

**ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANT FACTORS ABOUT VISITING IN TODDLERS (12 - 59 MONTHS) ON INTEGRATED HEALTH CENTER IN THE WORKING AREAS OF ARJASA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER**

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**ABSTRACT**

Factors that influence toddler visits are predisposing factors (knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, motivation, work), enabling factors (information facilities and distance of residence), and reinforcing factors (the role of health workers, the role of cadres, community leaders). This study aims to analyze the determinants of under-five (12 - 59 months) visits to integrated health centers in the working area of the Arjasa community health center. This type of research used in this study was observational analytic with cross-sectional design. The population is 728 people. 251 people were taken as samples by simple random sampling. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire. Data analysis using logistic regression test shows predisposing factors (knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, motivation, work) enabling factors (means of information and distance) and reinforcing factors (the role of health workers, the role of cadres, community leaders) the significance value is less than  $\alpha$  0.05 which can be concluded there is an influence on the visit of infants to integrated health centers in the work area in the Arjasa community health center.

**KEYWORDS:** Factors that influence toddler visits, integrated health centers.

**INTRODUCTION**

The integrated health center is one form of community-based health efforts managed and organized from, by, for and with the community in the implementation of health development, in order to empower the community and provide facilities to the public in obtaining basic health services to accelerate the reduction in maternal mortality and baby. The success of the performance can be seen through the coverage of the baby's weight. Factors that influence toddler visits include predisposing factors (knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, motivations, jobs), enabling factors (information and distance facilities), and reinforcing factors (the role of health workers, the role of cadres, community leaders. Data for Regency of Jember in the problem of nutrition in 2018 obtained a percentage of 25%, this has decreased when seen from the results of the percentage in 2013 by 32 %. The percentage of children under five years according to the public health center in Jember in 2018 the highest amounted to 102, 40% namely the community health center Summersari, while the lowest percentage is Arjasa Community Health Center at 70.21%, the obstacle that occurs is the level of family understanding of the benefits of integrated health

centers, the activity of mothers in every activity in the integrated health center will affect the development of the nutritional status of children under five (Kristiani, 2014) The impact that will be experienced by a toddler, if the mother does not act in the utilization of integrated health centers, among others, do not get health education about normal toddler growth, do not get vitamin A for eye health, mothers do not know the growth of toddlers weight and mothers do not get counseling about supplementary food (PMT). Mothers who are active in integrated health center activities can monitor the growth and development of their toddlers (Ministry of Health, 2015).

**METHODS**

This type of research used in this study is the observational analytic cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling, from all mothers who have children under five in the working area of the Arjasa community health center that met the inclusion criteria. The sample in this study were all children under five in the working area of the Arjasa community health center which also met the inclusion

and exclusion criteria. Researchers use primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire. Data collection methods include editing, coding, data entry, and tabulation. Logistic regression test was chosen as the method of data analysis. When the

study began in November 2019 in the working area of the Arjasa community health center.

**RESULTS**

Characteristics of Research Respondents.

**Table 1.1: Distribution of Respondents Characteristics of Toddler Health Centers in the Arjasa Community Health Center.**

Characteristics	Criteria	frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	≤ 20 years	75	29,88
	21-35 years	94	37,45
	36-50 years	82	32,67
Education	Education Not completed elementary school	77	30,68
	Graduated from elementary school	69	27,49
	Not graduating from junior high school	28	11,16
	Graduated from Junior High School	26	10,36
	Not graduated from high school	23	9,16
	Graduated from high school	20	7,97
	Higher Education	8	3,19
<b>Total</b>		<b>251</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data Processing

Based on Table 4.1, the characteristics of respondents according to age are known to the majority of respondents aged between 21 - 35 years (37.45%) while according to the level of education shows that most respondents had an elementary school education or equivalent (30.68%).

2. Effect of Predisposing Factors on Toddler Visits
  - a) Effect of Predisposing Factors on Toddler Visits

The test results are partially the influence of predisposing factors by toddlers visiting Posyandu in the working area of Arjasa Health Center.

