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Judul : Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Kader Dengan Deteksi Dini Stunting Di Puskesmas Kampung Tengah Kramat Jati

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Stunting merupakan masalah gizi kronis yang masih menjadi perhatian utama di Indonesia karena berdampak jangka panjang terhadap pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak. Pencegahan stunting perlu dilakukan sejak dini melalui pemantauan pertumbuhan balita di posyandu. Kader posyandu berperan penting dalam pelaksanaan deteksi dini stunting, namun efektivitas peran tersebut sangat dipengaruhi oleh tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap kader. Perbedaan pengetahuan dan sikap dapat memengaruhi ketepatan pengukuran antropometri serta kemampuan kader dalam mengenali tanda awal stunting.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap kader posyandu dengan kemampuan deteksi dini stunting di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kampung Tengah Kramat Jati.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian melibatkan 51 kader posyandu yang aktif di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kampung Tengah Kramat Jati dengan teknik total sampling.

Hasil: responden berdasarkan usia menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden berada pada kelompok usia >40 tahun. mayoritas responden memiliki pendidikan Sarjana sebanyak 27 orang (52,9%). Berdasarkan ketepatan deteksi dini stunting, mayoritas responden berada pada kategori deteksi dini baik, yaitu sebanyak 45 orang (88,2%), sementara responden dengan deteksi dini kurang berjumlah 6 orang (11,8%). Hasil analisis menggunakan uji Spearman Rank pada tingkat kepercayaan 95% menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan kader dengan deteksi dini stunting ($p = 0,025$; $r = 0,862$) dengan kekuatan hubungan sangat kuat dan arah positif. Sebaliknya, hubungan antara sikap kader dengan deteksi dini stunting tidak signifikan ($p = 0,145$; $r = 0,311$) dengan kekuatan hubungan lemah.

Kesimpulan: Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap kader posyandu dengan kemampuan deteksi dini stunting di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kampung Tengah Kramat Jati. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan upaya berkelanjutan dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan dan membentuk sikap positif kader melalui pelatihan dan pembinaan rutin agar pelaksanaan deteksi dini stunting dapat dilakukan secara lebih efektif dan berkontribusi dalam penurunan angka stunting di masyarakat.

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, sikap kader, deteksi dini stunting

Daftar pustaka: 41 sumber (2021-2025)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting remains a major chronic nutritional problem in Indonesia due to its long-term impact on children's growth and development. Early prevention of stunting should be carried out through regular monitoring of child growth at integrated health posts (posyandu). Posyandu cadres play an important role in the implementation of early stunting detection; however, the effectiveness of this role is strongly influenced by the level of knowledge and attitudes of the cadres. Differences in knowledge and attitudes may affect the accuracy of anthropometric measurements and the ability of cadres to recognize early signs of stunting.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of posyandu cadres and their ability to perform early detection of stunting in the working area of Kampung Tengah Kramat Jati Public Health Center.

Methods: This study employed a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of 51 active posyandu cadres in the working area of Kampung Tengah Kramat Jati Public Health Center, selected using a total sampling technique.

Results: The age distribution showed that most respondents were over 40 years old. The majority of respondents had a bachelor's degree, totaling 27 people (52.9%). Based on the accuracy of early stunting detection, most respondents were categorized as having good early detection ability, with 45 respondents (88.2%), while 6 respondents (11.8%) were categorized as having poor detection ability. The results of the analysis using the Spearman Rank test at a 95% confidence level showed a significant relationship between cadres' knowledge and early detection of stunting ($p = 0.025$; $r = 0.862$), indicating a very strong positive correlation. In contrast, the relationship between cadres' attitudes and early detection of stunting was not statistically significant ($p = 0.145$; $r = 0.311$), with a weak correlation strength.

Conclusion: This study concludes that there is a significant relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of posyandu cadres and their ability to perform early detection of stunting in the working area of Kampung Tengah Kramat Jati Public Health Center. Therefore, continuous efforts are needed to improve cadres' knowledge and foster positive attitudes through regular training and mentoring programs to enhance the effectiveness of early stunting detection and contribute to the reduction of stunting prevalence in the community.

Keywords: knowledge, cadres' attitudes, early detection of stunting

References: 41 sources (2021–2025)