

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Anak usia 12-36 bulan berada pada fase *golden age*, sehingga memerlukan stimulasi perkembangan optimal. Saat sakit akut, aktivitas anak dapat terganggu dan stimulasi berkurang yang menyebabkan dampak buruk pada perkembangan, sehingga diperlukan pengasuhan yang tepat untuk mencegah gangguan perkembangan. Saat anak sakit akut, stimulasi perlu disesuaikan dengan kondisinya. *Nurturing care* berperan penting mengurangi risiko gangguan perkembangan.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan praktik *nurturing care* dengan perkembangan anak sakit akut usia 12-36 bulan, gambaran praktik *nurturing care* ibu, gambaran perkembangan anak sakit akut usia 12-36 bulan.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada November 2024 di Puskesmas Banguntapan II dengan 70 responden ibu beserta anaknya melalui metode *consecutive sampling*. Praktik *nurturing care* diukur dengan instrumen praktik *nurturing care*, sedangkan perkembangan anak diukur dengan KPSP. Data dianalisis dengan uji *fisher test*.

Hasil: Sebanyak 57,1% ibu memiliki praktik *nurturing care* buruk dan praktik *nurturing care* baik sebanyak 42,9%. Sebanyak 84,3% anak sakit akut memiliki perkembangan sesuai, sementara 15,8% tidak sesuai.

Kesimpulan: Praktik *nurturing care* tidak berhubungan dengan perkembangan anak sakit akut usia 12-36 bulan.

Kata kunci: anak usia 12-36 bulan, perkembangan, praktik *nurturing care*, sakit akut

ABSTRACT

Background: Children aged 12–36 months are in the golden age phase, requiring optimal developmental stimulation. During acute illness, children's activities may be disrupted and stimulation reduced, which can negatively impact development. Therefore, appropriate caregiving is needed to prevent developmental delays. When a child is acutely ill, stimulation should be adjusted to their condition. *Nurturing care* plays an important role in reducing the risk of developmental problems

Objective: To determine the association between nurturing care and child development, maternal nurturing care practices, the development of acutely ill children aged 12-36 months

Methods: This descriptive-analytic study used a quantitative cross-sectional design. Conducted in November 2024 at Puskesmas Banguntapan II, it involved 70 mother-child pairs selected through consecutive sampling. Nurturing care practices were assessed using a structured instrument, while child development was evaluated with the KPSP tool. Data were analyzed using a fisher test.

Results: A total of 57.1% of mothers had poor nurturing care practices, while 42.9% had good nurturing care practices. Among acutely ill children, 84.3% exhibited age-appropriate development, while 15.8% did not.

Conclusion: Nurturing care practices are not associated with the development of acutely ill children aged 12–36 months.

Keywords: children age 12-36 months, development, nurturing care practices, acute illness.