

Description of Mother's Knowledge About Diarrhea Prevention in Toddlers in Neighborhood Pillars 02 Community Pillars 03 Becirongengor Village

Villa Putra Ramadhan¹, Moch. Bahrudin¹, Citra Lestari²

¹ Department of Nursing, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

² Department of Medical Laboratory Techniques, Poltekkes Kemenkes Banten, Serang, Indonesia

Correspondence : tantywd@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is a state of defecation more than 3 times day accompanied by liquid stool in a 24-hour period (World Health Organization). The incidence of diarrhea in Indonesia is the number 2 cause of death in children under the age of 5 years. The knowledge possessed by a person, especially mothers, greatly influences the attitude of mothers in overcoming diarrhea in toddlers, because it is likely that diarrhea prevention measures at home by a mother are influenced by maternal knowledge, the better the mother's knowledge, the better the action against diarrhea prevention (Fani, 2020). So researchers are interested in examining the picture of maternal knowledge about diarrhea prevention in toddlers. This study aims to determine the picture of maternal knowledge about diarrhea prevention in toddlers in Neighborhood Association 02 Citizenens Association 03 Becirongengor Village. Analytical descriptive research design. The number of respondents was 40 mothers. This research will be conducted on January 16 – March 17, 2023. Assessment of the mother's picture of knowledge about the prevention of diarrhea in toddlers using questionnaires. Most mothers have sufficient knowledge of 30 people (75%), this shows that mothers have not been able to know about the prevention of diarrhea in toddlers properly and correctly. Due to the unclear receipt of information from competent health workers, it is difficult to receive information. The conclusion of this study is that the description of maternal knowledge about the prevention of diarrhea in toddlers in Neighborhood Association 02 Citizenens Association 03 Becirongengor village is mostly sufficient.

Keywords : Diarrhea prevention, Mother's Knowledge, Toddler

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this happens after people have sensed a particular object. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Nursalam, in Wenny 2019). The knowledge possessed by a person, especially mothers, greatly influences the attitude of mothers in overcoming diarrhea in toddlers, because it is likely that diarrhea prevention measures at home by a mother are influenced by maternal knowledge, the better the action on diarrhea prevention (Fani, 2020).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), diarrhea is a state of defecation more than 3 times / day accompanied by liquid stool in a 24-hour period. Dehydration due to diarrhea can be very dangerous because it causes a lot of fluid loss (water and salt) in the body so that it can cause death and diarrhea is the second cause of death in children under 5 years old worldwide.

According to WHO (2019), about 1.7 billion cases of diarrhea occur annually, resulting in death and 760,000 children under the age of 5 years. In Sidoarjo Regency, the incidence of

diarrhea in children was 106.32% in 2019, decreasing to 84.3% in 2020, while the incidence of diarrhea in children was 58.12% in 2021 (health profile of Sidoarjo Regency). In 2019 at the Wonoayu Health Center it was 56.56%, in 2020 it decreased to 48.82%, and in 2022 the incidence of child diarrhea at the Wonoayu Health Center decreased to 42.06% (East Java Provincial Health Office).

Yuliana (2020) reported in the results of her research, that the behavior possessed by a mother is very influential on diarrhea prevention measures. Mothers who have good behavior towards diarrhea will certainly get tips to prevent diarrhea including handling diarrhea if it occurs to their children. There are several efforts to prevent diarrhea, namely, healthy behavior, including; Drinking water that has been boiled and using enough clean water, washing hands with water and soap before eating and after or defecating, defecating in latrines, and maintaining environmental cleanliness. Environmental health, including; clean water supply, waste management,

and wastewater disposal facilities (Nurcahaya, 2019).

Based on the description above, due to the high incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in Rukun Neighbor 02 Rukun Masyarakat 03 Desa Becirongengor, the researcher conducted a study entitled "Overview of Maternal Knowledge about Prevention of Diarrhea in Toddlers in Rukun Neighbor 02 Rukun Masyarakat 03 Desa Becirongengor".

METHOD

analyze the object of research to obtain in-depth information to reveal the phenomenon of diarrhea in toddlers in Rukun Neighbor 02 Rukun Masyarakat 03 Desa Becirongengor using a total sampling technique where all populations of mothers who have toddlers as many as 40 toddlers in Rukun Neighbor 02 Rukun Masyarakat 03 Desa Becirongengor.

This research instrument uses a measuring instrument used for data collection in this study is a questionnaire. Questionnaires are a number of written statements used to obtain information from respondents related to research variables, namely maternal knowledge about diarrhea prevention in toddlers (Nursalam, in Nurcahaya 2019). The thing to be measured is knowledge. By using categories:

- Good: If respondents can answer 15-19 questions correctly with a score of 76-100%.
- Enough: If the respondent can answer the question correctly as many as 8-14 questions with a score of 56-75%.
- Less: If respondents can answer questions correctly as many as 0-7 questions with a score of 0-55%

By using the guttman scale, which is a scale that is firm and consistent with giving firm answers, namely right and wrong. with the interpretation of the assessment, the value of 1 on the score is true and 0 on the score is false (Aziz, in Nurcahaya 2019).

