

ANALYSIS OF PREPARATION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF POSYANDU TODDLERS IN NEW NORMAL CONDITION

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ABSTRACT

With the Covid-19 outbreak hitting many countries in the world, including Indonesia, it has an impact on the implementation of posyandu. Posyandu is a form of social life in the community which is one form of community-sourced effort. The purpose of the study was to obtain a description of the behavior of mothers of children under five in preparing for the implementation of posyandu in new normal conditions. The qualitative research design aims to obtain an overview of the preparation for the implementation of posyandu in new normal conditions in Solok City. The research was carried out in Solok City in 2021. Data were collected using in-depth interviews with informants of mothers of toddlers, cadres, people in charge of posyandu, Head of PPSDK, and Heads of The Department of Health then processed and analyzed the data. The results showed that most mothers of children under five did not know that the delivery person must be in good health to come to the posyandu. All mothers of toddlers said that they had prepared their masks to come to the posyandu, while the health officers and cadres were prepared by the health office. Almost all mothers said that one person brought their toddlers to the posyandu. It is suggested that the results of this study can be used as input for making a policy regarding the importance of carrying out health protocols at every posyandu visit.

Keywords: Posyandu, toddlers, new normal

Introduction

Posyandu is seen as very beneficial for the community, so the government held a Posyandu revitalization program. The target of this Posyandu revitalization activity is all Posyandu with the main priority being Primary and Madya Posyandu. Toddlers' visits to the Posyandu are related to the mother's role as the person most responsible for the health of toddlers because toddlers are very dependent on their mothers. The main reason mothers bring toddlers to Posyandu is because they want their children to get maximum health services. Therefore, a mother's motivation in using Posyandu for toddlers has a big role in improving the health of her toddler (Palupi et al., 2013).

Based on PMK Number 43 of 2016 concerning Minimum Service Standards in the health sector, it is stated that every toddler gets standard services which include weighing at least 8 times a year, measuring length/height at least 2 times a year, giving vitamin A capsules 2 times a year, and giving immunizations. complete base. In Riskesdas 2018, weighing and measuring length/height are counted as 1 (one) if there is at least 1 weighing in the same month. If in a month there are 2 or more weighings, only 1 weighing is counted. Weighing does not include weighing carried out at the time the Riskesdas data collection was carried out (Ministry of Health, 2018).

Weighing is one of the main activities of a nutrition improvement program that focuses on preventing and improving children's nutritional status. Weighing infants and toddlers is an effort by the community to monitor their growth and development. Community participation in the weighing is described in the comparison of the number of children under five who are weighed (D) with the total number of children under five (S). The higher the community participation in weighing, the more data that can describe the nutritional status of

toddlers (Yuliana, 2019).

Monitoring the weight of toddlers can be successful if there is active participation from the community which is marked by the presence of mothers weighing their children at the Posyandu. Age between 0-59 months is a very important period for child growth, so children need to be weighed regularly and growth can be followed her weight. Healthy children will grow rapidly, get older and gain weight. The results of the Basic Health Research show the prevalence of undernutrition and malnutrition is 17.7%, very short and short nutrition is (30.8%). The Posyandu program will be beneficial if toddlers visit the Posyandu actively and regularly. The regularity and activeness of visiting the Posyandu is very necessary for the participation of mothers (Ministry of Health, 2018) .

With the Covid-19 outbreak hitting many countries in the world, including Indonesia. The Covid-19 outbreak is not only a national problem in a country, but has become a global problem. The spread of Covid-19 is so fast and deadly, transmission through physical contact is transmitted through the mouth, eyes, and nose. Covid-19 has an impact on people's social life. The death rate due to the coronavirus in Indonesia is the highest in Asia after China, 181 people died, the percentage of deaths was 9.11%, the number of coronavirus cases was 1,986 cases, 134 people recovered. 164 people and 198 people died (Syafrida, 2020).

The COVID-19 outbreak also has an impact on the implementation of Posyandu, Posyandu is a form of social life in the community which is a form of community resourced effort whose health services are provided from, by, and for the community to empower and provide convenience to the community in obtaining basic health services to accelerate the reduction in maternal and infant mortality. A toddler's visit to the Posyandu is the arrival of a toddler to the Posyandu to get health services such as weighing, anthropometric measurements, immunization, nutrition counseling, and so on so that they have to leave the house (Community & Gumayesty, 2017).

In the city of Solok, before the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak hit, Posyandu activities were held simultaneously every second Sunday, Wednesday, and Thursday every month. With the Covid-19 pandemic, the Posyandu implementation can no longer run as usual. From the results of interviews with health workers who are in charge of one of the Posyandu in Solok City, it was said that in March, May 2020 Posyandu in Solok City was carried out in health centers against targets that were immunized only. So that when viewed from the achievement of indicators of community participation, it is very low as measured by the number of targets compared to those who come.