**Table 1.2: Partial test results of the influence of predisposing factors with toddlers visiting the integrated health center in the working area of Arjasa Health Center.**

Step 1 <sup>a</sup>	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)	95,0% C.i. for EXP (B)	
							Lower	Upper
Knowledge	0,461	0,205	4,124	1	0,042	1,516	1,015	2,264
Attitude	-,936	0,336	7,770	1	0,005	0,392	0,203	0,757
Trust	-0,855	0,321	7,081	1	0,008	0,425	0,226	0,798
Motivation	1,359	0,307	19,619	1	0,00	3,892	2,133	7,102
Profession	0,869	0,324	7,178	1	0,07	2,383	1,263	4,499
Constant	-1,384	1,502	1,732	1	0,188	0,250		

The influence of predisposing factors on toddler visits shows that the knowledge obtained by Wald value of 4.124 with a significance value of 0.042, it can be concluded that knowledge has a significant effect on toddler visits. Attitude factor testing obtained Wald value of 7.770 with a significance value of 0.005, it can be concluded that attitude has a significant effect on toddler visits.

The trust factor obtained by Wald value of 7.081 with a significance value of 0.008, it can be concluded that trust has a significant effect on toddler visits. Motivation factor obtained by Wald value of 19.619 with a significance value of 0.000, motivation significantly influences the toddler visit. Occupational factors obtained Wald value of 7.178 with a significance value of 0.007, work significantly influences the toddler visit.

**1. Effect of Enabling Factors on Toddler Visits**

**Table 1.3 Partial test results of the influence of enabling factors with toddlers visiting the integrated health center in the working area of Arjasa Health Center.**

Step 1 <sup>a</sup>	B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp (B)	95,0% C.i. for EXP (B)	
							Lower	Upper
Information	0,474	0,204	5,399	1	0,021	1,606	1,077	2,395
Distance	0,531	0,238	9,695	1	0,026	1,077	1,066	2,715
Constant	-0,921	0,605	2,272	1	1,32	4,02		

The influence of enabling factors on toddler visits shows that the information facility obtained Wald value of 5.399 with a significance value of 0.020 concluded that the information facility has a significant effect on toddler

visits. The distance factor obtained by Wald value of 2.272 with a significance value of 0.026 concluded that the distance has a significant effect on toddler visits.

**2. Effect of Strength Factors on Toddler Visits.**

**Table 1.4 The results of a partial test of the effect of the reinforcing factor with toddlers visiting the integrated health center in the working area of Arjasa Health Center.**

Step 1 <sup>a</sup>	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)	95,0% C.i. for EXP (B)	
							Lower	Upper
The role of integrated health post workers.	-0,611	0,293	4,345	1	0,037	0,543	0,306	0,964
	0,426	0,201	4,461	1	0,035	1,530	1,031	2,272
The role of health workers	-0,596	0,226	6,954	1	0,008	0,551	0,354	0,858
The role of community leaders Constant	2,735	0,907	9,085	1	0,003	15,407		

The effect of the reinforcing factor on toddler visits shows that the role of the integrated health center coach team personnel obtained Wald value of 4.345 with a significance value of 0.037 concluded that the role of the integrated health center coach team had a significant effect on toddlers. visit. Testing the role factor of health

workers obtained Wald value of 4.461 with a significance value of 0.035, the role of health workers has a significant effect on toddler visits. The role factor of community leaders was obtained by Wald value of 6.954 with a significance value of 0.008, which was concluded to have a significant effect on toddler visits.

**3. The Most Dominant Factors that Influence Toddler Visits**

**Table 1.5 Results of testing the most dominant variables on toddlers' visits to integrated health posts in the working area of Arjasa Health Center.**

Step 2 <sup>a</sup>	Knowledge	,392	,223	3,093	1	,079	1,480	,956	2,291
	Attitude	-,1,007	,364	8,745	1	,003	,341	,167	,696
	Trust	-,920	,342	7,208	1	,007	,399	,204	,780
	Motivation	1,348	,325	17,221	1	,000	3,851	2,037	7,280
	Profession	1,068	,347	9,483	1	,002	2,909	1,474	5,741
	Information	,453	,231	3,840	1	,050	1,573	1,000	2,475
	Distance	,559	,274	4,163	1	,041	1,748	1,022	2,990
	The role of integrated health post workers	-,527	,327	2,587	1	,108	,591	,311	1,122
	The role of health workers	,560	,233	5,762	1	,016	1,751	1,108	2,767
	The role of community leaders Constant	-,752	,260	8,366	1	,004	,472	,283	,785
	Constant	-2,598	1,419	3,354	1	,067	,074		

