

INTISARI

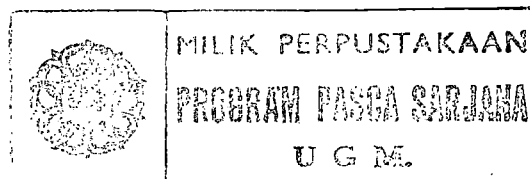
Latar belakang: Upaya penanganan deteksi dini membutuhkan kerjasama, dan pengaruh timbal balik hereditas dan faktor lingkungan (keluarga, masyarakat, kader). Menurut Sumampouw, (peran kader Dasa Wisma dalam kegiatan tumbuh kembang anak, komunikasi, informasi dan motivasi dengan pendekatan edukatif secara signifikan bermakna terhadap tumbuh kembang anak di posyandu. Untuk itu perlu peningkatan pengetahuan agar kader mampu membantu pelaksanaan deteksi dini tumbuh kembang balita.

Tujuan penelitian: Mengetahui kemampuan kader dalam deteksi dini dilihat dari perbedaan karakteristik sosiodemografi kader dan mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan kader dengan kemampuan kader dalam deteksi dini tumbuh kembang balita.

Metode penelitian: penelitian *non eksperimental* dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Lokasi penelitian dilakukan di Kecamatan Ngaliyan, Kota Semarang. Sampel diambil yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi, yakni; kader yang aktif melakukan kegiatan, dan pernah dilatih serta pendidikan minimal SD. Jumlah n yang ditetapkan 90 responden/kader. Analisis statistik dengan menggunakan *t test*, Korelasi *Product Moment* dan *Multiple Regression*, pada taraf signifikansi 0.05 dan taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian: Tidak terdapat perbedaan kemampuan kader dalam deteksi dini tumbuh kembang balita, jika dilihat dari karakteristik sosiodemografi (umur, pekerjaan dan pendapatan) $p > 0.05$, namun terdapat perbedaan kemampuan kader dalam deteksi dini tumbuh kembang balita dilihat dari pendidikan, keaktifan menjadi kader dan kepengurusan di kader $p < 0.05$. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna $p < 0.05$, antara pengetahuan kader dengan kemampuan kader dalam deteksi dini tumbuh kembang balita yang memberikan kontribusi hubungan sebesar 39.9%.

Kesimpulan: kemampuan kader dalam deteksi dini tumbuh kembang balita dipengaruhi oleh sumbangan efektif pengetahuan kader sebesar 39.9%, dan memiliki kemaknaan jika dilihat dari pendidikan, keaktifan dan kepengurusan kader.





ABSTRACT

Background: The attempts to manage early detection needs cooperation and feedback of hereditary and environmental factors (family, community, cadres). According to Sumampouw the role of cadre in the neighborhood in terms of growth and development of children, communication, information and motivation through significant educative approach is meaningful for children's growth and development. Therefore, there should be knowledge improvement so that cadres can help early detection of under-five-year-old children's growth and development.

Objectives: To find out cadres' ability in early detection as seen from the difference of cadres' socio demographic characteristics and to find out the relationship between cadres' knowledge and ability in early detection of under-five-year-old children's growth and development.

Methods: This was a non experimental study with a cross-sectional design. The location was in Ngaliyan sub-district, Kota Semarang. Samples were taken but only those fulfilling inclusion criteria, i.e. active to do activity, got training and elementary school education. The number decided was 90 respondents/cadres. The statistical analysis used t test, Product Moment correlation, and Multiple Regression, with significance level 0.05 and CI 95%.

Results: There was no difference of cadres' ability to do early detection of under-five-year-old children's growth and development as seen from socio demographic characteristics (age, education, job and income) $p > 0.05$. There was difference of cadres' ability to do early detection of under-five-year-old children's growth and development as seen from cadres' activeness and cadres' management $p < 0.05$. There was significant relationship $p < 0.05$ between cadres' knowledge and ability in doing early detection of under-five-year-old children's growth and development that contributed relationship 39.9%.

Conclusion: Cadres' ability to do early detection of under-five-year-old children's growth and development is affected by the contribution of cadres' effective knowledge 39.9% and they have significance if seen from cadres' education, activeness and management.