

Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Kader Posyandu Tentang Status Nutrisi Balita dengan Tindak Lanjut Penilaian Status Nutrisi Di Wilayah Kabupaten Karawang = Relationship between Knowledge Level of Posyandu Cadres About Nutritional Status of Toddlers with Follow-up Assessment Nutrition Status in Karawang Regency

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Abstrak

Status nutrisi merupakan indikator utama dalam menilai kesehatan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat, terutama di wilayah dengan prevalensi masalah gizi yang tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan tingkat pengetahuan kader posyandu tentang status nutrisi balita dengan tindak lanjut penilaian status nutrisi di wilayah kabupaten karawang. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif korelatif dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Dengan responden sebanyak 166 kader posyandu yang dipilih menggunakan metode simple random sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner yang telah dilakukan uji CVI, validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tingkat pengetahuan kader posyandu sebanyak 43,4% cukup, 39,8% kurang, dan hanya 16,9% kader yang berpengetahuan baik. Perilaku tindak lanjut penilaian kader di wilayah Puskesmas Ciampel terdapat 54,8% sesuai, dan 45,2% tidak sesuai. Hasil uji bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan kader posyandu tentang status nutrisi balita dengan tindak lanjut penilaian status nutrisi dengan nilai p atau p-value sebesar 0,002 ($p < 0,05$). Pentingnya pembinaan dan pelatihan rutin bagi kader posyandu, terutama dalam aspek pengukuran status nutrisi dan tindak lanjutnya untuk meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan kesehatan dan status nutrisi balita di masyarakat.

.....Nutritional status is a key indicator in assessing community health and well-being, especially in areas with a high prevalence of nutritional problems. This study aims to identify the relationship between the level of knowledge of posyandu cadres about the nutritional status of toddlers with follow-up assessment of nutritional status in Karawang district. This study used a descriptive correlative design with a cross-sectional approach. The respondents were 166 posyandu cadres selected using simple random sampling method from five villages with high malnutrition cases. Data were collected through a questionnaire that had been tested for Content Validity Index, validity and reliability. The results showed that the level of knowledge of posyandu cadres was 43.4% sufficient, 39.8% lacking, and only 16.9% of cadres were well informed. The behavior of follow-up assessment of cadres in the Ciampel Health Center area is 54.8% appropriate, and 45.2% are not appropriate. The results of the bivariate test showed a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of posyandu cadres about the nutritional status of toddlers with follow-up assessment of nutritional status with a p value or p-value of 0.002 ($p < 0.05$). The importance of regular coaching and training for posyandu cadres, especially in the aspect of measuring nutritional status and its follow-up to improve the quality of health services and nutritional status of toddlers in the community.