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CORRELATION BETWEEN MOTHER KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DIARRHEA AND INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA ON TODDLER (1-3 Years) By Nurlailis Saadah

CORRELATION BETWEEN MOTHER KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DIARRHEA AND INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA ON TODDLER (1-3 Years) Uswatun Khasanah¹, Nurlailis Saadah², Budi Yulianto³, Andif Murdiono Wicahyadi⁴ ¹ Department of Midwifery, Health Polytechnic Surabaya Ministry Of Health Jl. Soekarno Hatta No. 32 Bangkalan, East Java; HP 085735344153; email: yusa_0510@yahoo.com ² Department of Midwifery , Health Polytechnic Surabaya Ministry Of Health ³Department of Environmental Health, Health Polytechnic Surabaya Ministry Of Health ⁴Nurse, Madiun General Hospital, East Java

ABSTRACT

Introduction : Incidence of diarrhea on toddler need immediate management of diarrhea by mother, as the closest person among them. Mothers knowledge about diarrhea are needed so that immediate management of diarrhea could be performed. The aim of this study is to know whether any correlation between mothers knowledge about diarrhea and incidence of diarrhea on toddler (1-3 years old) in Malang Village, Maospati district, Magetan residence. **Methods :** It was an Correlational design. On this study, there were 112 mother who have toddlers (1-3 years) in Malang Village, Maospati district, Magetan Residence involved. Sampling technique used on this study was multistage random sampling, independent variable was mothers knowledge about diarrhea and independent variable was incidence of diarrhea on toddler. Data was collected by quisioner for mothers and analyzed by Chi Square (CI 95%). **Result :** Result of this study shows, there were significant correlation between mothers knowledge about diarrhea and incidence of diarrhea on toddler (1-3 years old) in Malang Village, Maospati district, Magetan Residence (p=0.001). **Discussion :** It means good knowledge of mothers about diarrhea will reduce the incidence of diarrhea on toddler (1-3 years). For mothers who have less knowledge about diarrhea which is expected to be improved through health education especially about diarrhea diseases and their prevention **Keywords :** Mothers Knowledge, Toddler (1-3 Years old), Diarrhea

INTRODUCTION

Diarrhea is an abnormal state of passage of stool with consistency with frequency more than three times within 24 hours, in children stool consistency are often soft, greenish or could be mixed with blood and mucous or only mixed with mucous. Diarrhea could affect adult or children. Etiology of diarrhea could be come from 1.) infection ; virus, bacterial, parasit, 2.) malabsorbtion: lactose intolerance, protein and fat 3.) Feeding 4.) Immunodeficiency and 5.) Psychology ; Fear and Anxiety (Mansjoer dkk,2009). There are several causes of diarrhea in children, such as contaminated food that make their gastrointestinal tract infected by bacteria or parasit, Allergy by breast milk or formula milk; unproper feeding related by the age, and also food poisoning. Another risk factor that could affect

incidence of diarrhea are Environmental Health, Nutrition, Education, Socio-Economy status and behaviour (Soeprapto et al,2000). Diarrhea is the second biggest cause of death in children in the world after pneumonia. Almost one of five children death in the world caused by diarrhea. Its Biggest incidence happened within two years of early live of children and decrease during their growth (UNICEF & WHO, 2009). Incidence of diarrhea in developing country like Indonesia still become major health problem because of its high morbidity and mortality especially who affect children below five years (Gunardi,2011). Reported from a study, on average three times episode of diarrhea on children annually in developing country. However, on another area reported there were 6-8 times of diarrhea incidence in children annually (Guandalini,2012). Most of death caused by severe dehydration (Guardia ,2011). According to report by Health Service of Magetan Residence, East Java Province, in 2011, incidence of diarrhea on children were 14.749,4 children were died. Incidence of diarrheha during last three year in Magetan residence was increased. Negative effect of diarrhea on infant and childran was disturbance of growth and development process in children and could decrease their quality of live. This disease are often cause anxiety during society if there was no adequate management immeadiately, on a short time (about 48 hours) it probably cause a death. Incidence of diarrhea in Malang village, Maospati District, Magetan Residence, 12 from 28 children who come on the private midwife practice were diagnosed with diarrhea. Diarrhea is a food and water borne disease,it could also be happened by another causes. Incidence of diarrhea on toddler in Indonesia is 10,2%. (Risksedas, 2013). One of another causes was lack of knowledge of mother about diarrhea and management of diarrhea on toddler,1-3 years old. Purpose of Study was to know any correlation between mothers knowledge about diarrhea and incidence of diarrhea on toddler (1-3 years old) in Magetan residence.

