

DESCRIPTION OF MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE OCCURRENCE ISPA IN TODDLERS IN BUNGA TANJUNG VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, based on a monitoring survey, pneumonia contributes to almost one-fifth of child deaths worldwide and 2 million toddlers die each year, the majority of which occur in African and Southeast Asian countries. Acute respiratory tract infection (ARI) is an inflammatory disease of the throat that lasts up to 14 days which can be transmitted through saliva, blood, sneezing or respiratory air containing germs inhaled by healthy people. This research is descriptive using primary data. The population in this research is all mothers who have toddlers in Bunga Tanjung village. Sampling was carried out using a total sampling technique, with a sample of 40 mothers who have toddlers in Bunga Tanjung village. The results of the study showed that the majority of mothers who have toddlers based on knowledge were 25 mothers (62.5%), the majority on education were 25 mothers (62.5%), the majority at the level of information sources were 20 mothers (50%), the majority based on age were 25 mothers (62.5%). the majority based on occupation were 28 mothers (70%). Mothers who have toddlers are expected to be more attentive to matters related to their toddlers' health, especially those who suffer from ISPA.

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INTRODUCTION

According to The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) pneumonia contributes to almost one-fifth of child deaths worldwide and \pm 2 million toddlers die each year, the majority occurring in African and Southeast Asian countries. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that the incidence of ARI in developing countries with a toddler mortality rate above 40 per 1000 live births is 15-20% per year in the toddler age group. According to WHO \pm 13 million toddlers in the world die each year and most of these deaths occur in developing countries and ARI is one of the main causes of death by killing \pm 4 million toddlers every year (WHO, 2007).

In North Sumatra, there were 90,596 cases of Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI) throughout August 2015. This figure represents an increase compared to the 66,565 cases in July 2015. This represents an increase of approximately 21.77% in ARI cases in North Sumatra

(North Sumatra Health Office, 2015).

Throughout August 2015, there were 90,596 cases of Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ARI) in North Sumatra. This figure represents an increase compared to the 66,565 cases in July 2015. This represents a 21.77 percent increase in ARI cases in North Sumatra. The high incidence of ARI is caused by smoke, which can interfere with breathing. However, it can also be caused by other factors. Mobility and population density in urban areas make ARI among the top 10 most common diseases suffered by urban residents (Sukarni, 2015).

Based on the results of the Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) report in 2012, the prevalence of ISPA in Indonesia was around 25.5% with the highest prevalence in two-year-old infants (>35%). The number of toddlers with ISPA in Indonesia in 2011 was five out of 1,000 toddlers, meaning that 150,000 toddlers died per year, or 12,500 toddlers per month, or 416 cases per day, or 17 toddlers per hour, or one toddler every five minutes. It can be concluded that the prevalence of ISPA sufferers in Indonesia is 9.4% (Ministry of Health, 2012).

Exclusive breastfeeding is one factor in reducing the incidence of ARI in toddlers. Toddlers aged 1-5 years who do not receive optimal exclusive breastfeeding have a 5 times greater risk of dying from ARI compared to babies who receive exclusive breastfeeding (Kartasmita in Harahap, 2010). Breast milk has also been shown to provide a 39.8% protective effect against ARI in toddlers aged 1-5 years. The risk of ARI in babies who are not exclusively breastfed is 4.59 times greater than toddlers who are exclusively breastfed against ARI (Widarini in Sumasari, 2010).

Based on the Health Profile in Asahan Regency at Bunga Tanjung Health Center (2022), there were 3,750 mothers with toddlers, 3,672 patient visits, while 82 toddlers were diagnosed with ISPA in July 2017 suffering from ISPA (Acute Respiratory Tract Infection).

The initial survey conducted by the researcher on June 21, 2023, found that the number of mothers with toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village was 80 people. The results of the interview showed that 7 of the 11 mothers said they did not know about ARI and initial treatment for ARI. Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting research on "Overview of Mothers' Knowledge About the Occurrence of ARI in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023".

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

According to Notoatmodjo (2005), the descriptive research method is a research method carried out with the main aim of creating an objective description of a situation.

So this type of research is descriptive, namely the researcher describes mothers' knowledge about the occurrence of ISPA in toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023 using a questionnaire method filled out by respondents.

Place and Time of Research

Research Site

This research was conducted on mothers who have toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village, for the following reasons:

- There are still many mothers who do not know about Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI).

- There are still many mothers who do not know how to prevent and treat Acute Respiratory Tract Infections (ARI).
- The sample is sufficient.
- No research has ever been conducted on the description of mothers' knowledge about the occurrence of ARI in toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023.

Research Time

This research was designed from September to July 2023.

Population and Sample

Population

Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn (Sugiono, 2013).

The population in this study was all mothers who had toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village, totaling 40 toddlers.

