

INTISARI PENELITIAN

Latar Belakang: Kualitas tumbuh kembang balita dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dalam memberikan stimulasi. Upaya untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dilakukan dengan memberikan pelatihan stimulasi tumbuh kembang balita.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui pengaruh pelatihan stimulasi tumbuh kembang terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap orangtua di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Gedongtengen Kota Yogyakarta

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *pra experimental* dengan rancangan *one group pretest and posttest design*. Partisipan pada penelitian ini adalah ibu yang memiliki balita dengan status gizi kurang yang berjumlah 32 orang. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan dan sikap sebagai alat ukur. Analisis penelitian menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon* pada kuesioner pengetahuan dan kuesioner sikap usia 24-36 bulan karena data tidak terdistribusi normal, sedangkan uji *Paired T-Test* pada kuesioner usia 18-24 bulan, 36-48 bulan, dan usia 48-60 bulan karena data terdistribusi normal dengan tingkat kemaknaan $<0,05$.

Hasil : Hasil rerata skor pengetahuan sebelum pelatihan 14,66 ($\pm 2,573$) dan sesudah 15,69 ($\pm 2,250$). Tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan sebelum dan sesudah pelatihan stimulasi tumbuh kembang balita terhadap pengetahuan ibu (*p-value* = 0,089) dan sikap ibu usia 18- 24 bulan (*p-value* = 0,486), usia 24-36 bulan (*p-value* = 0,105), usia 36-48 bulan (*p-value* = 1,000), dan usia 48-60 bulan (*p-value* = 0,201).

Kesimpulan : Tidak ada pengaruh pelatihan stimulasi tumbuh kembang balita terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap ibu

Kata kunci : Pelatihan stimulasi tumbuh kembang, pengetahuan, sikap, ibu

ABSTRACT

Background: Quality of toddler growth is influenced by knowledge and attitude of mother in giving stimulation. Efforts to improve mother's knowledge and attitude are done by providing stimulation training for infant growth.

Objectives: To know the effect of growth and development stimulation training on knowledge and attitude of parents in Work Area of Gedongtengen Health Center of Yogyakarta

Method: This research was pre experimental research with one group pretest and posttest design. Participants in this study were mothers who had under-fives with under-nutrition status of 32 people. This study used a questionnaire of knowledge and attitude as a measuring tool. The research analysis used Wilcoxon test on the questionnaire of knowledge and attitude children aged 24-36 months because the data were not normally distributed while the Paired T-Test on 18-24 months old, 36-48 months old and 48-60 months old with significance level <0.05 .

Result: Average score of knowledge score before training were 14,66 ($\pm 2,573$) and after were 15,69 ($\pm 2,250$). There were no significant differences before and after growth and development stimulation training on mother's knowledge (p-value = 0,089) and mother's attitude 18-24 months old (p-value = 0,486), age 24-36 months (p-value = 0,105), age 36-48 months (p-value = 1,000), and age 48-60 months (p-value = 0.201).

Conclusion: There was no effect of growth and development stimulation training on mother's knowledge and attitude.

Keywords: Growth and development stimulation training, knowledge, attitude, mother