



The Effect of Education on the Utilization of Posyandu During the Covid 19 Pandemic in Sei Rattan Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency

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ABSTRACT

Abstract- Posyandu is a form of health service where the management and implementation come from, by and with the community to improve health development, improve public health by empowering the community, and become a basic service for the community in order to accelerate the reduction of maternal and infant mortality. This type of research is a pre-experiment using a one group pretest posttest design. The population in this study were mothers who attended the posyandu, totaling 35 people using the Sampling Technique: Purposive Sampling. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there was an effect of providing education on the use of posyandu during the covid 19 pandemic. The results of the research on the use of posyandu during the Covid 19 pandemic before providing education, the majority were still low at 18 respondents (46.2%), while the use of posyandu during the Covid 19 pandemic after providing education increased to a high category of 20 respondents (51.3 %). Conclusion There are differences in the quality of posyandu utilization during the Covid 19 pandemic before and after being given education, with a p value $(0.000) < (0.05)$. These results prove that there is a significant effect between the provision of education on the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sei Rotan Village. These results prove that the provision of education can provide positive changes to the use of Posyandu during the covid pandemic.

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1. Introduction

Posyandu is the outpost in detecting public health problems as an extension of the puskesmas in providing integrated services. As a forum for community participation, Posyandu organizes a system of basic service activities, improving human quality, equitable distribution of health services through immunization services, community nutrition education and maternal and child health services.

The Covid-19 pandemic has hampered the Posyandu program in many areas in Indonesia. According to the Ministry of Health's survey of more than 4,600 Puskesmas at the end of 2020, as many as 43% of

Puskesmas did not implement Posyandu. However, more than 60% continued to make home visits for examinations of pregnant women and children under five.

The number of posyandu in North Sumatra reached 15,307 posyandu (Ministry of Health RI, 2015). This happens because of the lack of knowledge of mothers about posyandu where mothers of toddlers do not show an active role in making visits to posyandu. Other factors that cause low utilization of posyandu are maternal education level, health behavior, posyandu distance, role of health workers, operational funds, infrastructure, knowledge level and ability of cadres in monitoring growth.

. The spread of the Covid 19 virus which became a pandemic in Indonesia forced the government to impose restrictions on activities intended for all people. Starting from PSBB, PPKM to Micro PPKM implemented in order to suppress the spread of the COVID-19 virus. These restrictions change the priority of office, school and general activities to be done at home or Work From Home (WFH).

The Covid-19 virus is a new type of coronavirus (a group of viruses that infects the respiratory system). Corona virus infection can cause mild to moderate respiratory infections, such as the flu, or infections of the respiratory system and lungs, such as pneumonia. Covid-19 was initially transmitted from animals to humans. After that, it was discovered that this infection can also be transmitted from human to human. With its very easy transmission, it also hampers public activities, one of which is Posyandu activities.

The pandemic situation is the reason for the low utilization of posyandu, causing disruption of nutrition services, especially in health service facilities and posyandu due to restrictions on community mobility to prevent transmission of the Covid-19 virus in accordance with Presidential Decree (Keppres) Number 11 of 2020 and Government Regulations (PP) Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). A study conducted by Balitbangkes regarding the Impact of the Pandemic on Health Services showed that only 19.2% of puskesmas continued to implement posyandu. Meanwhile, the implementation of growth monitoring is carried out at the posyandu. (Ministry of Health Report 2020).

Education is needed for the community in responding to the covid 19 pandemic, providing education and information to the public to continue to use posyandu during the pandemic by implementing good covid 19 procedures. It is hoped that this pandemic period does not neglect the health of baby growth and development and the health of pregnant and lactating mothers. And Posyandu can also be a good educational tool in providing information about covid 19 and the success of the vaccination program.

Deli Serdang Regency, which has a Kuala Namu airport area, which is the main access for flights to North Sumatra, is certainly an area that is closely monitored in controlling the spread of the Covid 19 virus. Deli Serdang has also been categorized as a red zone several times for monitoring the Covid 19 virus. This affects the use of Posyandu. by the people of Deli Serdang district, and one of them is Percut Sei Tuan sub-district. Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict has the highest population density in Deli Serdang. For this reason, researchers chose Sei Rotan Village in the Subdistrict as the location of the research.

Based on the results of the description above, the researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "The Effect of Providing Education on the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sei Rotan Village".

2. Method

This research is a quantitative pre-experimental study using the One Group Pretest Posttest design. In this design there is no comparison group (control), but the first observation (pretest) has been carried out which allows researchers to examine changes that occur after the research is carried out. A total of 39 samples were taken by purposive sampling with the reason that not all samples have criteria that are in accordance with the phenomenon under study. criteria used as samples

In this study, the inclusion criteria were as follows: mothers who participated in the posyandu program, domiciled in Sei Rotan Village, Percut Sei Tuan District, mothers who were willing to be given education as well as exclusion criteria, namely: Parents of babies who were not willing to provide educational intervention. The data collection tool used in this study was a questionnaire made by the

researcher himself which was compiled based on a review of the literature and the researcher's consul to the supervisor, so that respondents only chose the answers that were already there. This research instrument uses 15 questions with answers Yes: 1 No: 1 with 2 categories of measuring results Low, medium and high. In collecting data, respondents were given an explanation in advance about the objectives and work data of the research and were asked to be willing to be a research sample. Furthermore, respondents were asked to fill out the questionnaire that had been provided and returned it on the spot. the data collected/measured directly by the researcher from the parents of the baby by using a questionnaire measuring instrument. The data obtained directly from the results of the questionnaire which contains several lists of questions concerning the independent variable and the dependent variable.

