

## **Validitas Persepsi Ibu dan Kader terhadap Status Gizi Anak di Wilayah Kerja *Health and Demographic Surveillance System* (HDSS) Sleman**

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### **INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang:** Ibu sebagai pengasuh dan kader posyandu sebagai perpanjangan tangan puskesmas berperan penting dalam status gizi anak. Adanya pandemi COVID-19 menyebabkan pemantauan status gizi anak menjadi terhambat karena penghentian posyandu sementara. Validitas persepsi ibu dan kader terhadap status gizi anak diperlukan sebagai alternatif pengukuran antropometri.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui validitas persepsi ibu dan kader terhadap status gizi anak secara verbal dan visual dibandingkan dengan status gizi anak aktual melalui pengukuran antropometri.

**Metode:** Uji diagnostik dengan desain *cross sectional* pada 80 pasang ibu dan anak serta empat kader di wilayah Kledokan, Nologaten, Karangmalang, dan Janti Barat. Persepsi dinilai menggunakan kuesioner verbal dan visual. Validitas persepsi dilakukan untuk mengetahui sensitivitas, spesifisitas, nilai duga positif, nilai duga negatif, dan kurva ROC.

**Hasil:** Sensitivitas tertinggi untuk menilai status gizi malnutrisi yaitu persepsi kader secara verbal (64,7%), status gizi kurang yaitu persepsi kader secara verbal (50%), dan status gizi lebih yaitu persepsi kader secara visual (23,1%). Kurva ROC dari masing-masing persepsi menunjukkan hasil yang lemah ( $>0,6 - 0,7$ ) dan sangat lemah ( $>0,5 - 0,6$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Sebagian besar ibu dan kader dapat mempersepsikan sesuai. Namun, kemampuan persepsi ibu dan kader secara verbal dan visual untuk mendeteksi malnutrisi (gizi kurang dan gizi lebih) tidak dapat menggantikan fungsi dari pengukuran antropometri sebagai baku emas.

**Kata Kunci:** uji diagnostik, validitas, persepsi ibu dan kader, status gizi anak, persepsi verbal dan visual

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**Validity of Mothers and Lay Health Workers' Perception about Childrens' Nutritional Status in the Working Area *Health and Demographic Surveillance System (HDSS) Sleman***

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Mothers and lay health workers have an important role in affecting children's nutritional status. The COVID-19 pandemic was impaired growth monitoring of children's nutritional status. The validity of perception about children nutritional status is noteworthy as an alternative anthropometric measurements.

**Objective:** Determine the validity of mother and lay health workers' perception about children's nutritional status verbally and visually compared to actual children's nutritional status.

**Methods:** Diagnostic test with cross sectional design to 80 pairs of mothers and children and four lay health workers in Depok Districts in Sleman. The perception of mothers and lay health workers were assessed using a verbal and visual questionnaire to perceptual validity.

**Results:** The highest sensitivity to detect nutritional status of malnutrition is perception of lay health workers verbally (64.7%), lay health workers verbally for underweight (50%), and lay health workers visually for overweight (23.1%). The ROC curve of each perception shows result weak (>0,6 – 0,7) and very weak (>0,5 – 0,6).

**Conclusions:** Most of mothers and lay health workers can perceive children's nutritional status correctly. However, the perceptual abilities of mothers and lay health workers both verbally and visually to detect malnutrition can't change the function of anthropometric measurements.

**Keywords:** diagnostic test, validity, mothers and lay health workers' perception, children's nutritional status, verbal and visual perception

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