With the end of the emergency response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia on May 29, 2020, at the beginning of June, the New Normal period was implemented in Indonesia, even though the curve of the corona case had not been sloping, the government continued to prepare for the implementation of New Normal or a new normal during the covid pandemic. People can return to their activities but still comply with health protocols, including activities at the Posyandu. According to (Blum, 1982) the degree of health is influenced by four factors. These four factors are the determinants of the emergence of health problems, the four factors consist of behavioral/lifestyle factors (lifestyle), environmental factors (social, economic, political, cultural), health service factors (type of coverage and quality), and genetic factors (descendants). Among these factors, human behavior is the biggest determinant and the most difficult to handle, followed by environmental factors.

To realize activities at the Posyandu which are accompanied by changes in community behavior, Green's theory (1980) explains that public health is influenced by *behavioral factors* and non-behavioral factors. *behavioral factors*). Behavioral factors are influenced by 3 main factors, namely: 1) Predisposing factors (*predisposing factors*) are factors that facilitate or predispose to the occurrence of a person's behavior, including knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, beliefs, values, traditions, and so on. 2) *Enabling factors* manifested in the physical

environment (availability of facilities, health facilities). 3) The driving factors (*reinforcing factors*) are manifested in the attitudes and behavior of officers. The occurrence of changes in health behavior (health *behavior*) is not just knowing (*knowledge*) and acting (*attitude*), but must be done in everyday life (*Practice*). The ultimate goal is for people to be able to live a healthy lifestyle (healthy *lifestyle*).

The results of the study (Komunitas & Gumayesty, 2017) show that education, work, the role of cadres, are related to toddlers' visits to Posyandu. Meanwhile, age, income, health facilities have no relationship with toddler visits to Posyandu. In line with research (Sukfitriyanti et al., 2018) Mother' knowledge about Posyandu for toddlers is quite good although there are still those who do not understand the lines in the Posyandu services for toddlers because they rarely go to Posyandu, but they understand and know the benefits. Mother's attitude towards the use of Posyandu for toddlers is generally very good, where the mother considers Posyandu very helpful because it is easier to reach and does not take too long and when there is counseling mothers need to set an example or practice it at home and it is very beneficial for family health. The actions of mothers or families towards the use of Posyandu for toddlers are generally very lacking, where mothers of toddlers do not have their initiative to come to Posyandu without being called by cadres or officers, they prefer to finish their work or wait for their children to wake up and they are even more enthusiastic about going to the Posyandu. Posyandu if there is the provision of vitamin A, PMT, and drugs.

Methods

The qualitative research design aims to obtain an overview of the preparation for the implementation of posyandu in new normal conditions in Solok City. The research was carried out in Solok City in 2021. Data were collected using in-depth interviews with informants of mothers of toddlers, cadres, people in charge of posyandu, Head of PPSDK, and Heads of Department of Health. All qualitative data collection processes are recorded and then transferred into a written format (transcription). and analyzed.

Results and Discussion

A. Result

1. Toddlers and toddler carriers are in good health.

The day before the implementation of the posyandu, what mothers or toddlers who introduce to the posyandu must know is to make sure the condition of the child and the delivery person are in good health. This is very important to avoid disease transmission during posyandu implementation. Based on the results of interviews with respondents, it is known that most mothers of toddlers do not know that the introduction must be in a healthy condition, there are no symptoms related to Covid 19.

"As far as we know, a hot child should not be brought to the posyandu, but if you are now a little afraid to take your child to the posyandu, especially if the child has a fever, it is not possible to bring it"

The results of interviews with cadre informants found that some cadres said that they had informed the introduction and toddlers who came to the posyandu were in good health but had not explained the symptoms that were related to covid 19.

"In the mosque it was announced that tomorrow there will be posyandu activities, mothers with toddlers are expected to come to the posyandu complying with health protocols, if fever is not allowed to come"

Table 1 . Construction of interview results for toddlers and introduction to healthy toddlers

| informant | Meaning Unit | Conclusion | Indicator |
|------------------------|---|--|------------------|
| Inf , 2, 3, 5,6,7,8,10 | Condition healthy if no fever | Mother toddler need knowing condition healthy without symptom covid19 | Knowledge mother |
| Inf,1, 2,4 | Condition healthy arrived right use Protocol Health | Informed _ condition healthy that can come to Integrated Healthcare center | Role cadre |

2. Prepare masks to come to the posyandu

Preparing masks to come to the posyandu is very important, to avoid the transmission of covid 19. if you have to leave the house or interact with other people whose health status is unknown (who may be able to transmit COVID-19). For mothers of toddlers, masks must be prepared by themselves. From the results of interviews with respondents, it is known that mothers of toddlers all prepare masks.