RESEARCH METHODS This study using correlational study design, with target population was 155 mother of toddler (1-3 years old) at Malang Village, Maospati district, Magetan Residence. Sample was collected by simple random sampling, 112 mother who fulfill the inclusion criteria. Inclusion criteria was abilty to reading and writing, mother who have toddler on age 1-3 years old and giving her agreement to get involed on this study. Independent variable was mothers knowledge about diarrhea and dependent variable was incidence of diarrhea on toddler. Mother knowledge was measured by questinier with indicators are definition of diarrhea, sign and simptomp of diarrhea, stool characteristic on diarrhea, and response of mother when her toddler get diarrhea. Variable incidence of diarrhea measured by interview method between mother and Information gotten from toddlers Health Measurement Indicator Chart (Kartu Menuju Sehat). Mothers knowledge about toddler was the result of her interpretation about particular object especially incidence of the diarrhea on toddler that consist state of knowing, understanding and application. Meanwhile incidence of diarrhea defined as disturbance of normal toddler digestion process that observe from the Health Measurement Indicator Chart (Kartu Menuju Sehat). Data of mother knowledge about diarrhea and incidence of diarrhea on toddler (1-3 year) analyzed by chi square test. This study was performed on July in 2015. This study was conducted on Malang Village, Maospati District, Magetan Residence . Ethical clearance process: human were involved as respondent on this study, so there was an approval from the ethical committe, for practical on the field researcher ask informed concent from respondent for approval to get involved.

RESULTS Table 1. Distribution of mother of toddler based on education level in Malang Village, Maospati District, Magetan Residence

| Education Level | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Elementary | 7 | 6,3 |
| Middle | 94 | 83,9 |
| Higher | 11 | 9,9 |
| Eduaction Total | 112 | 100 |

From the Table 1.1 shows most of mother graduated from middle education level (83,9 %) , the

other were graduated from higher education level (9,9%) and elementary study (6,3%).

Table 2. Mother knowledge about diarrhea in Malang Village, Maospati District, Magetan Residence

| Knowledge | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Good | 69 | 61,6 |
| Fair | 33 | 29,5 |
| Poor | 10 | 8,9 |
| Total | 112 | 100 |

Table 2. shows that most of mother of toddler (61,6%) were have good knowledge about diarrhea, only 8,9 % have poor level of knowledge.

Table 3 Distribution of Diarrhea Incidence on toddler in Malang Village, Maospati District, Magetan Residence

| Incidence | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| None | 68 | 60,7 |
| Mild | 26 | 23,2 |
| Diarrhea Moderate | 12 | 10,7 |
| Diarrhea Severe | 6 | 5,4 |
| Diarrhea Total | 112 | 100 |

Table 3 Shows that incidence of Diarrhea based on severity are mild 23,2%, moderate 10,7%, severe 5,4% and 60,7% others were never.

Table 4 Cross Tabulation Mother knowledge about diarrhea and Incidence of Diarrhea

| Knowledge | Diarrhea None | Mild | Moderate | Severe | Total |
|-----------|---------------|------|----------|--------|-------|
| Good | 58 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 68 |
| Fair | 7 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 26 |
| Poor | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| Total | 68 | 33 | 10 | 0 | 112 |

Cross Tabulation between Mother Knowledge about diarrhea with diarrhea incidence on toddler in Malang Village, Maospati District, Magetan Residence show from 69 mother toddler who have good knowledge about diarrhea, most of them 84,1% are never experience diarrhea, 10,1% others having mild diarrhea, and 5,8% experience moderate diarrhea and no one got severe diarrhea. Meanwhile from 10 mother Toddler who have lack of knowledge (poor) about diarrhea 50% experience moderate diarrhea, 30% got mild diarrhea, and 20% other got severe diarrhea. From chi square test it shows that there was a significant correlation between mothers knowledge about diarrhea and incidence of diarrhea on toddler (age 1-3 year) in Malang Village, Maospati District, Magetan Residence ($p=0.000$).