The results of testing with the Backward Wald method, in Step I obtained two insignificant variables, namely knowledge (0.132) and the role of integrated health post leaders (0.165), the role of integrated health post have the highest significance value, so it must be issued in step II. Step II shows that the knowledge variable has the greatest significance and is not significant (0.079) but is not excluded because the significance value is still within the tolerance range. In Step II, the most dominant variable was found, motivation, because it has the highest Odds-ratio value, which is 3.851, so it can be concluded that the motivation variable is the most dominant variable for toddlers visit to integrated health posts in the Arjasa Puskesmas work area.

between 21 - 35 years with a percentage of 37.45%. Women who are young and have new children will tend to pay greater attention to their children, as they age, the busyness factor and the increasing number of children will affect motivation to provide good health services for children. The conclusion is that age can affect toddlers' visits to integrated health posts. Younger mothers will be more enthusiastic about bringing their toddlers to the integrated health post. Research conducted by Makmur (2011) on the use or utilization of health services shows that health services are used more by people who are very young compared to old people. Respondents only had education up to elementary school level or equivalent but the majority did not graduate (30.68%) and graduate (27.49%). Mothers with low education will have difficulty understanding and understanding of the information provided compared to those with higher education, so it can be concluded that mother's education will determine whether or not it is easy to understand knowledge about the importance of integrated health posts. The low level of education can cause a low

**DISCUSSION**

1. Characteristics of respondents to the visit of children under five to integrated health posts in the working area of Arjasa public health center. Respondent characteristics of visits to integrated health posts toddler in the working area of Arjasa public health center are mostly aged

understanding of what is needed in parenting the optimal development of children. Research (Soetjningsih, 2016) factors of parental education especially mother's education influence the ability to receive information from outside, especially about how to care for children, how to maintain their children's health, and education. Mothers with a good education have knowledge about choosing the right food menu and in determining health services to monitor the growth and development of their children.

## 2. Effect of predisposing factors on toddler visits

### a. Knowledge

Knowledge can be obtained through the provision of information about integrated health posts by health workers. In addition, support from various parties such as the role of integrated health post leaders and community leaders can increase the visit of children under five to integrated health posts. Motivation owned by mothers of toddlers makes them enthusiastic to come to integrated health posts to find out the growth and development of their toddlers. It can be concluded that there are various factors that support knowledge to increase toddlers' visits to integrated health posts. Research (Wahyuni, 2017) integrated health posts related to the active participation of the community (participation of toddlers). Factors that influence the participation of mothers of children under five in integrated health post activities such as maternal age, education factors, knowledge factors, family size factors, income factors, and attitudes.

According to Notoatmodjo (2012), knowledge is gained from one's own experience or the experiences of others. This research is also in accordance with the theory that the behavior of mothers who do not make use of available health services is due to a lack of knowledge of mothers. The knowledge of mothers will increase due to health counseling provided by health workers (A.A Gde Muninjaya, 2004).

### a. Attitude

The positive attitude possessed by the majority of respondents influences the activity of toddlers visiting integrated health posts. The existence of integrated health posts that are carried out every month is always awaited by mothers who have toddlers because in integrated health posts a variety of activities are carried out to monitor the growth and development of toddlers and nutrition. Besides that, the provision of vitamin A and worm medicine and immunization were also held. During the activity, respondents are free of charge. It can be concluded that, the more positive the attitude of the respondent, the more active the toddler visit to the integrated health post.

This is reinforced by research from Rohif (2016) which examines the factors that influence the visit of mothers who have children aged 0-5 years to the Posyandu in Lubuk Tanjung. integrated health post, meaning that the

more positive the mother's attitude is, the visit to the integrated health post will be more active. Research conducted by Tri Wahyudianingsi (2017) found that there was a significant relationship between the attitudes of mothers of children under five to activeness in integrated health post III activities in Boto Hamlet, Tulungagung Regency. Growth monitoring can also be monitored via a card to health.

### b. Trust

Respondents in the Arjasa community health center area received counseling about nutrition during integrated health post activities. They believe in health workers that by coming to the integrated health post, the toddlers can be controlled growth and nutrition. This assumption can be concluded that if a mother of children under five who believes that integrated health post activities provide many benefits for monitoring the development and growth of their toddlers, the more active toddlers visiting integrated health posts.

