ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: *Stunting* di Indonesia merupakan masalah kronis secara nasional. Peran kader diperlukan untuk melaksanakan deteksi dini *stunting* secara rutin di posyandu. Pelatihan diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan kader dan berperan aktif dalam pencegahan di masyarakat.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh pelatihan tentang deteksi dini *stunting* terhadap pengetahuan dan keterampilan kader.

Metode: Jenis penelitian *quasi-eksperiment* rancangan *pre-post with control design* dilaksanakan di Puskesmas Pamboang dan Totoli Kabupaten Majene. Kelompok perlakuan adalah kader Puskesmas Pamboang berjumlah 31 orang yang mendapat pelatihan selama satu hari. Kelompok kontrol adalah kader Puskesmas Totoli berjumlah 28 orang yang mendapat penyuluhan selama dua jam. Evaluasi pengetahuan dan keterampilan kader dilakukan sebelum, setelah intervensi hari pelaksanaan dan 14 hari setelah intervensi. Alat pengukuran kuesioner pengetahuan, daftar tilik keterampilan dan *checklist* evaluasi pelatihan. Hasil penelitian dianalisis dengan uji *friedman* dan *mann-whitney* berulang.

Hasil: Nilai *mean* pengetahuan kelompok perlakuan pada *pretest* sebesar 54,97 *posttest* 82,97 dan *posttest* 2 82,45. Nilai *mean* keterampilan *pretest* 46,13 *posttest* 1 94,48 dan *posttest* 2 82,45. Nilai *mean* pengetahuan kelompok kontrol pada *pretest* 50,57 *posttest* 1 64,71 dan *posttest* 2 sebesar 57,79. Nilai *mean* keterampilan *pretest* sebesar 43,29 *posttest* 1 sebesar 54,64 dan *posttest* 2 sebesar 48,68. Hasil analisis statistik dari kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan pengetahuan dan keterampilan antara sebelum dan sesudah intervensi (p<0,05). Analisis pengetahuan dan keterampilan antara kedua kelompok menunjukkan nilai yang signifikan (p<0,05).

Kesimpulan: Pelatihan deteksi dini *stunting* meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan kader.

Kata Kunci: Pelatihan, Penyuluhan, Pengetahuan, Keterampilan, Kader

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting in Indonesia is a chronic problem nationally. The role of cadres is needed to carry out routine stunting early detection at the in intergrated health post. Training is expected to increase the knowledge and skills of cadres and play an active role in prevention in the community.

Objective: This study was to determine the effect of training on early stunting detection of cadres knowledge and skills.

Method: The type of quasi-experimental research design pre-post with control design was carried out at Pamboang and Totoli Health Centers, Majene Regency. The treatment group consisted of 31 Pamboang Community Health Center cadres who were trained for one day. The control group included 28 Totoli health center cadres who received counseling for two hours. Evaluation of cadres knowledge and skills was carried out before, after the intervention of the implementation day and 14 days after the intervention. Tools for measuring knowledge questionnaires, skill checklists and training evaluation checklists. The results of the study were analyzed by repeated Friedman and Mann-Whitney tests.

Result: The mean value of knowledge in the treatment group at pretest was 54.97 posttest 82.97 and posttest 2 82.45. The mean value of the pretest skills was 46.13 posttest 1 94.48 and posttest 2 82.45. The value of the knowledge mean of the control group at pretest 50.57 posttest 1 was 64.71 and posttest 2 was 57.79. The mean value of pretest skills of 43.29 posttest 1 was 54.64 and posttest 2 was 48.68. The results of the statistical analysis of the treatment and control groups showed a significant difference in knowledge and skills between before and after the intervention ($p<0.05$). Analysis of knowledge and skills between the two groups showed significant value ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Stunting early detection training increases knowledge and cadres skills.

Keywords: *Training, Education, Knowledge, Skills, Cadre*