

Hubungan kemitraan dalam upaya peningkatan kesehatan masyarakat (upkm) YAKKUM dengan pengetahuan ibu balita gizi kurang (studi kasus kelurahan Karangroto, Genuk, Semarang

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji hubungan Kemitraan Dalam Upaya Peningkatan Kesehatan Masyarakat (UPKM) Yakkum Dengan Pengetahuan Ibu Balita Gizi Kurang (Studi Di Kelurahan Karangroto, Genuk, Semarang). Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 180 ibu balita gizi kurang, digunakan untuk menguji Kemitraan UPKM Yakkum Dengan Pengetahuan Gizi Ibu Uji dengan kai kuadrat.

Hasil analisis korelasi dengan $\alpha = 0.05$ menunjukkan hubungan bermakna antara jumlah anggota keluarga dengan pengetahuan gizi balita gizi kurang, responden yang memiliki jumlah anggota keluarga 4 orang (95% CI : 1.679-5.922). Kontribusi mitra UPKM Yakkum dengan pengetahuan gizi ibu ($p=0.028$, OR=2.089, CI: 1.126-3.874), terdapat hubungan bermakna antara frekuensi kegiatan mitra UPKM Yakkum dengan pengetahuan gizi ibu ($p=0.000$, OR=3.859, CI: 2.037 - 7.311), terdapat hubungan bermakna antara keberlangsungan kegiatan mitra dengan pengetahuan gizi ibu ($p=0.001$, OR=2.974, CI:1.582-5.592), Terdapat satu variabel coundfounding yang berinteraksi dengan variabel kemitraan yaitu frekuensi kegiatan. Hubungan frekuensi kegiatan dengan pengetahuan ibu memberikan peluang yang tidak berbeda untuk mereka yang memiliki keluarga < 3 dan lebih dari 3.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan kontribusi mitra, frekuensi mitra dan keberlangsungan mitra memberikan hubungan yang signifikan dengan pengetahuan gizi ibu, diharapkan perlu mengintegrasikan kemitraan dengan mengembangkan pemberdayaan keluarga pengetahuan keluarga tentang kesehatan sehingga nantinya keluarga mampu untuk mengatasi masalah kesehatannya. Perawat komunitas perlu mengembangkan pelayanan kesehatan komunitas yang melibatkan berbagai pihak; pabrik, rumah sakit swasta dan pihak lain yang bersedia terlibat meningkatkan pemahaman akan gizi pada keluarga perlu dibuat program yang bersifat berkelanjutan terkait dengan keluarga sadar gizi.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between Partnership in Community Health Improvement Efforts Yakkum with the Knowledge of Mothers with Malnourished Below Five Year Old Children (The Study in Keluralian Karangroto, Genuk, Semarang). Sample of the study consists of 180 mothers of malnourished children, the Chi Square statistical analysis was used to examine the partnership of UPKM Yakkum with the knowledge of mothers on nutrition.

The result of correlation statistical analysis with $\alpha = 0.05$ shown that there was a significant correlation between the number of family members with the knowledge about malnourished children below fiver year old, the respondents who had more that 4 family members (95% CI: 1.679-5.922) The contribution of UPKM partnership variables with the mothers' knowledge on nutrition ($p= 0.028$, OR = 2.089, CI: 1.126-3.874), had a significant relationship between frequency of UPKM Yakkum activities with the mothers' knowledge on nutrition ($p=0.000$, OR.=3.859, CI: 2.037-7.311), there was a significant correlation between

the sustainability of partner activities with the mothers' knowledge on nutrition ($p = 0.001$, $OR = 2.974$, $CI: 1.582-5.592$). There was one of confounding variables had an interaction with partnership variable namely frequency of activities.

The relationship of frequency of activities with the knowledge of mother contributed to undifferentiated opportunity for the family with three family members or more. The ongoing sustainability of UPKM Yakkum, mothers had 2.463 knowledge opportunities as compared with the unsustainable activities after being controlled by the knowledge of mothers on nutrition. It is expected to integrate the partnership with empowerment of family's knowledge about health, so that in the future the family would have the capacity to solve the health problems. The community nurses need to improve community health service by involving different stakeholders; manufactures, private hospitals and other significant organization to improve the understanding of family on nutrition and child growth and development. Therefore, it's necessary to develop the sustainable program relevant to family awareness on nutrition.