Sample

The sample is a part or representative of the population being studied (Sugiono, 2010). The sample in the study on the description of mothers' knowledge about the occurrence of ISPA in toddlers was 40 toddlers, namely Total Sampling.

Data collection technique

The data collection technique entitled "A Description of Mothers' Knowledge of the Occurrence of Acute Respiratory Infection in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village" uses primary data using a questionnaire. The questionnaire is a list containing statements that will be observed after respondents provide answers by marking (v) according to the correct or incorrect choices.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

The results of the study regarding "Description of Mothers' Knowledge about the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023" obtained the following results:

Mothers' Knowledge About the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Mothers' Knowledge of the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village, Environment XIII, 2023

| No | Knowledge | Frequency | % |
|----|------------|-----------|------|
| 1 | Good | 8 | 20 |
| 2 | Enough | 25 | 62.5 |
| 3 | Not enough | 7 | 17.5 |
| | Total | 40 | 100 |

The table above shows that the description of mothers' knowledge about the occurrence of ISPA in toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023, the majority of whom had sufficient

knowledge, namely 25 mothers (62.5%), and the minority had insufficient knowledge, namely 7 mothers (17.5%).

Description of Mothers' Knowledge about the Occurrence of ISPA Based on Education.

Table 2.Frequency Distribution of Mothers' Knowledge of the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village, Environment XIII, 2023

| No | Education | Frequency | % |
|----|--------------|-----------|------|
| 1 | Low | 5 | 12.5 |
| 2 | Intermediate | 25 | 62.5 |
| 3 | Tall | 10 | 25 |
| | Total | 40 | 100 |

The table above shows that the description of mothers' knowledge about the occurrence of ISPA in toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023 shows that the majority of mothers had sufficient education in the middle category, namely 25 mothers (62.5%) and the minority had less education in the low category, namely 5 mothers (12.5%).

Overview of Mothers' Knowledge about the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers Based on Information Sources

Table 3.Frequency Distribution of Mothers' Knowledge of the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village, Environment XIII, 2023

| No | Resources | Frequency | % |
|----|----------------|-----------|------|
| 1 | Health workers | 9 | 22.5 |
| 2 | Mass media | 20 | 50 |
| 3 | Public | 11 | 27.5 |
| | Total | 40 | 100 |

The table above shows that the description of mothers' knowledge about the occurrence of ARI in toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023. The majority received information through mass media, namely 20 mothers (50%), and the minority received information through health workers, namely 9 mothers (22.5%).

Overview of Mothers' Knowledge about the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers Based on Age.

Table 4.Frequency Distribution of Mothers' Knowledge of the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village, Environment XIII, 2023

| No | Age | Frequency | % |
|----|-----------------|-----------|------|
| 1 | Young Adult Age | 25 | 62.5 |
| 2 | Older Adults | 13 | 32.5 |
| 3 | Elderly | 2 | 5 |
| | Total | 40 | 100 |

The table above shows that the description of mothers' knowledge about the occurrence of

ISPA in toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023, the majority were young adults (18-25 years) as many as 25 mothers (62.5%) and the minority were elderly (> 65 years) as many as 2 mothers (5%).

Overview of Mothers' Knowledge About the Occurrence of ARI in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023 Based on Occupation

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Mothers' Knowledge of the Occurrence of ARI in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023

| No | Work | Frequency | % |
|----|-------------------------|-----------|-----|
| 1 | Housewife | 28 | 70 |
| 2 | civil servant | 2 | 5 |
| 3 | Private sector employee | 10 | 25 |
| | Total | 40 | 100 |

From the table above, it shows that the description of mothers' knowledge about the occurrence of ISPA in toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023, the majority of mothers work as housewives, as many as 28 mothers (70%) and the minority of mothers work as civil servants, namely as many as 2 mothers (5%).

Discussion Knowledge

Based on the results of the study on the Overview of Mothers' Knowledge about the Occurrence of ARI in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023, it shows that the majority of mothers (25 mothers) had sufficient knowledge, while the minority (7 mothers) had insufficient knowledge. From the data above, it can be seen that the majority of mothers' knowledge about ARI is in the sufficient category due to the influence of education, information sources, and occupation.

This is reinforced by Notoatmodjo's (2010) statement that knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after a person senses a particular object through the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most knowledge is acquired through media and experience; in other words, knowledge is crucial in addressing ISPA problems.

According to Wawan (2010), knowledge is a crucial factor in determining a person's behavior because it can lead to changes in people's perceptions and habits about disease. Increased knowledge can also shift people's behavior from negative to positive, and knowledge also shapes trust.

Education

Based on the results of research on the Overview of Mothers' Knowledge About the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023, it shows that the majority of mothers have a secondary education category of 25 mothers (62.5%), while the minority of mothers have a low education category of 5 mothers (12.5%).

