

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KUNJUNGAN
BALITA DI POSYANDU MANDIRI MASA PANDEMI *COVID-19* WILAYAH
PUSKESMAS TEMPEL II TAHUN 2021

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Posyandu berguna untuk memberdayakan masyarakat dan memberikan kemudahan memperoleh pelayanan kesehatan dasar. Banyak kendala yang dihadapi pada kunjungan Posyandu selama pandemi *covid-19* pada 2021.

Tujuan: Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kunjungan balita ke Posyandu di Posyandu mandiri pada wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tempel II pada tahun 2021.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*, dengan sampel 93 ibu balita yang dipilih secara acak. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner. Data yang digunakan adalah data primer dan sekunder. Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis univariat dan *chi square*.

Hasil: Penelitian didapatkan tingkat kepatuhan kunjungan Posyandu sebesar 69,9% (65 responden) dan tidak patuh 30,1% (28 responden). Persepsi ibu terhadap *covid-19* sebanyak 47,3% dengan kategori tinggi. Pengetahuan ibu terhadap *covid-19* dengan kategori baik sebesar 52,7%. Berdasarkan uji bivariat persepsi pandemi *covid-19* dengan kepatuhan kunjungan Posyandu memiliki hubungan, nilai signifikansi 0,000. Sedangkan hubungan pengetahuan *covid-19* pada ibu terhadap kepatuhan kunjungan Posyandu memiliki hubungan dimana nilai signifikansi 0,000.

Kesimpulan: Secara keseluruhan ada hubungan antara kepatuhan kunjungan Posyandu terhadap usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, jarak ke Posyandu, usia anak, paritas, jenis kelamin, pengetahuan dan persepsi *covid-19*. Disarankan untuk meningkatkan promosi Kesehatan dengan supervisi langsung ke Posyandu dan memberikan penyuluhan kepada masyarakat tentang kegiatan yang ada di Posyandu.

Kata Kunci: Posyandu, Pandemi, balita

FACTORS RELATED WITH TODDLER VISITATION IN POSYANDU MANDIRI
DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT AREA
OF PUSKESMAS TEMPEL II 2021

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ABSTRACT

Background: Posyandu is useful for empowering the community and providing easy access to basic health services. Many obstacles were encountered in Posyandu visits during the COVID-in 2021.

Objective: determine the factors that influence the visits of toddlers to the Posyandu at the independent Posyandu in the working area of the Tempel II Health Center in 2021.

Methods: This study is a descriptive analytic study with a design cross sectional, with a sample of 93 mothers of children under five who were randomly selected. The instrument used is a questionnaire. The data used are primary and secondary data. The analysis used is univariate and chi square analysis.

Results: The study found that the level of compliance with Posyandu visits was 69.9% (65 respondents) and non-compliance with 30.1% (28 respondents). Mother's perception of COVID-19 was 47.3% in the high category. Mother's knowledge of covid-19 in the good category was 52.7%. Based on the bivariate test of the perception of the COVID-with adherence to Posyandu visits, there is a relationship, the significance value is 0.000. Meanwhile, the relationship between mother's knowledge of COVID-19 and adherence to Posyandu visits has a relationship where the significance value is 0.000.

Conclusion: Overall there is a relationship between Posyandu visit compliance with age, education, occupation, distance to Posyandu, child's age, parity, gender, knowledge and perception of covid-19. It is recommended to increase health promotion with direct supervision to Posyandu and provide counseling to community about activities in Posyandu.

Keywords: Posyandu, Pandemic, toddler