

Description of Knowledge, Attitude and Action of Mother on Care Diarrhea in Under-Five Children After Getting Educational Information Communication (KIE) with Integrated Media in Posyandu Merpati Working Area of Tanjung Pinang Public Health Centre Jambi City in 2019

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Abstract:-

➤ *Background*

Diarrhea is one of the major diseases that became the cause of death of infants and Under-five Childrens.

➤ *Objective*

this study illustrates the average knowledge, attitudes and actions of mothers before and after the given educational information communication (KIE) with integrated media associated with treating diarrhea.

➤ *Methods*

A descriptive, quantitative sample totaled 40 people, drawn using simple random sampling.

➤ *Results and Discussion*

The average score of knowledge pre test 6.05 while the average score for knowledge post test is 9.43. The average score was 21.38 test pre attitude while the average score the attitude of post test is 27.13. The average score of action pre test is 7.1. While the average score action pre test in the control group was 6.85. The average score of actions post test is 9.80.

➤ *Conclusion*

an increase in the average score for knowledge, attitudes and actions of mothers caring for Under-five Children diarrhea.

➤ *Suggestion*

Provide health counselling about diarrhea to Under-five Children are scheduled by involving all parties as cadres in every posyandu.

Keywords:- Diarrhea, Knowledge, Attitudes and Actions.

I. INTRODUCTION

Diarrhea is one of the major diseases that became the cause of death of infants and Under-five Childrens (Kemenkes RI, 2015). Diarrhea is excreting as much as three times or more in a day with liquid consistency (Brandt, de Castro Antunes, & da Silva, 2015). Based on several studies of the factors that lead to high mortality and morbidity figures for a sick Under-five Children in Pakistan is the lack of anticipation in the treatment of diarrhea, education level and knowledge about the treatment of the low mother diarrhea (Masiha, 2015; Radlovic et al, 2015; Mumtaz, 2014). Research conducted Article (2016) in Pakistan that the behavior of the mother care for diarrhea in Under-five Childrens is still low as much as 24.11%. It is the role of the family is very important in dealing with diarrhea in Under-five Children.

The impact of mother behavior that is less good on the care of a sick Under-five Children can influence the growth and development of Under-five Childrens. On a Under-five Children with diarrhea occurring particularly vulnerable to weight loss that results in impaired growth. This is in line with research done Giannattasio, Guarino, & Lo Vecchio (2016) in Italy that the children ill with diarrhea 10% of the time during the first 24 months is 1.5 cm shorter than the kids who've never experienced diarrhea. According to Pinkerton et al (2016) in the US that early childhood diarrhea and stunting have effects that affect on the intellectual functioning of children to childhood ($p < 0.05$). To overcome this, it takes the role of nurses provide health education so that parents can care for the child properly in a healthy condition nor sick.

The use of one or two information communication media in Education (KIE) with audiovisual and props have been first performed by (Kapti et. al, 2013 ;Chauhan, Chauhan, & Shukla, 2015) however the success rate obtained is not the maximum. So it's not enough if using only one or two media only, required continuity between the three media to get maximum results and goals.

Integrated media is the use of several media at the same time when giving KIE by nurses using videos, teaching aids and leaflets in the delivery of KIE (Levitskaya et al, 2018; Kementerian Kesehatan (2015). The use of integrated media is very necessary to achieve the goals of KIE in providing a very complex understanding of parents about the care of infants and Under-five Childrens at home, including knowledge, attitudes and actions Kementerian Kesehatan (2015). Therefore the use of integrated media will concurrently provide communication, information and education.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

This research is a quantitative research using a "quantitative descriptive" research design(Sugiyono, 2016).

The population in this study were mothers who had children aged 1-5 years who had experienced diarrhea at the Merpati Posyandu in the working area of Tanjung Pinang Health Center with a total of 119 people.

The sampling technique used in this study is a probability sampling technique with a simple random sampling method that is sampling randomly regardless of the strata in the population. The sample size is 40 respondents.