- Questionnaire sheet about the characteristics of the sample, including name, age, education, occupation and sources of information that have been obtained about diarrhea prevention.
- Knowledge questionnaire sheet.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondets

Table 4.1
Frequency Distribution of Maternal Characteristics in Neighborhood Pillars 02 Community Pillars 03 Becirongengor Village, Wonoayu District, March 2023

Age	Frequency	Percentage
<20 years	0	0 %
21-35 years	39	97,5 %
>36 years old	1	2,5 %
Total	40	100 %

Education	Frequency	Percentage
SD	0	0 %
JUNIOR	1	2,5 %
SMA	33	82,5 %
College	6	15 %
Total	40	100 %

Work	Frequency	Percentage
Civil Servant/ TNI/ POLRI	3	7,5 %
Private Employee / Self- Employed	3	7,5 %
IRT/ Not Working	34	8,5 %
Total	40	100 %

Resources	Frequency	Percentage
Health Workers	18	45 %
Friend	7	17,5 %
Internet	15	37,5 %
Total	40	100 %

Table 4.1 shows that based on age, the majority of mothers have the age of 21-35 with a total of 39 people (97.5%) and the minority have an age of >36 as many as 1 person (2.5%).

Based on education, most mothers have the last education, namely high school with 33 people (82.5%) and at least have the last education in junior high school with 1 person (2.5%).

Based on employment, most mothers do not have jobs or as housewives with 34 people (85%), mothers who work as private employees / self-employed 3 people (7.5%) and mothers who work as civil servants number 3 people (7.5%).

Based on the sources of information obtained, most mothers obtained information

through health workers with 18 people (45%), information sources through the internet with 15 people (37.5%), and those who obtained information through friends with 7 (17.5%).

Table 4.2

Distribution of Maternal Knowledge on Diarrhea Prevention in Toddlers in Neighborhood Pillars 02 Community Pillars 03 Becirongengor Village, Wonoayu District, March 2023

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Good	10	25 %
Enough	30	75 %
Less	0	0 %
Total	40	100 %

Table 4.2 data can be seen that the majority of mothers have sufficient knowledge as many as 30 people (75%), and the minority have good knowledge of 10 people (25%).

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the picture of maternal knowledge about diarrhea prevention in toddlers is the majority of mothers have sufficient knowledge as many as 30 people (75%) and the minority have good knowledge as many as 10 people (25%).

The results of this study support research conducted by Rahma, N in Nurcahaya Manik (2019), most mothers of toddlers in the working area of the Umbulharjo I Health Center Yogyakarta are in the sufficient category.

This research is in line with research conducted by Khasannah, you and Sari Galuh in Nurcahaya Manik (2019), about the relationship between maternal knowledge about diarrhea and diarrhea prevention behavior, most of whom are knowledgeable enough as many as 20 people (50%), less knowledgeable as many as 5 people (12.5%) and good knowledge as many as 15 people (37.5%). This shows that most mothers of toddlers in the working area of Puskesmas Kota Gede II Yogyakarta have knowledge about diarrhea in the sufficient category.

According to Bloom, Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this happens after people have sensed a particular object.

Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most human knowledge is acquired through the eyes and ears. Knowledge is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (overt behavior). From research experience, it is written that

behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge (Nursalam, in Nurcahaya Manik 2019). Knowledge is the result of remembering something, including remembering events that have been experienced either intentionally or unintentionally and this occurs after people make contact or observation of a certain object (Nursalam, in Nurcahaya Manik 2019).

According to the assumption of researchers, the majority of mothers' knowledge picture is sufficient, this shows that mothers have not been able to know about the prevention of diarrhea in toddlers properly and correctly. Due to the unclear receipt of information from competent health workers, it is difficult to receive information. For mothers who have children under five are expected to increase knowledge about diarrhea prevention by reading a lot of books about diarrhea, following counseling from competent health workers, so as to increase understanding of how to prevent diarrhea properly and appropriately.

CONCLUSIONS

In the results of research that has been conducted on mothers about the prevention of diarrhea in toddlers in Rukun Neighbor 02 Rukun Masyarakat 03 Becirongengor village and the data processing carried out, it can be concluded that the picture of maternal knowledge about the prevention of diarrhea in toddlers in Rukun Neighbor 02 Rukun Masyarakat 03 Becirongengor village is mostly sufficient.

SUGGESTION

1. For Respondents

For mothers who have children under five are expected to increase knowledge about diarrhea prevention by reading a lot of books about diarrhea, following counseling from competent health workers, so as to increase understanding of how to prevent diarrhea properly and appropriately.

