attitude towards Posyandu activities will be. In addition, the lack of interaction between Posyandu cadres and mothers of toddlers will affect mothers' attitudes towards Posyandu activities.

Toddler Mother's Work

According to the study's findings, less than half (39.1 percent) of mothers with children under the age of five are working.

The findings of this study corroborate those of Puspitasari, who examined the factors influencing mothers of children under five's participation in the Kencursari I Posyandu in Tegaltan Hamlet and Banguntapan Village, Bantul Regency, and discovered that 36.3 percent of working mothers.¹¹

Work is the main activity carried out by humans. The term job is used for a task or work that earns someone money, in colloquial terms. It is often considered synonymous with the word profession. Work can also be interpreted as part of an activity routinely carried out by someone who can finally make money or meet their needs in a simple or complex manner.¹²

The researcher's assumptions, working mothers of children under five can be seen from the results of the research questionnaire, where 30.4% of mothers' work are traders, 4.3% of mothers work in the private sector, and civil servants. In addition, it is also caused by working mothers requiring them to help with family income, so that family needs are fulfilled

Cadre Role According to the study's findings, more than half (52.2 percent) of respondents believed that the role of cadres was detrimental to the toddler Posyandu in the Andalas Public Health Facility Center work area in Padang City in 2020.

The findings of this study corroborate Ahmalia's research on the relationship between mother motivation and the active participation of cadres in Posyandu activities for toddlers in the Six Lingkungan Health Center Work Area, Padang Pariaman Regency. According to the study's findings, 53.2 percent of cadres' roles were deemed inadequate.¹³

Cadre is someone who, because of his skills or abilities, is appointed, elected, or appointed to take a role in Posyandu activities and development and has received training and health.¹⁴ With the formation of health cadres, health services that have been carried out by health workers alone can be assisted by the community. Thus, the community is not only the object of development but also the development partner itself. Furthermore, with the presence of cadres, the messages received will not occur deviations. So that the messages conveyed can be received thanks to the presence of cadres perfectly, it is clear that the formation of cadres is the embodiment of development in the health sector.¹⁵

The lack of interaction between Posyandu cadres and mothers of toddlers will affect the mother's desire to participate in Posyandu activities. Posyandu cadres should take a family approach to mothers who are less active to Posyandu to feel motivated.⁸

Cadres play a significant role in Posyandu implementation, beginning with the pioneering stage, connecting with institutions that support Posyandu implementation, acting as implementation planners, coaches, and extension workers to motivate people who participate in Posyandu activities in their area.¹⁶

According to the researcher's assumptions, cadres continue to play a negative role in Posyandu activities, as evidenced by the results of mothers' responses to the research questionnaire, with 71.7 percent of mothers reporting that cadres did not visit people who were not present on Posyandu opening days. 50% of mothers stated that the cadres did not review the community who did not attend the Posyandu. The role of cadres that is not good is also caused by mothers of toddlers themselves, where mothers still think weighing toddlers does not benefit monitoring. Some mothers of toddlers consider that to find out the weight of their toddlers. It is not necessary to visit the Posyandu. Weighing can be done anywhere. In addition, some mothers have a wrong perception of immunization activities at the Posyandu. There is an assumption that post-immunization fever is caused by injections that interfere with their children's health. To ensure that mothers can participate in all Posyandu activities, cadres' roles must be expanded, particularly in disseminating information to mothers. Cadres must establish social networks or communication networks that facilitate information delivery to mothers, such as a special WhatsApp group for mothers with toddlers, through which cadres can easily communicate with all mothers who live in the working area of Posyandu cadres on duty.

Nexus of Mother's Knowledge Level with Toddler Children's Visits in Posyandu Activities.

According to the study's findings, 83.3 percent of mothers of toddlers who were not active in Posyandu visits and 16.7 percent of mothers of toddlers who were active in Posyandu visits were among the 24 respondents who had a low level of knowledge about Posyandu. According to the results of statistical tests using the Chi-Square test, the nexus between mother's level of knowledge and visits by toddlers to Posyandu activities at the Andalas Public Health Facility Center in Padang City in 2020 is 0.001 (p0.05).

Increasing mothers' participation and active participation in Posyandu visits are accomplished by increasing mothers' awareness of the importance of visiting Posyandu and participating in its activities.¹⁷ Mother's knowledge of Posyandu has a significant impact on her willingness to bring her toddler to Posyandu because the more knowledgeable the mother is about the importance of Posyandu, the more willing the mother is to bring her child to Posyandu, and the mother will also benefit from bringing her child to Posyandu.¹⁸ Without this knowledge, the mother may not take her child to the Posyandu.¹⁹

According to the researcher's assumptions, there is a nexus between mother's level of knowledge and toddler visits to Posyandu activities because if mothers understand the benefits and services provided at Posyandu, the benefits of taking toddlers continuously to Posyandu, and the importance of KMS as a tool for recording and observing children's health development that is simple for mothers to use, mothers can assess and take action to try to improve and impair children's health. This is consistent with the theory that a person's knowledge serves as the foundation for action, and thus a person's ability to do something is contingent on the knowledge he possesses. Mothers can be present at every Posyandu implementation based on the knowledge gained at the Posyandu.

