

Hubungan antara pelayanan stimulasi deteksi intervensi dini tumbuh kembang sdidtk anak dengan kunjungan balita ke posyandu di Kelurahan Kebon Baru Tebet Jakarta Selatan tahun 2014 = Relationship between early stimulation detection intervention for child growth and developmental sdidtk services with toddler visit to Posyandu in Kebon Baru Village District Tebet South Jakarta year 2014 / Arief Wahyudhy

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Abstrak

**ABSTRAK**

Cakupan kunjungan aktif balita ke posyandu masih rendah. Perbaikan pelayanan di Posyandu dilakukan dengan mengintegrasikan layanan sosial dasar, salah satunya dengan pelayanan SDIDTK (Stimulasi Deteksi Intervensi Dini Tumbuh Kembang) di mana setiap balita yang berkunjung ke Posyandu dipantau pertumbuhan dan perkembangannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pelayanan SDIDTK dengan kunjungan balita ke Posyandu. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Data primer diambil dari wawancara terhadap 100 responden, di empat Posyandu di Kelurahan Kebon Baru, Tebet, Jakarta Selatan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 84% responden melakukan kunjungan posyandu secara aktif dan 77% mendapat pelayanan SDIDTK. Kunjungan balita berhubungan dengan umur anak ( $p = ,006$ ), jumlah anak ( $p = 0,023$ ) dan pelayanan SDIDTK ( $p = 0,049$ ).

Rata-rata balita hanya mendapat pelayanan SDIDTK satu kali dalam setahun. Tidak semua posyandu memberikan pelayanan SDIDTK karena kurang aktifnya kader yang sudah terlatih, masih kurangnya penyuluhan dari petugas kesehatan, terbatasnya media KIE tentang SDIDTK, dan kurangnya penggunaan Buku KIA oleh orangtua balita. Disarankan agar jadwal pemberian pelayanan SDIDTK di posyandu sesuai dengan buku panduan, selain itu Puskesmas disarankan memberikan pelatihan berkala kepada kader.

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**ABSTRACT**

The coverage of active toddler visits to Posyandu are still low. Integration of basic social services including SDIDTK (Stimulation Detection of Early Intervention Developmental) to posyandu activities have been done. Through SDIDTK toddlers who visit posyandu receive services to monitor their growth and development. This study aims to analyze relationship between SDIDTK services with toddler visit to posyandu.

This study used quantitative and qualitative approaches. Primary data were collected by interviewing 100 respondents, in four poyandu in Kebon Baru

Village, Tebet, South Jakarta.

The results showed that 84% of respondents visited posyandu actively and 77% of those who visited posyandu received SDIDTK services. The study revealed that toddlers visit significantly related with child's age ( $p=0.006$ ), number of children in family ( $p= 0.023$ ) and SDIDTK service ( $p=0.049$ ).

On average, toddler obtained only one SDIDTK service annually and not all posyandu provide SDIDTK services. This was caused by inactive cadres to support the program although they have already been trained. Other reasons were lack of information dissemination by health workers and lack of IEC on SDIDTK media, as well as reluctance of the parents to utilize MCH Handbook. It is suggested that posyandu comply with planned schedule of SDIDTK services as written in the guideline. Puskesmas is suggested to provide training to the cadres.