III. RESULT

The average distribution of knowledge, attitudes and actions of mothers caring for diarrhea in under-five children before and after the intervention can be seen in the following table :

No	Average	Mean	min-max
1	Knowledge		
	a. Pre Test	6.05	3-9
	b. Post Test	9.43	6-13
2	Attitude		
	a. Pre Test	21.38	15-29
	b. Post Test	27.13	19-35
3	Action		
	a. Pre Test	7.10	4-11
	b. Post Test	9.80	6-15

Table 1:- Distribution of Average Knowledge, Attitudes and Actions of Mother Caring for Diarrhea in Under-five Children Before and After Intervention (n = 40)

Based on table 5.2, it is known that for the average pre test knowledge of mothers caring for Under-five Childrens with diarrhea is 6.05, the lowest score is 3 and the highest is 9. While the average post test is 9.43, the lowest score is 6 and the highest is 13. For the average pre-test of the attitude of the mother 21.38 is 6.05, the lowest score is 15 and the highest is 29, while the average post-test is 27.13, the lowest score is 19 and the highest is 35. , 10,

the lowest score 4 and the highest 11, while the average post test was 9.80, the lowest score 6 and the highest 15. Based on this, it can be concluded that the increase in knowledge, attitudes and actions of mothers caring for diarrhea Under-five Childrens.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Average Knowledge of Mother Caring for Diarrhea in Under-five Children Before Being Given Intervention

The results of the study revealed that from 13 questionnaire items the knowledge of caring for diarrhea in Under-five Children was obtained the average pre test score in the intervention group was 6.05. This shows that the knowledge of mothers taking care of diarrhea in Under-five Childrens is still not good.

The results of this study are in line with the study Merga and Alemayehu (2015) in Ethiopia regarding mother’s knowledge about diarrhea treatment is not as good (37.5%). Talebian et al. (2013) in Iran in their study found that most (56.5%) knowledge of mothers in handling diarrhea at home was still not good. The study Kumar (2015) in Bankura showed that knowledge in diarrhea management was not good until 71.6%.

Based on the results of the study it was known that the frequency distribution of the age characteristics of the intervention group was mostly young adults (18-40 years) (72.5%). The results of this study are in line with research Desta et al. (2017) conducted in Ethiopia that the majority of respondents' distribution based on age is known to be the most respondents in young adults as much (73.5%). Research Mahejabin et al. (2014) also found that the majority of respondents in Bone Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency, 70.7% were young adults.

According to⁽¹⁹⁾ Physical growth is broadly speaking there are four categories of change, i.e. change the size, change the proportion, the loss of the old characteristics and incidence of new traits. This happens due to the maturation of organ function. On the psychological and mental aspects of a person's level of thinking is more mature and adult. Therefore, it can be concluded that the age of mature and adult mothers will influence it in caring for diarrhea in Under-five Childrens.

Based on the results of research on frequency distribution of job characteristics, most of them work in IRT (85%). The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by⁽²⁰⁾ in Kediri. It was found that most respondents did not work (52.5%).

According to⁽²¹⁾ the work have an effect on the level of knowledge that is owned by someone. Someone who works in an environment supported by access to information will get a lot of knowledge compared to people who work in places that

are closed from access to information. This is due to the fact that working mothers have a high level of education so that it will affect the mother in making the best decisions for her child, including the actions she has taken before going to work for her child and the selection of caregivers for her child.

B. The Average Knowledge of Mother Caring for Diarrhea in Under-five Children After Being Given Intervention

The results showed an increase in the average score of the mother's knowledge caring for diarrhea in Under-five Children as much as 3.38.

The results of this study are in line⁽²²⁾ with the title the influence of information communication education (KIE) against the mother's knowledge in governance diarrhea in Under-five Children in Surakarta is also available the results an increase in the average maternal knowledge in governance Under-five Children diarrhea that was done before and after do information communication education (KIE) and the achievement of an increased score as much as 16.3%.

Based on the analysis of the post test questionnaire conducted by the researchers found the questionnaire knowledge of mothers caring for Under-five Childrens with diarrhea that appears has been correctly answered up to 100%. This shows that education information communication (KIE) has been able to increase the knowledge of mothers taking care of diarrhea in Under-five Childrens.

C. The Average Attitude of Mother Caring for Diarrhea in Under-five Children Before Being Given Intervention

The results of the study revealed that from 10 questionnaire items of attitude for caring diarrhea in Under-five Children was obtained by the average pre score of 21.38. This shows that the attitude of mothers caring for Under-five Childrens with diarrhea is still not good.

The results of this study are in line with the study⁽²³⁾ in Ethiopia the majority of mothers (55%) did not agree with the provisions of oral rehydration solutions (ORS) at home for the treatment of diarrheal diseases in infants. ⁽²⁴⁾ in Ethiopia in their study found that (40.6%) mothers had a positive attitude towards using ORS oral rehydration solutions at home. Research⁽²⁵⁾ in China shows that mothers have a negative attitude in managing diarrhea up to 65.4%.

Based on the results of the research on the frequency distribution of the characteristics of the number of children numbering less than or equal to 2 (two) (77.5%). The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by⁽²⁶⁾ in Sidamanik it is known that most mothers who have children less than 2 are as many as (77.8%).

