

## DETERMINANTS OF A TODDLER'S VISIT TO POSYANDU DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN JAMBI CITY

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### Abstract

**Introduction**, the Covid-19 pandemic and the Large-Scale Social Control Policy (PSBB) have a very significant effect on health services, especially the visit of mothers under five to posyandu. **The purpose** of this study was to determine the factors that influence the visit of toddler mothers to posyandu at the Kebun Kopi Health Centre, Jambi City. **Materials and Methods**, this study is descriptive analytic with Cross Sectional approach with accidental sampling technique. The respondents in this study were mothers who had toddlers aged 12-59 months, the working area of the Kebun Kopi Health Centre, Jambi City was 101 people. The analysis in this study used univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using Chi Square. **The results/findings**, this study showed that the variables related to visits by mothers of toddlers to posyandu during the Covid-19 pandemic were the role of cadres ( $p = 0.000$ ), family support ( $p = 0.003$ ) and anxiety ( $p = 0.034$ ), while unrelated factors were knowledge ( $p = 0.158$ ), sources of information ( $p = 0.561$ ), and work ( $p = 0.290$ ). **In conclusion**, the factors that influence the visit of mothers of toddlers to posyandu during the Covid-19 pandemic are the role of cadres, family support and anxiety. The need for education about Covid-19 transmission to mothers under five and posyandu strictly implements health protocols.

**Keywords:** *posyandu, visit of toddler mothers, covid-19 pandemic*

## INTRODUCTION

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the government sought large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) to stop the transmission of the Covid-19 virus. Large-scale social restrictions are essentially carried out to prevent the spread of Covid-19 with several considerations including epidemiological, threat, success, resource support, technical guidance, political, socio-economic and cultural, defense and security aspects (1). Community involvement is urgently needed in large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) (2). This is to ensure that the PSBB is successful in stopping the chain of the Covid-19 virus.

The COVID-19 pandemic based on the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy has affected health service activities within the community, especially in posyandu activities (3). Posyandu is a community-based health service that is controlled and implemented for the community and for the community as well as the implementation of health development, so that the community is empowered and facilitates the community for basic health services to spur the reduction of maternal and child mortality (4). Posyandu is a form of government in forming basic health services and a part of health development that has been programmed by the government (5). Posyandu activities during the pandemic did not run properly because there was a delay or temporary suspension of the implementation of posyandu activities during Covid-19 and also until now parents are still reluctant to bring their babies to the posyandu (6).

During the Covid-19 pandemic, posyandu services and operations were stopped and posyandu activities were carried out independently in each region, this was based on the conditions of each region or covid zone (7). There are adjustments in the implementation of Posyandu activities to changes due to the COVID-19 pandemic (8). In addition, there are factors that can influence the visit of mothers of toddlers to posyandu such as knowledge, work, anxiety, sources of information, the role of cadres and family support (9).

Posyandu visits are an important thing in toddler detection by monitoring nutritional status. Toddlers who don't weigh regularly can result in their nutritional state worsening (2). This can increase maternal and child mortality, because posyandu is a form of people-based health that can allow people to access essential health services, which in turn can spur a decrease in maternal and child mortality (10). Posyandu should still be carried out by complying with health protocols, even though covid cases have now decreased so that posyandu activities are still safe to carry out for infants, companions of infants under five, cadres and health workers (11).

Based on Jambi City data, there was a decrease in visits by mothers of toddlers to posyandu, that the overall coverage of weighing toddlers was 72.31% in 2019, while in 2020 since Covid 19 hit, it has reached 54.09%. This shows a decrease in toddler weighing coverage by 18.22%. Based on the profile of the Jambi City Health Office, Kebun Kopi Health Center in 2020, the coverage of weighing Posyandu toddlers in the working area of Kebun Kopi Health Center was recorded to be very low compared to previous years. In 2019, it showed that the weighing of toddlers at the Puskesmas Kebun Kopi posyandu was 79.24%. Meanwhile, in 2020, starting from the Covid-19 pandemic, posyandu activities did not run and the coverage of weighing toddlers at the posyandu in the working area of Kebun Kopi Health Center decreased drastically by 44.19%. However, in 2021, after posyandu activities were reopened by implementing health protocols, it reached 61.12%, thus the coverage of weighing toddlers has not reached the target of achieving the performance indicators of community nutrition development activities in 2022, which is 75%.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between factors related to the visit of mothers of toddlers to posyandu during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Kopi Health Center

