

MOTHER KNOWLEDGE DESCRIPTION ABOUT DIARRHEA IN TODDLER

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Abstract

Diarrheal disease is still a public health problem in developing countries such as Indonesia, due to its morbidity and mortality are still high. Therefore we need healthy behavior to prevent diarrhea. Behavior is influenced by knowledge. Purpose of this study to describe mothers' knowledge of diarrhea in toddler. Design of this research is descriptive with a population of 320 people and a large sample was determined with a sample of at least 20% ie 64 people. The results showed that by the age that mother with higher has better knowledge of diarrhea. Higher educated mother has better knowledge of diarrhea. Based on Parity, the more often the mother giving birth and caring for babies, the better knowledge of diarrhea.

Keywords: Mother, diarrhea, Toddler

BACKGROUND

Diarrheal disease is still a public health problem in developing countries such as Indonesia, due to its morbidity and mortality are still high. Morbidity survey conducted by Subdit diarrhea, the Ministry of Health from 2000 s / d in 2010, the tendency incidence rose. In 2000, Diarrhea 301/1000 inhabitants, in 2003 rose to 374/1000 population, 2006 rose to 423/1000 inhabitants and in 2010 to 411/1000 inhabitants. Extraordinary Events (KLB) diarrhea is still often the case, the CFR is still high. In 2008 outbreaks in the 69th District of the number of cases of 8133 people, 239 deaths (CFR 2.94%).

In 2009 outbreaks in 24 Districts with the number of cases 5,756 people, with 100 deaths (CFR 1.74%), while in 2010 an outbreak of diarrhea in 33 districts with the number of 4204 patients with 73 deaths (CFR 1.74%). (Indonesian Health Ministry, 2011)

One step in the achievement of the MDG's (Goal to-4) is to reduce child mortality into 2/3 from 1990 to 2015. Based Household Health Survey (SKRT), Mortality Study and the Health Research from year to year, it is known that diarrhea remains a major cause of infant mortality in Indonesia. The main causes of death from diarrhea is improper governance both at home and in health facilities. To decrease mortality due to diarrhea governance need rapid and precise (Indonesian Health Ministry, 2011).

Diarrhea is a condition where a person suffers from diarrhea-diarrhea, watery stool, can be mixed with blood and mucus sometimes accompanied by vomiting. So that diarrhea can cause fluid drained out of the body through feces. If the diarrhea patients lose a lot of body fluids then this can lead to death, especially in toddler and children under five years of age (Hasan, 2005).

Fairly high incidence of diarrhea in the city Padangsidempuan, the problem of diarrhea in the city in 2012 Padangsidempuan attack all age groups for 2016 cases (13.55%). The age group that is often attacked by diarrheal diseases are children aged 5 years dibawah many as 675 cases and school-age children (elementary and secondary) as many as 409 cases (Padangsidempuan City Health Office, 2012).

Based on a preliminary survey of researchers in sustainable padangmatinggi village found of 10 mothers who have children who were interviewed about the mothers of diarrhea only four people who know about diarrhea. Questions include understanding, causes, prevention and treatment of diarrhea. The village padangmatinggi sustainable toddlers figure is also quite high. Or cognitive domain knowledge is very important for the formation of a person's actions or behavior. When knowledge better then expected action or behavior will be good too.

Therefore, researchers interested in studying picture mothers' knowledge of diarrhea in children under five in Sub Padangmatinggi 2015.

Purpose

To describe mothers knowledge of diarrhea in toddler.

Benefits Of Research

This study can serve as guidelines and experience as well as a means of self-development is very valuable, to apply science in midwifery services. Results of this study are expected to be input or ideas - new ideas in applying science in the practice of midwifery services, especially on diarrhea in toddler.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a kind of descriptive research that aims to reveal the mother's knowledge on diarrhea On toddlers. The data used are primary data is data obtained directly from the respondents. The population in this study are all mothers who have children aged 0-5 years in sub padangmatinggi sustainable as many as 320 people. The samples of at least 20% is the number of samples in this study, so the sample size is as much as 64 people. Samples obtained by proportioned stratified random sampling. After all the data collected with the total, the researchers conduct data analysis in several stages, starting with the editing, coding, entry, and tabulating. Data analysis can be done by looking at the percentage of the data collected and presented in the table - the table of frequency distribution

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge

Knowledge	F	Percentage (%)
Good	16	25
Enough	26	40,62
Less	22	34,38
Total	64	100

Based on the table 1 above it can be seen that the majority of respondents knowledgeable enough as many as 26 people (40.62%) and a good knowledge of minority as many as 16 people (34.48%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age.

Age (Tahun)	F	Percentage (%)
<20 tahun	16	25
20 – 35 Tahun	20	31,25
>35 tahun	28	43,75
Jumlah	64	100

Based on the above table it can be seen that the majority of respondents over the age of 35 years as many as 28 people (43.75%) and minority aged <20 years as many as 16 people (25%).