According to⁽²⁷⁾ experience is one of the factors in human beings that is very decisive in the excitement phase. In the process of direct perception people who have experience

will always be smarter in addressing everything than those who absolutely have no experience. Mothers who have children more than 2 (two) make the experience in diarrhea treatment compared to mothers who do not have children less or equal to 2 (two).

The experience of the mother in the care for their children who ever experienced diarrheal disease has a strong impression in giving their children handling suffering from diarrhea. The results of this research are consistent with research conducted by⁽²⁸⁾ good mother's attitude in handling the early diarrhea in Under-five Children in Makasar most (64.2%) committed by mothers who already have a child more than 2 (two).

D. The Average Attitude of Mother Caring for Diarrhea in Under-five Children After Being Given Intervention

The results of the study revealed that from the 10 items of questionnaires the attitude of caring for infants received an average post test score of 27.13. This shows that there has been an increase in the average score of the attitudes of mothers caring for under-five children with diarrhea as much as 5.75.

The results of this study are in line with what was done by⁽²⁹⁾ showing that the average value before health education was obtained was an average value of 32.50, then experienced an increase after health education which was 33.00. Attitude changes that occur may be slow so the difference in average value is very small. But the change in attitude that occurs even though it is very small, towards the positive because there may still be other factors that influence.

According to⁽³⁰⁾ attitude of someone affected by internal factors namely psychological and physiological, as well as the external factors in the form of an intervention from outside individuals for example, education, training or counseling. Research results⁽³¹⁾ in Yogyakarta gained value p value $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$. This shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge of diarrhea with the attitude of handling diarrhea in Under-five Children's mother at work-area Clinics Kotagede II Yogyakarta. This means that the mother of a Under-five Children who has good knowledge about diarrhea tends to be positive in the prevention of diarrhoea. While the mother of a Under-five Children who is less knowledgeable, tend to be negative in the handling of diarrhea.

E. The Average Action of Mother Caring for Diarrhea in Under-five Children Before Being Given Intervention

In this study conducted by researchers about caring for diarrhea Under-five Children carried out measurements of the observed actions by direct observation of respondents using observation sheets and also carried out indirectly, where researchers used questionnaires as a measure in the act of treating diarrhea Under-five Childrens.

The results of the study revealed that from the 15 items of questionnaires the action of treating diarrhea in Under-five Childrens was obtained the average pre test score was 7.1. Based on observations from 10 observational indicators, the average pre test score in the intervention group was 3.03.

The results of this study are in line with the research⁽³²⁾ in Semarang which shows that the actions in the management of diarrhea are not good up to 71.6%. The study⁽³³⁾ in Iran showed that the majority (51.58%) of mothers' actions in handling diarrhea at home were still not good. The study (34) in Pakistan showed that 30% of mothers did self-medication

Age of respondents in this study on the majority of young adults (18-40 years) (72.5%) so that it can be associated with the behavior of the mother caring for Under-five Children with diarrhea less when done pre test. Therefore, with the inclusion of the respondents in the information communication education (KIE) is expected to increase the mother's behavior that ultimately improve the knowledge, attitude and action in treating diarrhea in Under-five Children.

F. The Average Action of Mother Caring for Diarrhea in Under-five Children After Being Given Intervention

The results of the study revealed that of the 15 items of questionnaires the action of treating diarrhea in Under-five Children was obtained an average post test score was 9.8. The results of observations from 10 observational indicators obtained an average post test score was 3.03

This shows that there has been an increase in the average score of the actions of mothers taking care of diarrhea Under-five Children performed by the control group and the intervention group. The increase in the average score of the actions of mothers treating diarrhea in Under-five Children as much as 2.7.

The results of the study⁽³⁵⁾ are in line with the title of education information communication (KIE) of the family to effectively improve the ability to care for diarrhea in Under-five Childrens in Denpasar. The results showed an increase in the average ability of mothers to care for diarrhea in under-five children before and after education information communication with the achievement of a score increase of 11.5%

Based on the analysis of the post-test questionnaire conducted by the researchers, the researchers found that the questionnaire on the actions of mothers caring for diarrhea in Under-five Children who appeared had correctly answered up to 92.5%. This shows that education information communication (KIE) with integrated media has been able to improve the skills of mothers taking care of diarrhea in Under-five Childrens.

V. CONCLUSION

There was an increase in the average score of knowledge, attitudes and actions of mothers taking care of diarrhea in Under-five Children after receiving health education using 3 integrated media.

SUGGESTION

It is expected that the participation of health workers to provide health education about diarrhea to under-five children's mothers in a scheduled manner by involving all parties such as cadres in each posyandu to be able to care for children well in healthy and sick conditions so that complications that will occur can be prevented.

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