

Hubungan antara karakteristik individu dan faktor gizi dengan perkembangan kognitif anak usia 6-23 bulan di Jakarta Utara tahun 2016 : analisis data sekunder = Association between individual characteristics and nutritional factors with childhood cognitive developmental 6 to 23 months in North Jakarta 2016

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Anak usia 6-23 bulan sedang dalam masa emas atau golden age, pada masa tersebut anak mengalami perkembangan kognitif, yang muncul dan berkembang pesat. Sekitar 50% potensi kognitif terbentuk pada 4 tahun pertama kehidupan. Tujuan penelitian ini, untuk mengetahui karakteristik individu dan faktor gizi dengan perkembangan kognitif anak usia 6-23 bulan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analisis lanjut dengan menggunakan data sekunder yang telah dilakukan oleh Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Binawan tahun 2016. Jumlah sampel diambil semua anak usia 6-23 bulan yang tersedia di data sekunder sebanyak 83 anak. Perkembangan kognitif diukur menggunakan instrument Battelle Developmental Inventory (BDI). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan anak usia 6-23 bulan dengan kognitif meragukan 47%. Uji korelasi spearman menyatakan bahwa faktor yang berhubungan dengan perkembangan kognitif adalah umur ($p=0,027$) dan jenis kelamin ($p=0,014$). Berdasarkan hasil analisis regresi logistik linier, menyatakan bahwa jenis kelamin merupakan faktor dominan dalam perkembangan kognitif dan dapat disimpulkan pengaruh jenis kelamin dengan perkembangan kognitif sebesar 4,7% dengan probabilitas $0,018 < 0,05$. Untuk itu, orang tua harus senantiasa memperhatikan perkembangan anak dimulai dari masa kehamilan sampai 2 tahun pertama kehidupan dan mengikuti kegiatan yang diadakan di Posyandu dan Puskesmas terutama dalam hal memantau pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak.

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ABSTRACT

Children aged 6 to 23 months were on their golden age, during this time children underwent cognitive development, which emerged and thrived rapidly. About 50% of cognitive potential was formed in the first 4 years of life. The purpose of this study was to determine individual characteristics and nutritional factors with cognitive development of children aged 6-23 months. This research was a further analysis study using secondary data that has been carried out by the Binawan Health Sciences College in 2016. The total sample was taken by all children aged 6-23 months available in secondary data as many as 83 children. Cognitive development was measured using the Battelle Developmental Inventory (BDI) instrument. The results showed that children aged 6-23 months with cognitive doubts were 47%. The Spearman correlation test suggested that the factors associated with cognitive development were age ($p = 0.027$) and gender ($p = 0.014$). Based on linear logistic regression analysis, suggested that gender was the dominant factor of cognitive development and it could be concluded that the influence of sex on cognitive development was 4.7% with a probability of 0.018 ($p < 0.05$). For this reason, parents must always pay attention to children's development starting from pregnancy until the first 2

years of life and participating in activities held at Posyandu and Puskesmas, especially in terms of monitoring the growth and development of children.