"At home, there are always masks, and they are prepared by themselves. Besides that, if you go anywhere you have to wear a mask, sometimes there are also raids on the use of masks"

From the results of interviews with cadre informants, mothers of toddlers or caregivers who come to the posyandu must prepare their masks. As for the cadres at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, masks are prepared

"The masks for us cadres were prepared at the beginning by the Health Service but lately no one has come again"

The results of the interview with the informant in charge of the Posyandu that at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic all PPE for health workers and cadres were prepared

"In the beginning, the cadres were assisted by being given PPE in the form of cloth masks, that was at the beginning of the pandemic, then the officers with full clothes, fashion, masks"

Then it was also conveyed by the informant from the Head of the PPSDK that for health workers masks were prepared, including for cadres, but mothers of toddlers prepared their masks.

"If the procurement of masks is indeed once a year according to the existing budget, it is held in the PPSDK field, precisely in the SDK Session, masks are only for officers, not for the mother."

"We always provide for the health workers, but for the cadres, it is according to the request of the puskesmas. "

Table 2 . Construction of Interview Results preparing masks to come to the posyandu

| informant | Meaning Unit | Conclusion | Indicator |
|----------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| Inf , 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 | Prepare masks for come posyandu | Mother toddler will prepare your own mask | attitude mother |
| Inf , 1,2,4 | in the beginning, before there is prepared by service Health | PPE preparations run out Prepare alone when | Role cadre |
| Inf , 17 | PPE for officer health and cadre | Provision PPE procurement | Policy |
| Inf , 16 | Procurement of masks is once a year | Policy Procurement of PPE in Solok City | Policy |

B. Restrictions on introduction of 1 person to Posyandu

Interview results with the informant mother of toddlers, it was found that almost all of them said that the condition of the COVID-19 pandemic and gatherings were not allowed, so those who delivered toddlers to the Posyandu were only allowed 1 person

"I usually go to the posyandu with my sister but because of covid 19 I came alone, I was afraid to bring my brother while his sister had to be immunized,

According to several cadre informants, this was also conveyed to mothers of toddlers that due to the COVID-19 pandemic conditions and gatherings were not allowed, one person brought the toddlers to the posyandu.

"There are posyandu activities, mothers with toddlers are expected to come, comply with health protocols, avoid gatherings for toddlers accompanied by mothers or grandmothers.

This was also emphasized by the head of the service informant that the implementation of the posyandu refers to the existing rules and regulations such as the Minister of Home Affairs Instruction No. 30 of 2021 and the Regulation of the Minister of Health No.Hk.01.07/Menkes/382/2020 Health Protocols for the Community in Places and Public Facilities in the Context Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). *"The implementation of our first posyandu refers to the instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 30 of 2021 regarding the level of micro PPKM. In addition, in 2020 there will be a regulation from the minister of health that emphasizes the health protocol for the community."*

Table 3. Construction of Interview Results Limitation of the introduction of 1 person to Posyandu

| informant | Meaning Unit | Conclusion | Indicator |
|-----------------|--|--|-----------------|
| Inf , 1,3,4,6,8 | I come alone to Integrated Healthcare Center | Mother toddler/introduction limit come alone to Integrated Healthcare Center | Attitude mother |
| Inf , 11,13,14 | avoid gather together child or grandma . | Notice by cadre | Role cadre |
| Inf , 1 | Implementation Integrated Healthcare Center refers to on instructions interior minister and regulation health minister | Policy Enforcement Restrictions Activity society | Policy |

C. Discussion

Before the implementation of the posyandu there was a New Normal Condition (H-1) There are some things that mothers should know, including a) Ensuring that the mother of toddlers/delivery and children are in good health to come to Posyandu, b) Prepare masks to come to Posyandu c) Limitation of the introduction of 1 person to Posyandu .

Public places and facilities are areas where people carry out social life activities and carry out activities to fulfill their needs. The risk of movement of people and the gathering of people in public places and facilities has a large potential for COVID-19 transmission. (Ministry of

Health, 2020).

Health protocol is an effort to prevent and control COVID-19 in public places and facilities by taking into account aspects of individual health protection and critical points in public health protection, involving managers, organizers, or persons in charge of public places and facilities as well as the user community. results research conducted _ Afrianti and Cut (2021) , that 163 respondents known that is part large (74.2%) of the public own high knowledge _ to protocol health. same thing obtained by Wiranti, Ayun, and Wulan (2020) where there is Public own good knowledge _ to protocol health (55.3%)

Conclusion and Suggestion

1. Some mothers of toddlers do not know that the delivery person must be in good health to come to the posyandu.
2. All mothers of toddlers said they had prepared their masks to come to the posyandu
3. Almost all mothers said that one person brought their toddlers to the posyandu.

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