## **METHODS**

This research applies quantitative research and a cross-sectional approach carried out at the posyandu working area of Kebun Kopi Health Center from January-February 2023. The population of this study was mothers who had toddlers aged 12-59 months as many as 1,172 toddlers. The sample of this study amounted to 101 respondents by applying accidental sampling techniques. Data collection through interviews and questionnaire distribution. Data analysis used univariate analysis based on descriptive statistical steps and bivariate analysis applying the chi square test with a significance level of 95%.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis, an analysis that describes the frequency of the percentage of each independent and bound variable obtained based on the results of research that has been carried out. The following univariate results:

**Table 1. Univariate Analysis of Variables**

Characteristics of Respondents	Number of Respondents	
	n	%
<b>Mother's Age</b>		
20-35 years	81	80.2
>35 years	20	19.8
<b>Mother's Education</b>		
SD	6	5.9
SMP	13	12.9
SMA	57	56.4
Diploma/Perguruan Tinggi	25	24.8
<b>Age of toddler</b>		
12-35 month	29	28.7
35-59 month	72	71.3
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	53	52.5
Female	48	47.5
<b>Knowledge</b>		
Good	68	67,3
Less	33	32,7
<b>Mother's occupation</b>		
Work	17	16.8
IRT/Not working	84	83.2
<b>Anxiety</b>		
Tall	51	50,5
Low	50	49,5
<b>Sources of information</b>		
Good	49	48,5
Less	52	51,5
<b>Role of Cadres</b>		
Role	54	53,5
No role	47	46,5
<b>Family Support</b>		
Support	58	57,4
Not Supporting	43	42,6

*Source: Primary Data, 2023*

Table 1 above explains that the maternal age variable proves that the majority of respondents are 20-35 years old with a percentage of 80.2%. The characteristics of respondents based on the most dominant education were mothers with high school education with a percentage of 56.4%. Characteristics of respondents according to the majority of mothers' occupations as housewives/not working with a percentage of 83.2%. Characteristics

of respondents based on child age 35-59 months with a percentage of 71.3%. The characteristics of respondents based on the most dominant gender were male children with a percentage of 52.5%. The characteristics of respondents based on knowledge mostly have good knowledge with a percentage of 67.3%. Respondents based on information sources mostly had a category of less with a percentage of 51.5%. Respondents based on the role of cadres mostly had a category of cadres playing a role with a percentage of 53.5%. Respondents based on family support were mostly in the support category with a percentage of 57.4%. Respondents with anxiety mostly had high anxiety with a percentage of 50.5%.

### Bivariate Analysis

**Table 2.** Relationship between knowledge, mother's occupation, anxiety, source of information, role of cadres, and family support with visits by mothers of toddlers to the Posyandu during the pandemic in the Working Area Kebun Kopi Health Center

	Visit Mothers of Toddlers						
Variabel	Aktive		Inactive		Total		Results Statistical test
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
<b>Knowledge</b>							
Good	30	29,7	38	37,6	68	100,00	P = 0,158
Less	9	8,9	24	23,8	33	100,00	
<b>Mother's occupation</b>							
Work	9	8,9	8	7,9	17	100,00	P = 0,290
IRT/Not working	30	29,7	54	53,5	64	100,00	
<b>Anxiety</b>							
Tall	14	13,9	37	36,6	51	100,00	P = 0,034
low	25	24,8	25	24,8	50	100,00	
<b>Sources of information</b>							
Good	17	16,8	32	31,7	49	100,00	P = 0,561
Less	22	21,8	30	29,7	52	100,00	
<b>Role of Cadres</b>							
Role	34	33,7	20	19,8	54	100,00	P = 0,000
No role	5	5,0	42	41,6	47	100,00	
<b>Family Support</b>							
Support	30	29,7	28	27,7	54	100,00	P = 0,003
Not Supporting	9	8,9	34	33,7	47	100,00	

*Source: Primary Data, 2023*

Based on the table above, Respondents who had good knowledge and were not active in carrying out posyandu visits during the Covid-19 pandemic were 38 respondents (37.6%). There is no relationship between knowledge and visits by mothers of toddlers to the posyandu during the covid-19 pandemic ( $p = 0.158$ ) from the bivariate analysis obtained by the Chi Square test. Respondents who had the category of housewife / not working and were not active in carrying out posyandu visits during the covid-19 pandemic were 54 respondents (53.5%). The bivariate analysis of the work variable shows that there is no relationship

between work and maternal visits to the posyandu during the covid-19 pandemic ( $p = 0.290$ ). Respondents who have a high anxiety category and are not active in conducting posyandu visits during the covid-19 pandemic were 37 respondents (36.6%).