3. Analysis And Results

The results obtained in this study for the characteristics of the respondents are presented in the following table:

Table 1
Demographic Characteristics

No	Data Demographics	F	(%)
1	Age		
	<25 years old	16	41.0
	25-35 years old	19	48.7
	>35 years old	4	10.3
	Amount	39	100
2	Education		
	junior high school	11	28.2
	senior High School	23	59.0
	College	5	12.8
	Amount	39	100
3	Profession		
	Work	15	38.5
	Does not work	24	61.5
	Amount	39	100

Table 1 data.Characteristics of respondents based on demographic data based on age are the majority aged 25-35 years as many as 19 people (48.7%), based on education the majority are high school students, namely 23 people (59.0%), based on work the majority are not working as many as 24 people (61%). 5%).

Table 2
Data on the distribution of posyandu utilization during the Covid 19 pandemic before providing education

Posyandu utilization (pre test)	F	%
Tall	6	15.4
Currently	15	38.5
Low	18	46.2
Amount	39	100

Based on table 2. shows that the quality of the use of posyandu during the Covid 19 pandemic before the provision of education was carried out, the majority were low with 18 respondents (46.2%).

Table 3

Distribution of the Frequency of Posyandu Utilization During the Covid 19 Pandemic After Providing Education

Utilization of Posyandu (Post test)	F	%
Tall	20	51.3
Currently	16	41.0
Low	3	7.7
Amount	39	100

Based on table 3. shows that the quality of posyandu utilization during the Covid 19 pandemic after providing education, the majority were in the high category as many as 20 respondents (51.3%).

Table 4
The Effect of Education on the Utilization of Posyandu during the Covid-19 Pandemic Period in Sei Rotan Village

Posyandu utilization	Giving Education				Z	p value
	Pre		Post			
	F	%	f	%		
Tall	6	15.4	20	51.3	4,564	0.000*
Currently	15	38.5	16	41.0		
Low	18	46.2	3	7.7		

Based on table 4. it is found that education has an effect on the use of Posyandu during the covid 19 pandemic, where the results of the study show that before education was carried out, the majority of respondents had low utilization of posyandu as many as 18 respondents. Meanwhile, after providing education, the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic increased to high as many as 20 respondents and 3 respondents who were classified as low in using Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the results of statistical tests using the Wilcoxon Test, it is known that the p-value (0.000) < (0.05) means H_0 is rejected, so there are differences in the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic before and after being given education. These results prove that there is a significant effect between providing education on the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sei Rotan Village. These results prove that the provision of education can provide good changes to the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the results of statistical tests using the Wilcoxon test, it is known that the p-value (0.000) < (0.05) means H_0 is rejected, so there are differences in the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic before and after being given education. These results prove that there is a significant effect between providing education on the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sei Rotan Village. These results prove that the provision of education can provide good changes to the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic.

a. Quality of Posyandu Utilization During the Covid-19 Pandemic Before Educational Provisions were made

Based on the results of the research during the pre-test, it showed that the quality of posyandu utilization during the Covid 19 pandemic prior to the provision of education was relatively low, with 18 respondents (46.2%). The low utilization of Posyandu services for toddlers is one of the impacts of the covid 19 pandemic. The results of the study show that, in almost every implementation of Posyandu activities, the Sei Rotan village community, especially parents, toddlers, and pregnant women are still unable to implement health protocols properly. Such as maintaining a distance of 1-1.5M in each queue, this happens because the venue is inadequate in terms of area and is not facilitated, such as chairs for queuing.

b. Quality of Posyandu Utilization During the Covid 19 Pandemic After Providing Education

Based on the results of post-test research, it shows that the quality of posyandu utilization during the Covid 19 pandemic after the provision of education was carried out, the majority were in the high

category as many as 20 respondents (51.3%). This shows that providing education can improve the quality of posyandu utilization during the COVID-19 pandemic.

c. The effect of providing education on the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sei Rotan Village

Based on the bivariate analysis, it was found that education had an effect on the utilization of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic, where the results showed that before education was conducted, the majority of respondents had low Posyandu utilization as many as 18 respondents. Meanwhile, after providing education, the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic increased to a high of 20 respondents and 3 respondents who were classified as low in using Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on the results of statistical tests using the Wilcoxon test, it is known that the p-value (0.000) < (0.05) means H_0 is rejected, so there are differences in the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic before and after being given education. These results prove that there is a significant effect between providing education on the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sei Rotan Village. These results prove that the provision of education can provide good changes to the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. Conclusion

The conclusions from this study are the quality of Posyandu utilization during the Covid 19 pandemic before providing education, the majority was still low, the quality of Posyandu utilization during the Covid 19 pandemic after providing Education increased to high, and there were differences in the quality of Posyandu utilization during the Covid pandemic. 19 before and after being given education, with p value (0.000) < (0.05). These results prove that there is a significant effect between the provision of education on the use of Posyandu during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sei Rotan Village. These results prove that the provision of education can provide positive changes to the use of Posyandu during the covid pandemic.

Suggestions that can be given after completing this research are for health workers, it is hoped that the puskesmas, kelurahan, midwives in charge will provide assistance to health cadres so that they can provide information and motivate mothers with toddlers and the general public in utilizing posyandu services during the covid-19 pandemic. For educational institutions, it is hoped that they can be input and add insight for educational institutions on how to maximize the implementation of the Posyandu role in providing education and services to the community regarding pregnancy and infant growth and development, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. and for further research, this research should be continued by using other research instruments so that the results are more valid and can be continued to further researchers with other factors that can affect the quality of utilization of posyandu services.

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