DISCUSSION Knowledge about particular topic is an fundamental to determine his manner or action. Positive manner or negative manner toward an action become right or wrong is determine by his knowledge about particular topic (Notoadmojo,2007). Mother knowledge about diarrhea on toddler will determine her manner and action to prevent her toddler from diarrhea and determine her action to manage diarrhea morbidity on her toddler to delay progressivity. Result of this study was correspond with hypothesis delivered by Notoadmodjo (2007) that state mother who have better knowledge about diarrhea could perform prevention toward her children to avoid diarrhea. Its need good level of knowledge to identified incidence of diarrhea and proper management about that situation. Result of this study show that mother who have good level of knowledge about diarrhea most (84,1%) of her toddler not having diarrhea, meanwhile toddler got mild diarrhea (10,1%) and 5,8% toddler got moderate diarrhea and no one of toddler got severe diarrhea. Compare with mother of toddler who having poor level of knowledge about diarrhea, 50 % of her toddler got moderate diarrhea, 30 % got mild diarrhea, and 20% of toddler got severe diarrhea. This study show that mother knowledge about diarrhea have important role to keep her toddler away from diarrhea. This role could be established with prevention of diarrhea or immediate action when her toddler got the diarrhea to prevent morbidity. One of factor that affect knowledge is education level (Notoadmodjo,2007). This result also show that most of mother having middle (83,9) and higher (9,9%) education level. Mother who have middle and higher education level are easier to know and understand information and also to implement that information to be a real action. If mother having poor level of knowledge about diarrhea, it probably mother was unable to understand incidence of diarrhea on toddler and didn't know what to do to manage incidence of diarrhea on her toddler. If mother was unable to take an action to manage diarrhea immediately it possible the diarrhea become worse. Further effect, it probably disturb her toddler growth and development. This study show there was a significant correlation between mother knowledge and incidence of diarrhea on toddler (1-3 years

old) in Malang Village, Maospati District, Malang Residence . CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION Conclusion Based on the results and discussion can be conluded that Most mothers had good knowledge about diarrhea(61.6%), and small proportion have less knowledge about diarrhea(8.9%). Most of toddlers didn't experience diarrhea(60,7%) and nearly half had diarrhea (39,3%) .There were significant correlation between mothers knowledge about diarrhea and incidence of diarrhea on toddler (1-3 years old) ($p=0.001$). It means good knowledge of mothers about diarrhea will reduce the incidence of diarrhea Recommendatin For mothers have toddlers (1-3 years) and who have less knowledge about diarrhea which is expected to be improved through health education especially about diarrhea diseases and their prevention by health centre officers in Posyandu. REFERENCES Guandalini S (2012). Diarrhea.<http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/928598-overview#showall>. Diakses tanggal 10 September 2014 Gunardi H (2011). Kumpulan Tips Pediatri.Edisi 2 cetakan pertama. Badan Penerbit IDAI Kemenkes RI, 2011. Panduan Sosialisasi Tatalaksana Diare Pada Balita, Direktorat Jendral Pengendalian Penyakit dan Penyehatan Lingkungan, Jakarta. Kemenkes RI (2013). Riset Kesehatan dasar Tahun 2013, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Kemenkes RI, Jakarta Mansjoer A; Suprohaita; Wardhani, WI; Setiowulan W (2009). Kapita Selekta Kedokteran, Edisi III Jilid 2, Media Aesculapius FKUI, Jakarta Notoadmodjo (2007). Kesehatan Masyarakat: Ilmu dan Seni. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta Soeprapto,et.al (2000). Sindroma Diare, Gangguan absorpsi-sekresi, edisi ke dua, Gramik FK Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya. Sinthamurniwaty (2006). Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian diarepada balita (Studi kasus di Kabupaten Semarang). Magister Epidemiologi Universitas Diponegoro Triatmodjo (2008). Pengantar Diare Akut Anak Diare Kronik. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang. UNICEF/ WHO (2009). Diarrhoea: Why children are still dying and what can be done. WHO Library Cataloging- in-Publication Data 370 371 372 373 374