The bivariate results prove that there is a significant relationship between anxiety about visiting mothers of toddlers to the posyandu during the Covid-19 pandemic ( $p = 0.034$ ). Respondents who had a good information source category and were not active in carrying out posyandu visits during the Covid-19 pandemic were 32 respondents (31.7%). With the bivariate results using the Chi Square test proving that there is no relationship between information sources and visits by mothers under five to the posyandu during the Covid-19 pandemic ( $p = 0.724$ ). Respondents who had a category of cadre roles did not play a role and were not active in carrying out posyandu visits during the Covid-19 pandemic 42 respondents (41.6%). The bivariate analysis test proves that there is a significant relationship between the role of cadres and the visit of mothers under five to the posyandu during the covid-19 pandemic ( $p = 0.000$ ). the category of family support does not support and is not actively carrying out posyandu visits during the covid-19 pandemic of 34 respondents (33.7%). The bivariate test proves that there is a significant relationship between family support and maternal visits to the posyandu during the Covid-19 pandemic ( $p = 0.003$ ).

## DISCUSSION

### Visits of mothers of toddlers to the Posyandu during the Covid- 19 Pandemic

From the data that has been obtained, more mothers of toddlers are not active in visiting the posyandu during the Covid-19 pandemic. According to the Ministry of Health (2011) toddlers are said to be active in making posyandu visits if attendance is 8-12 times per year and are said to be inactive if attendance is <8 per year (4). The results of this study are in line with research by Farhat (2018) which states that mothers of toddlers are more dominant who are not active in visiting posyandu (55%) (12). Then, research conducted by Wiyanti (2023) stated that most of the mothers of toddlers did not comply with visiting toddlers after the pandemic at the Posyandu as many as 73 respondents (54.5%). (13) Similarly, research conducted by Munawaroh (2019) before the pandemic, the activeness of mothers and children under five to the posyandu was more respondents who were not active in the posyandu as many as 44 respondents (51%) (14). However, it does not go hand in hand with Febriyanti's research (2022), which concluded that the frequency of compliance with visiting toddlers to the posyandu was found to be more respondents in the obedient category of 47 respondents (73.4%) (7). Based on the results of research and observations of researchers, the activeness of visits by mothers of toddlers to the posyandu every month is still minimal and has not reached the target in this case the visit of mothers of toddlers to the posyandu needs to be increased again.

### **The relationship between knowledge and visits by mothers of toddlers to the Posyandu during the pandemic period**

The results of a survey conducted on respondents obtained knowledge of mothers of toddlers to the posyandu in the working area of the Kebun Kopi Health Centre, Jambi City in concluding that there was no relationship between knowledge and visits by mothers of toddlers to the posyandu during the covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Kopi Health Centre, Jambi City. This is in line with research by Boni (2021) which states that there is no relationship between the knowledge and attitude of posyandu cadres towards the behaviour of posyandu cadres in weighing toddlers (15). Alexander's research (2022) at Posyandu Sungai Kakap Village has no relationship between knowledge and parenting patterns with the nutritional status of toddlers with a p value of 0.713 (16). Likewise, Camelia R's research (2019) found that the p value was 0.737, meaning that there was no significant relationship between knowledge and visits to the toddler posyandu (17). In contrast to research conducted by Damayanti R (2021), the results concluded that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and maternal participation in bringing toddlers to Posyandu (18).

Mothers with good knowledge but the level of weighing of toddlers and visits is less can be caused by the mother's busyness, the age of the toddler, immunisation of the toddler and the health of the toddler. Mothers who are busy on the day of weighing at the posyandu are the reason mothers do not have time so they do not have time to bring their toddlers to weigh in at the Posyandu.

### **Relationship between Occupation and Maternal Visits to Posyandu during the Pandemic Period**

Based on statistical analysis, it was found that there was no relationship between work and visits by mothers of toddlers to the posyandu during the pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Kopi Health Centre, Jambi City . This study is the same as Junardi's research (2021), it is concluded that there is no relationship between the four variables, one of which is the employment variable and the frequency of visits by toddlers to the posyandu (19). Similarly, in Hasliana's research (2021) there was no significant influence or relationship between maternal work and visits by toddlers to the posyandu (20). However, this study is not the same as Tetartor's (2021) research in Panggih Village. which accepts Ha or the mother's employment status partially affects the mother's participation in Posyandu activities (21).

Based on the conclusions of the researchers, mothers with children under five who are active at home as housewives spend more time doing household chores, so this is a factor that makes it impossible for mothers to make visits to Posyandu. Likewise, working mothers find it difficult to find time to visit the posyandu.