According to Habibi (2012), a person's level of education will influence their perspective on external factors. People with higher or secondary education will respond more rationally than those with no education at all. Therefore, those with higher education will rely more on

reason than emotion when facing challenges and new ideas. Meanwhile, those with lower education will rely more on emotion than emotion.

Education in general is all efforts planned for a process that means that in education there is a process of growth, development or change towards something better, more mature in oneself, a group or society (Notoadmodjo, 2012).

According to the researcher's assumption, mothers in Bunga Tanjung village only pursued education up to junior high school-high school because when the mother had finished her schooling, the mother preferred not to continue her education because the mother chose to get married, therefore the mother's education in Bunga Tanjung village only reached secondary level (junior high school-high school).

Resources

Based on the results of research on the Overview of Mothers' Knowledge About the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023, the majority obtained information through the Mass Media, namely 20 mothers (50%), and the minority obtained information through Health Workers, namely 9 mothers (22.5%).

The existence of information media is closely related to communication that increases a person's knowledge and understanding of health (Notoadjo, 2013). Mass media is a tool used to convey messages from sources to audiences using mechanical communication tools such as newspapers, radio, TV, etc.

According to the researcher's assumption, the majority of mothers obtain information through mass media because they believe that through mass media, mothers can more quickly and easily obtain information about ISPA themselves. However, to obtain better information, it is better to go through health workers because health workers have knowledge and skills through education in the health field, especially regarding health problems such as ISPA.

Age

Based on the results of research on the Description of Mothers' Knowledge About the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023, it shows that the majority of mothers are young adults (18-25 years) as many as 25 mothers (62.5%), and the minority of mothers are elderly (>65 years) as many as 2 mothers (5%).

According to Elisabet (2011), age is the length of an individual's life span, calculated from birth to their birthday. Meanwhile, according to Huclok (2009), the older a person is, the more mature their level of maturity and strength in thinking and working.

Age affects a person's ability to understand and their thought patterns. As they get older, their ability to understand and their thought patterns will also develop, so that the knowledge they acquire will increase (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

According to the researcher's assumption that mothers who are young adults (18-25 years old) are included in the age group that has sufficient knowledge to overcome problems regarding ISPA, while mothers who are elderly (>65 years old) have less knowledge. This is in accordance with the opinion of Abu Ahmadi, 2013 that age can be associated with experience, the older the age, the more ability to receive or experience is obtained and the more information is obtained, however, at certain ages or approaching old age the ability or

remembering of knowledge will decrease.

Work

Based on the results of research on the Overview of Mothers' Knowledge About the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023, it shows that the majority of mothers work as private employees, as many as 28 mothers (70%), while the minority of mothers work as housewives, as many as 6 mothers (15%).

Indeed, work indirectly influences a person's level of knowledge. This is because work is closely related to social and cultural interactions, while social and cultural interactions are closely related to the process of information exchange. This, in turn, influences a person's level of knowledge (Hanum, 2013).

According to Thomas (2010), work is a necessity that must be fulfilled, especially to support one's life and that of one's family. Work is not a source of pleasure, but rather a way of earning a living, repetitive and full of challenges.

Work in the broad sense is the main activity carried out by humans, in the narrow sense the term work is used for a task/work that earns money for someone (Wales, 2009).

According to the assumption, knowledge can also be obtained at the place where mothers work, because they interact with each other or exchange information about ISPA, in Bunga Tanjung village, more mothers do not work due to the lack of education or experience of mothers to work, therefore many mothers are only housewives and do not work outside.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the study above with the title "Overview of Mother's Knowledge About the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers in Bunga Tanjung Village in 2023", the following conclusions were obtained: Overview of Mother's Knowledge About the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers based on Knowledge, the majority of mothers are in the sufficient category, as many as 25 mothers (62.5%). Overview of Mother's Knowledge About the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers based on Education, the majority of mothers have secondary education (junior high school-high school) as many as 25 mothers (62.5%). Overview of Mother's Knowledge About the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers based on Information Sources, the majority of mothers get information sources through Mass Media as many as 20 teenagers (50%). Overview of Mother's Knowledge About the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers based on Age, the majority of mothers are Young Adults (18-25 years old) as many as 25 mothers (62.5%). Overview of Mother's Knowledge About the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers based on Information Sources, the majority of young women get information sources through Mass Media as many as 15 teenagers (50%). Description of Mothers' Knowledge about the Occurrence of ISPA in Toddlers Based on Occupation: The majority of mothers work as private employees, amounting to 10 mothers (25%), while the minority of mothers work as housewives, amounting to 28 mothers (70%).amil. Jakarta: PT Nuha Medika

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