Table 3. Distribution of Knowledge Respondents by Age

No	Age	Category						Total	
		Good		Enough		Less		f	%
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	<20			6	37,50	10	62,50	16	100
2	20 – 35	6	30	9	45	5	25	20	100
3	>35	10	35,71	11	39,29	7	25	28	100

Based on the above table it can be seen that mothers with less than 20 years of age the majority of less knowledgeable in the amount of 62.50%. At the age of 20-35 years the majority of knowledgeable enough in the amount of 45%, and in the age over 35 years the majority of knowledgeable enough in the amount of 39.29%.

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents by Education Level

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Basic (SD, SMP)	21	32,81
High (SMA)	26	40,63
University	17	26,56
Total	64	100

Based on the above it can be seen that the majority of high school educated many as 26 people (40.63%) and college educated minorities as many as 17 people (26.56%).

Table 5.
Distribution of Respondents Knowledge
About diarrhea by Education

No. Pendidikan	Kategori						Total	
	Baik		Cukup		Kurang			
	F	%	F	%	F	%	f	%
1 Dasar (SD, SMP)			8	38,0	13	61,9	21	100
2 SMA	6	23,0	11	42,3	9	34,6	26	100
3 Perguruan Tinggi	10	58,8	7	41,1			17	100
		2		8				

Based on the above table it can be seen that the majority of college education good mother knowledge that is equal to 58.82%, while the majority of mothers with primary education less knowledge that is equal to 61.90%.

Table 6.
Distribution of Respondents by Parity

Parity	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primipara	14	21,88
Scundipara	16	25
Multipara	19	29,69
Grandemultipara	15	23,43
Total	64	100

Based on Table 6 above it can be seen that the majority of respondents berparitas multiparas many as 19 people (29.69%), and a minority of respondents berparitas primiparity many as 14 people (21.88%).

Table 7.
Distribution of Respondents Knowledge
About diarrhea Based on Parity

No.	Parity	Category						Total	
		Good		Enough		Less			
		f	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Primipara	-	-	1	7,14	13	92,86	14	100
2.	Scundipara	1	6,25	6	37,50	9	56,25	16	100
3.	Multipara	5	26,32	14	52,63	4	21,05	19	100
4.	Grandemulti	10	66,67	5	33,33	-	-	15	100

Based on the above table it can be seen that the more often a woman giving birth and caring for a child, the better knowledge of the mother would be.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge is the result of sensing out after a commit to a particular object. Sensing occurs

through human senses are senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most of the human knowledge acquired through education, experience itself, the experience of others, the media and the environment. Or cognitive domain knowledge is very important for the formation of one's actions. Knowledge requires a physical boost in growing confidence and encouragement behavioral attitude every day so that it can be said that knowledge is a stimulus to the actions of a person (Notoadmodjo, 2003).

According to the author the assumption that the mother's knowledge on diarrhea is influenced by several factors, such as age, education and parity.

In the opinion of Arikunto, 2002 that will influence the life of a person would do, in that it can do a lot and work hard which middle age will reach the point of peak of his career and productivity.

In this study is not obtained from the research gaps, where the higher the better a person's age knowledge of diarrhea.

According to the author assuming the higher the person's age the better the person's way of thinking. Because a lot of experience in caring for children during the life of the respondents obtained. So that mothers will understand more about the causes and prevention of the diarrhea events. On the basic of the experience that the mother's mother is expected to more quickly find the incidence of diarrhea, how the prevention of diarrhea that does not occur in children under five.

Based on the level of education can be seen that the higher the education level, the better a person's knowledge. According to Hurlock (2002), education is also one of the factors that influence a person's perception because it can make a person more receptive to new ideas and new technologies.

The higher one's education is certainly more extensive information received both formally and informally, followed by training or seminars have been followed. A person with higher education tend to have more curiosity over again so that the information obtained,

especially health information more widely accepted than lower educated.

According Prawirohardjo, mothers who have never given birth would have less knowledge about diarrhea than those who had never been pregnant gave birth because the experience will add to the knowledge and information gained from either the mother or the health workers of the mass media and the print media.

According to the assumptions of researchers, there is no gap between the theory and the results achieved, where the results showed that the higher the mother's parity, the more the mother's experience in knowing the causes and treatment of diarrhea for children under five. So the better knowledge of mothers about diarrhea for children under five.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

1. The majority of respondents knowledgeable enough as many as 26 people (40.62%) and a good knowledge of minority as many as 16 people (34.48%).
2. Based on the obtained results that the mother's age to age less than 20 years the majority of less knowledgeable in the amount of 62.50%. At the age of 20-35 years the majority of knowledgeable enough in the amount of 45%, and in the age over 35 years the majority of knowledgeable enough in the amount of 39.29%.
3. The level of knowledge based education result that the majority of college education good mother knowledge that is equal to

58.82%, while the majority of mothers with primary education less knowledge that is equal to 61.90%.

4. The more often a woman gave birth to the better knowledge of the mother would be.

Suggestion

Be able to increase or maintain their knowledge and add knowledge about diarrhea to follow health counseling about diarrhea in the local health center or midwife clinic.

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