### **Relationship between Anxiety and the Visit of Mothers of Toddlers to the Pandemic Period Posyandu**

The results of the statistical test obtained that there is a relationship between anxiety and visits by mothers of toddlers to the posyandu during the pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Kopi Health Centre, Jambi City. This is in line with research conducted by

Aininnisa (2021) which concluded that there is a relationship between anxiety levels and the status of visits to Posyandu (22). Puspita's research (2021) shows that anxiety levels are associated with compliance with Posyandu visits during the Covid-19 pandemic (23). In contrast to the results of research by Maksum (2021), knowledge and psychological conditions of mothers towards visits during the Covid-19 pandemic did not have a significant relationship (24).

According to the researcher's assumption, anxiety is a factor that can determine maternal visits to Posyandu. Anxiety can occur to anyone, including parents, especially mothers because a mother has a sense of worry about the health condition of her child. As long as the pandemic status has not been revoked, mothers of toddlers will experience high anxiety and this anxiety will affect maternal behaviour, especially behaviour related to maternal visits to posyandu.

### **Relationship between Information Sources and Visits by Mothers of Toddlers to Posyandu during the Pandemic Period**

Based on statistical tests, it was found that there was no relationship between sources of health information and visits by mothers of toddlers to the posyandu during the pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Kopi Health Centre, Jambi City. This is in line with research conducted by Sri Susanti (2021) which concluded that the information source variable is related between information sources and mothers who actively monitor the growth and development of their toddlers (25). Elvi's research (2021) provides statistical test results with a p-value of 0.816 from the significance level of  $\alpha=0.05$ , so the  $p\text{-value} > \alpha\text{-value}$  means that there is no significant relationship between easy and difficult information approaches with diarrhoea prevention efforts in toddlers (26). However, the results of this study are not in line with Gurning's research (2022) which concluded that there is a relationship between the provision of location information on vitamin A provision in toddlers (27).

According to observations conducted by researchers, it was found that Posyandu with information that most mothers of toddlers get their source of information through electronic means such as whatsapp, internet, etc. In addition to researcher observations, there are Posyandu and mothers of toddlers who do not get pamphlets / leaflets or further health counselling.

### **Relationship between the role of cadres and visits by mothers of toddlers to the Posyandu during the pandemic period**

According to the results of statistical tests, it was found that there was a relationship between the role of cadres and the visits of mothers under five to the posyandu during the pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Kopi Health Centre, Jambi City. This is in line with research conducted by Rusdiana (2022) which concluded that there is a significant relationship between the role of cadres and the compliance of mothers to bring their children to the posyandu in Babakan Village (28). However, with Triana's research (2021), it was found that the role of the manager did not show a statistically significant relationship with the participation of mothers under five to the Posyandu (29). Based on the researcher's assumption, the role of officers or cadres is not only to provide information about the

posyandu schedule or conduct posyandu activities. Officers should support mothers who have toddlers in order to motivate mothers who have toddlers to bring their children to the posyandu and also cadres visit mothers who have toddlers who do not come to the posyandu and also require the participation of health workers to improve the skills of posyandu officers. Based on the results of the study, researchers argue that there are still officers who do not conduct follow-up and home visits to mothers of toddlers who do not come to the posyandu.

### **Relationship between Family Support and Maternal Visits to Posyandu during the Pandemic Period**

According to the results of statistical tests, there is a significant relationship between family support and mothers with toddlers visiting posyandu during the pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Kopi Health Centre, Jambi City. Based on the results of this study in line with research conducted by Raiyan (2022) which obtained a P value of  $0.015 < 0.05$ , it can be understood that there is a significant relationship between family support and visits by mothers who bring their children to Posyandu during the Covid-19 pandemic (2). In line with Dewi's research (2020), it was concluded that there was a relationship between family support and visits by young mothers to posyandu with a value of  $\rho = 0.049$  ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ). (30) In contrast to the research conducted by Kusumawati (2022), it was found that the statistical results did not have a relationship with the visits of mothers under five to the posyandu (31).

According to the assumptions of the researchers, there are still family members who prohibit bringing their toddlers to the posyandu because they are still worried about the Covid 19 period for mothers choosing not to go to the posyandu, the number of family members who come to the posyandu is only the mother but there are still minimal husbands who accompany the mother to come to the posyandu and the family does not participate in reminding the immunisation schedule, so the mother must remember herself.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Based on the results of the study, the researcher can conclude that there are factors that influence the visit of mothers under five to the posyandu during the covid-19 pandemic, namely the role of cadres, family support and anxiety. It is expected that health workers provide education about Covid-19 transmission and posyandu strictly implement health protocols.

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