

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Kesehatan Masyarakat
Judul : Faktor-Faktor yang mempengaruhi ibu balita untuk datang ke Posyandu di Wilayah RW.002 Kelurahan Pinang Ranti Jakarta Timur

Posyandu telah hadir di tengah masyarakat Indonesia selama 48 tahun. Pertama kali diperkenalkan pada tahun 1975 dengan nama PKMD (Pembangunan Kesehatan Masyarakat Desa), posyandu bertujuan untuk memberdayakan masyarakat dalam mengatasi masalah gizi, diare, imunisasi, dan keluarga berencana. Pada tahun 1986, Presiden RI secara resmi mencanangkan posyandu secara masal di Yogyakarta. Mengetahui Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan dengan Kunjungan Posyandu. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metodologi cross sectional dengan sampel 139 responden. hasil kunjungan posyandu yang rutin sebanyak 117 (80.6%), pengetahuan ibu yang tinggi sebanyak 124 (89.2%), Sikap ibu yang baik sebanyak 113 (81.3%), jarak rumah jauh sebanyak 111 (82.%) , Fasilitas posyandu lengkap sebanyak 100 (71.9%) , Dukungan Keluarga yang mendukung sebanyak 117 (84.2%) , Dukungan petugas kesehatan Yang mendukung sebanyak 112 (80.6%) . Hasil bivariat adanya hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu dengan kunjungan posyandu dengan Pvalue 0.33 ($< 0,05$). Tingkatkan upaya edukasi kepada ibu balita tentang pentingnya kunjungan rutin ke Posyandu. Gunakan berbagai media seperti brosur, poster, dan penyuluhan langsung untuk menjelaskan manfaat kesehatan dan layanan yang tersedia di Posyandu.

Kata Kunci: Posyandu, Hubungan, Balita, Ibu, Kunjungan

ABSTRACT

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Study Program : Public Health
Title : Factors Influencing Mothers Of Toddler To Come To The
Posyandu In The RW. 002 Pinang Ranti Area, East Jakarta

Posyandu has been present in Indonesian society for 48 years. First introduced in 1975 under the name PKMD (Village Community Health Development), posyandu aims to empower the community to overcome nutrition, diarrhea, immunization, and family planning problems. In 1986, the President of the Republic of Indonesia officially launched mass posyandu in Yogyakarta. To determine the relationship between knowledge and Posyandu visits. This type of research uses quantitative research using cross-sectional methodology with a sample of 139 respondents. the results of routine posyandu visits were 117 (80.6%), high maternal knowledge was 124 (89.2%), good maternal attitude was 113 (81.3%), distance from home was 111 (82.2%), complete posyandu facilities as many as 100 (71.9%), supporting family support as many as 117 (84.2%), supporting health workers as many as 112 (80.6%). The bivariate results show a relationship between maternal knowledge and posyandu visits with a P value of 0.33 (< 0.05). Increase educational efforts for mothers of toddlers about the importance of regular visits to Posyandu. Use various media such as brochures, posters, and direct outreach to explain the health benefits and services available at Posyandu.

Keywords: *Posyandu, Relationship, Toddler, Mother, Visit*