

## ABSTRAK

### FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KUALITAS INTERAKSI PENGASUH DENGAN ANAK BALITA DI KOTA YOGYAKARTA

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#### Abstrak

**Latar Belakang:** Periode penting dalam tumbuh kembang anak adalah masa balita. Masa ini penentu keberhasilan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak, bila terjadi gangguan pada masa ini akan berpengaruh pada kualitas saat ia dewasa nanti.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kualitas interaksi pengasuh dengan anak balita di Kota Yogyakarta

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian semua pengasuh (*caregiver*) yang mempunyai anak balita usia 1,5 tahun sampai dengan 4,5 tahun yang telah mendapatkan pendampingan kader di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Mantrijeron Yogyakarta. Subjek penelitian direkrut dengan menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner dan lembar observasi PICCOLO. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji *Chi-Square*.

**Hasil:** terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara faktor pengetahuan dan kualitas interaksi domain kemampuan bereaksi  $p= 0,030$ . Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara faktor usia, pekerjaan, status mental, dan penghasilan dengan kualitas interaksi

**Kesimpulan:** faktor pengetahuan berhubungan dengan kualitas interaksi pengasuh dengan anak balita

Kata Kunci: Kualitas interaksi, pengasuh, balita

## ABSTRACT

### FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE QUALITY OF CAREGIVER INTERACTION WITH CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD IN YOGYAKARTA CITY

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#### Abstract

**Background:** Zero to five years is an important period in the child growth and development. This period is critical for the success of child growth and development. Any disruption in this period would affect the quality of child growth and development as he grows up.

**Objective:** To identify factors associated with the quality of caregiver interaction with children under 5 years old in Yogyakarta City.

**Method:** This was a cross-sectional study. Subjects of the study were all caregivers who had children with the age of 1,5 to 4,5 years old and had already obtained a mentoring from the cadres in Public Health Center Mantrijeron service area in Yogyakarta City. Subjects of the study were recruited by using the total sampling technique. Questionnaires and PICCOLO observation sheet were used. Chi-Square was used for data analysis.

**Results:** There was a significant association between knowledge and the domain of “responsiveness” in the quality of interaction ( $p= 0,030$ ). There was no significant association among age, occupation, mental status, and income with the quality of interaction.

**Conclusion:** Knowledge is associated with the quality of interaction with children under 5 years old.

Keywords: quality of interaction, caregiver, children under 5 years old