2. For the Next Researcher

Further researchers are expected to conduct further research with parents of toddlers on diarrhea prevention with a wider sample scope and more variable variables such as those related to the factors causing parents' lack of knowledge about diarrhea prevention.

3. For Educational Institutions

The educational institution of Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya D3 Nursing Study Program Sidoarjo should be able to add research on diarrhea prevention so that it can add references for other similar researchers and increase the collection of books on diarrhea prevention.

REFERENCES

- Amalia, H. (2017). *Risk factors associated with the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers at the Karang Asam Samarinda Health Center. Thesis D-IV Nursing Samarinda, Poltekkes Library Kemenkes Kaltim.*
- Ariyanto, A., & Fatmawati, T. Y. (2021). Education on Diarrhea Prevention in Children in Dasawisma Group of Kenali Asam Bawah Village. *Journal of Community Healthy Greetings (JSSM)*,
- Bahrudin, M. (2016). The Relationship of Exclusive Breastfeeding with the Development of Infants Age 6 Months - 1 Year. *Forikes Sound Health Research Journal*,
- Bambang, Novel, K. (2014). *Analysis of coliform bacterial contamination and identification of Escherichia coli in refill water from depots in Manado City. Pharmacon*, 3(3). <https://doi.org/10.35799/PHA.3.2014.5450>.
- Cahyningrum. (n.d.). *Study on diarrhea and its risk factors in toddlers aged 1-5 years in the working area of the Kalasan Sleman Health Center.*
- Dela Seli Sufiati, Fera The, Soesanty (2019). Overview of Knowledge and Attitudes of Mothers in the Prevention of Diarrhea in Toddlers at the Kalumata Health Center Ternate City. Ternate: Kieraha Medical Journal. Vol 1. No.1 of 2019.
- Desak, A. Y. G., Desak, P. S. F. M., & Nyoman, W. S. (2022). Overview of the level of knowledge of mothers about diarrhea in toddlers in Baler Bale Agung Village, Jembrana Regency in 2021. *Journal of Health and Medical Science*, 1(3), 15–26. <https://pusdikra-publishing.com/index.php/jkes/home>
- East Java Health Office. 2018. Health Profile of East Java Province in 2019. Surabaya: East Java Provincial Health Office.
- East Java Health Office. 2019. Health Profile of East Java Province in 2020. Surabaya: East Java Provincial Health Office.
- East Java Health Office. 2020. Health Profile of East Java Province in 2021. Surabaya: East Java Provincial Health Office
- Hardi, A. R. Masni, R. (2012). Factors which are the incident of diarrhea at toddlers in Local Clinic Baranglombo Ujung Tanah Subdistrict 2012. *Hasanuddin University Repository*, 6–8.
- Huliselan, J., Selomo, M., & La Ane, R. (2019). Home sanitation conditions, health behavior and diarrhea incidence of coastal communities in Piru Village. *Journal of Health Sciences*, 1(3), 45–53.
- Huliselan, J., Selomo, M., & La Ane, R. (2019). Home sanitation conditions, health behavior and diarrhea incidence of coastal communities in Piru Village. *Journal of Health Sciences*, For toddlers in Bareng Village, Bareng District, Jombang Regency. *Scientific Journal of Midwifery*, 4(1), 45–51. <https://doi.org/10.33023/jikeb.v4i1.155>
- Lukito Alamsyah. et al., 2017. Ibn Sina, 'Journal of Medicine and Health'. Terrain. Islamic University of North Sumatra
- Museum, M. F. 2019. Diarrheal Nursing Care. 45(45), 95–98.
- Noor Mutsaqof, A. A., -, W., & Suryani, E. (2016). Expert system for diagnosing infectious diseases using forward chaining. *ITS smart Journal of Technology & Information*, 4(1), 43. <https://doi.org/10.20961/its.v4i1.1758>
- Notoadmodjo. (2018). *Health research methodology.*
- Greetings. (2015). *Nursing Science Research Methodology: A Practical Approach.*
- Oktora, B. 2018. The Relationship between Household Waste Management and the Incidence of Diarrhea in Toddlers in Sindang Item Village, Bogor City. *Wijaya Scientific Journal*, 10(1), 47–58.
- Indonesia's health profile (2019-2021).*
- Health profile of Sidoarjo Regency. (2019 - 2021).*
- Utami, T., Sometimes, Y., Justitia, A. K., & Justitia, A. K. 2022. Factors Affecting the Incidence of Diarrhea in Toddlers in the Working Area of the Birobuli Health Center in Palu City. *An Idea Health Journal*, 02(01), 35–40
- WHO. The Treatment of Diarrhoea : A manual physicians and other senior health workers. *WHO 2019.* (n.d.).
- Wibisono, A. M., Marchianti, A. C. N., & Dharmawan, D. K. (2020). Risk Factor Analysis of Recurrent Diarrhea on Toddlers in Sumberjambe Health Center Jember Regency. *Journal of Agromedicine and Medical Sciences.*