This is in accordance with research conducted by (Pamungkas Lia, 2017) the relationship between knowledge, attitude, and belief factors and the behavior of mothers visiting integrated health posts in grabag village, grabag sub-district, magelang regency. At the 5% significance level, a p-value of 0.036 was obtained. Then  $\alpha < 0.05$ ,  $H_0$  is accepted, which means that there is a significant relationship between the level of trust of mothers of children under five with the behavior of mothers visiting integrated health posts in grabag village, grabag district, Magelang district, found that respondents who have confidence in integrated health posts are good has 4,875 times the opportunity to visit integrated health posts compared to respondents who have less confidence.

Trust as an individual's belief and willingness to act on the words, actions, and decisions of others. The things that can cause someone to trust others are the development of a belief system through one's life experience, the rules or norms that exist in the institution or society, and the experience of having a relationship (Hartono, 2010).

### c. Motivation

Once a month integrated health post activities are held which have different schedules at each integrated health post. The mother of children under five in the Arjasa community health center has the enthusiasm to visit integrated health posts to monitor the development and growth of their toddlers even though their education is relatively low because they have good motivation such as the data in the table 4.12. It can be concluded that having sufficiently good motivation can increase toddlers' visits to integrated health posts.

Zainuri and Jayanti's research (2015) concludes that there is a relationship between the mother's toddler motivation and visits to integrated health posts. In

addition, the research from (Nurdin, 2019) with the title factors relating to the participation of mothers of toddlers to integrated health posts in Jorong Tarantang stated that there was a relationship between knowledge, work, motivation and the role of cadres with the participation of mothers visiting toddlers to Posyandu. The results showed that among 85 samples known that did not participate in visits to integrated health posts 55.3% (47 respondents from the analysis there was a relationship between knowledge (P-value = 0.021, OR = 3.098), employment (P-value = 0.014, OR = 3.467), motivation (P-value = 0.003, OR = 4.332), cadre role (P-value = 0.027, OR = 2.971).

Notoatmodjo (2010) states that someone who seeks health services can manifest in action if it is felt as a need while needs are the basis of motivation. The higher the motivation, the higher the intensity of his behavior (Asnawi, 2007). Imam and Nova's study (2015) concluded that there was a relationship between the mother's motivation and the level of attendance of children under five in integrated health posts.

#### **d. Profession**

Respondents of mothers who do not work have the duty to take care of the needs related to the family to the maximum at home. They have plenty of time to bring their toddlers to integrated health posts. If there are mothers of children under five who are reluctant to come to integrated health posts, the neighboring neighbors provide motivation for them to attend the integrated health post activities. Integrated health post activities are also made to be able to gather with neighbors and friends whose homes are in one integrated health post. It can be concluded that mothers who do not work are able to increase toddlers' visits to integrated health posts.

This is consistent with previous research which states that mothers of toddlers who do not work have a better chance of visiting integrated health posts compared to working mothers of toddlers (Latifah, 2016).

### **3. Effect of enabling factors on toddler visits**

#### **a. Means of information**

Mothers of children under five who visit integrated health posts have enthusiasm because they get a variety of counseling about the importance of nutrition and monitoring the growth and development of toddlers. The education of the majority of respondents is low but they have good motivation so that there is an increase in under-five visits to integrated health posts.

Means of information are all things that can be used by someone so that they know about new things, and have characteristics that are, (1) can be seen to contain elements of education, research, laboratory, and can be transformed to others. Based on the questions from the questionnaire answered by the mother, there are several reasons mothers are no longer active in integrated health posts because of housework and taking care of many

children, in addition to information from integrated health post leaders, and community leaders lack encouragement to mothers. This is in accordance with previous research conducted which states that communication facilities play an important role in people's lives (Liliweri, 2014).

The opinion of the researcher if the mother is less active visiting integrated health posts is not due to lack of information obtained, but the work, knowledge, and utilization of integrated health posts. Lack of family support, support from integrated health post leaders, and support from community leaders influence mothers to go to integrated health posts.

#### **b. Distance**

Respondents who have a distance of the house close to integrated health posts are more enthusiastic to come to integrated health posts. Integrated health post services that are free of charge but can get a variety of services in the field of health such as weighing, counseling about nutrition, immunization, and provision of vitamins. In addition, other reinforcing factors play a role in the activity of toddlers visiting integrated health posts as with the data listed in table 4.16. The conclusion obtained is that the distance of the respondent's house close to integrated health post activities will affect the visit of integrated toddlers to the integrated health posts.