The Nexus of Mother's Attitude with Toddler Children's Visits in Posyandu Activities. According to the study's findings, 84.6 percent of mothers of toddlers who were not active in Posyandu visits and 15.4 percent of mothers of toddlers who were active in Posyandu visits among the 26 respondents who had negative attitudes toward Posyandu. According to the results of statistical tests using the Chi-Square test, the nexus between mother's attitudes and visits to toddlers in Posyandu activities at the Center of Andalas Public Health in Padang City in 2020 is 0.000 (p 0.05).

A mother's attitude is a critical factor in determining whether or not a child participates in Posyandu activities. The mother's positive attitude will influence her decision to bring her child to Posyandu for health services.⁸

Attitude is one part of the affective domain, starting from awareness to value choices. Attitudes cannot be separated from the cognitive domain because the emergence of attitudes is preceded by knowledge and information about the intended object. Thus, a nexus exists between the cognitive (knowledge) and affective (attitude) domains. The mother's attitude toward Posyandu activities affects the child's desire to attend. The more favorable a

mother's attitude toward Posyandu activities is, the greater her desire to participate in Posyandu activities.¹⁰

According to the researcher's assumption, there is a nexus between mother's attitude and toddler's visits in Posyandu activities because mothers of toddlers who have a positive attitude will realize that Posyandu is the main thing to improve the health status of toddlers, so mothers are willing to attend Posyandu because it greatly affects monitoring growth and development. Children under the supervision of a health worker. A positive mother's attitude will affect positive behavior changes so that mothers do not have bad thoughts about the importance of attending the Posyandu. If the mother's attitude about Posyandu is positive, then the mother will regularly attend to the Posyandu every month and vice versa. If the mother's attitude about Posyandu is negative, her presence will not be routine every month.

Nexus of Mother's Work with Toddler Children's Visits in Posyandu Activities.

According to the study's findings, there were (88.9 percent) mothers of toddlers who were not active in Posyandu visits and (11.1 percent) mothers of toddlers who were active in Posyandu visits among the 18 respondents worked. According to statistical tests using the Chi-Square test, the nexus between mother's work and toddler visits in Posyandu activities at the Center of the Andalas Public Facility in Padang City in 2020 is 0.002 ($p = 0.05$).

The mother's employment status influences the emergence of a problem in the mother's inactivity to visit the Posyandu. Working for mothers will impact family life and less time to care for children, so mothers of toddlers who have to work outside the home to participate in Posyandu may have very little or no time to participate in Posyandu. Meanwhile, housewives allow them to have more time to rest and take the time to take their children to the Posyandu.²⁰

According to the researcher's assumption, there is a Nexus between mothers' work and toddler visits in Posyandu activities because working will affect family life and less time to care for children, so mothers who have to work outside the home may have very little time to participate in Posyandu. There is no time to participate in the Posyandu, where the working hours coincide with the Posyandu schedule, which runs from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Nexus of Cadre Roles with Toddler Children's Visits in Posyandu Activities.

According to the study's findings, 83.3 percent of mothers of toddlers were not active in Posyandu visits and 16.7 percent of mothers of toddlers who were active in Posyandu visits among the 24 respondents who stated that the role of cadres was inadequate. According to the results of statistical tests using the Chi-Square test, the nexus between the role of cadres and toddler visits to Posyandu activities in the center of the Andalas Public Facility work area in Padang City in 2020 is $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$).

The low coverage of under-five weighing in Posyandu is due to cadres' less-than-optimal role in mobilizing mothers of under-five children to come to Posyandu.²¹ According to the Republic of Indonesia's Ministry of Health, cadres are critical in implementing Posyandu because, in addition to providing health information to the community, they act as a catalyst for the community to visit Posyandu and engage in clean and healthy living behaviors.²²

According to the researcher's assumption, there is a Nexus between cadres' role and toddler visits to Posyandu activities because cadres, in addition to health workers and the media, are a source of health information; thus, cadres will be present to monitor each toddler's growth and development. However, from the number of existing targets for toddlers, the achievement of the number of visits by toddlers who come to the Posyandu is always not as expected due to mothers' lack of awareness regarding the importance of bringing their toddlers to the Posyandu for growth and development monitoring.

5. CONCLUSION

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