The results of a previous study put forward by Kurnia (2015), showed that geographical conditions including the distance and road conditions to health services greatly affect the activity of bringing their toddlers to integrated health posts. The distance from home to the integrated health post greatly influences the mother's visit to the integrated health post. The location and location of integrated health posts greatly influence the low number of community visits to integrated health posts (Pradianto, 2015).

### **4. Effect of reinforcement on toddler visits**

#### **a. The role of integrated health post leaders**

The role of integrated health leaders in integrated health post activities is very important because most of the integrated health post activities are carried out by their leaders. Integrated health post figures play a role in the growth and development of children under five and maternal health. The role of integrated health figures in integrated health post activities such as providing information about integrated health posts greatly influences the presence of mothers in integrated health posts. In this study, it was also found that well-integrated health figure service was caused by frequent evaluations conducted in integrated health post services so that the service improved to be good Cahyaningrum (2015). Integrated health post activities are not limited to giving immunizations only, but also monitoring the growth and development of infants and toddlers through weighing and supplementary feeding. Prevention and treatment of malnutrition can also be addressed as early as possible if

the integrated health post works well. Hutami research (2017) that there is a relationship between the level of the role of integrated health post leaders with the visit of children under five in integrated health posts. The skills of integrated health post leaders are one of the keys to success in the service system at integrated health posts because with the services of skilled integrated health post leaders will get a positive response from mothers who have toddlers, so that it seems friendly in providing services. This encourages toddlers to visit the integrated health post.

#### **b. Health workers**

Health workers are people who have an active role in health and have knowledge or skills through education in the health sector which for certain types requires the authority to carry out health efforts. The health worker referred to in this study is a nutrition officer from the Arjasa community health center. Nutrition officers in the Arjasa community health center area have a fairly good role. This can be seen from his regular attendance at each integrated health post as well as motivating leaders with the holding of integrated health post-training activities and health education at integrated health posts. It can be said that nutrition workers are always present to all existing integrated health posts, as well as providing health counseling for mothers of children under five in integrated health posts. The researcher believes that the activeness of integrated health post leaders is greatly influenced by the activeness of health workers in monitoring, providing guidance, counseling, attention, appeal, and helping in solving problems faced by integrated health post leaders.

This study is the same as the results of a study conducted by Makbul (2017) in which the rarity of officers present on the day of the implementation of the integrated health post led to a decrease in toddler visits to the integrated health post.

#### **c. Public figure**

Community leaders such as village heads in the Arjasa Community Health Center area rarely attend the integrated health post, only at certain times, for example, if there is an integrated health post contest. Support is only in the form of issuing regulations. The village head at the community health center has a role in providing motivation and direction to the community. This has led to a decrease in toddlers' visits to integrated health posts. Community leaders are part of the community so that family behavior can not be separated from the behavior of the surrounding community. Community leaders are a bridge between the health sector and the community. Community leaders greatly influence one's behavior in participating in integrated health posts. The researcher is of the opinion that the visit of children under five in integrated health posts the work of the health center of the Arjasa community is less than the maximum due to the lack of the role of community leaders to be present directly in integrated health post activities. This study is

in accordance with the results of Halwandi's research (2016) that one of the factors influencing community participation in integrated health post activities is the support of various parties, one of which is community leaders and integrated health post leaders in inviting the public to come to integrated health posts and inform regarding the schedule of integrated health post activities.

5. The influence of the dominant factor on the visit of integrated health post-toddlers in the working area of the Arjasa community health center.

Mothers who have toddlers are quite well-motivated, so they are enthusiastic about attending integrated health post activities. Respondents' opinions at the time of the interview that integrated health post activities are very beneficial for the health of their toddlers besides that as long as getting health services are free of charge but instead get additional food.

Respondents with high motivation have 1.7 times more active opportunities to weigh infants into integrated health posts compared to those who have low motivation. This is because motivation is a human attitude that gives energy, and encourages someone to behave healthily, including motivating mothers and the desire of mothers to come to integrated health posts to monitor the growth and development of their toddlers and want to know toddler health regularly every month (Frederick Herzberg in Siagian, 1995). This is the same as the results of research (Sutikno, 2009) which states that motivation influences the visit of mothers of children under five to integrated health posts.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that predisposing factors (knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, motivations, work) enabling factors (means of information and distance) and reinforcing factors (the role of health workers, the role of cadres, community leaders) influence on toddler visits to integrated health posts and the most dominant factor influencing the visit is motivation.

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