Understanding Early Detection of Child Growth and Development Using Pre-Screening as the Basis for the Formation of Health Cadres in the Mamajang Health Center Area

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ABSTRACT
Penilaian tumbuh kembang anak perlu dilakukan untuk mengetahui secara dini adanya penyimpangan tumbuh kembang yang dialami anak. Menurut Widata sekitar 16% balita mengalami gangguan perkembangan, sekitar 62% terjadi di usia pra sekolah. Tujuan kegiatan pengabmas adalah agar kader Kesehatan dapat melakukan pemantauan secara dini tumbuh kembang serta memiliki pengetahuan tentang cara deteksi dini tumbuh kembang anak menggunakan kuisioner pra skrining perkembangan. Metode yang digunakan adalah pemberian materi dengan cara ceramah dan demonstrasi yang awalnya dilakukan pre test dan post test. Hasil yang dicapai adalah sekitar 16 dari 20 kader (80%) memperoleh nilai diatas 75%. Rata-rata nilai pre test kader yaitu 6,6 (33%), setelah mengikuti kegiatan terjadi peningkatan hasil post test sekitar 12,5 (62,5%) hal ini dapat dikatakan bahwa terdapat 100% kader yang telah dilatih memperoleh nilai diatas 60% dan melebihi target yg telah ditentukan. Kesimpulan yaitu didapatkan adanya peningkatan pengetahuan kader setelah mengikuti pengabmas melalui penilaian kuesioner pra skrining perkembangan.

INTRODUCTION
The toddler period is a time that is very sensitive to the environment, and cannot be repeated, therefore this period is called the golden period and the critical period. Basic growth at the time of infancy will affect the further development of the child. Growth and development is
continuous process from conception to adulthood. Children's growth and development depends on the stimulation given by the closest people such as parents, or working nurses. Assessment of child growth and development is carried out early to detect developmental deviations in children.

Child growth and development in Indonesia itself still needs special attention, because the incidence of child development disorders has increased, according to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (Widati, 2012) reported that around 0.4 million (16%) toddlers experience developmental disorders both fine motor and gross motor, hearing loss, lack of intelligence and speech delays. These developmental disorders range in preschool-age children, around 85,799 (62%) according to the Indonesian Health Office (Widanti, 2012). According to Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) in 2013 short posture in toddlers in Indonesia reached 37.2% and every year there is an increase in the number of children with short posture, this proves that special attention is needed in overcoming these health problems.

The basic concept of child growth and development needs to be understood by every group, especially parents, which is one form of an effort to optimize children's growth and development to avoid developmental disorders in children. According to Soetjiningsih (1997), growth is related to the problem of growth in large quantities, size, dimensions at the level of cells, organs and individuals, which can be measured by weight (grams, pounds, kilograms), length (cm, meters), bone age and metabolic balance (retention and body nitrogen). While development is an increase in abilities (skills) in complex structures and functions in a regular pattern and can be predicted as part of the maturation process. The process involves the process of differentiation of body cells, tissues, organs and organ systems that develop in such a way that each can fulfill its function (Soetjiningsih, 1995). There are several factors that affect growth and development in children such as genetic factors, malnutrition, due to the process of disease and environmental factors.

There are several methods to assess children's growth and development, namely using KPSP (developmental pre-screening questionnaire). Early detection in children is very important. One form of government attention in this issue is the development of knowledge and therapy of health cadres. Health cadres at Puskesmas play a role in early detection of growth and development disorders in children. Where cadres must have knowledge and skills in conducting early detection of children. The importance of the role of knowledge and skills in Health cadres so that cadres can carry out early detection of children, as well as demonstrate or teach parents about how to conduct early detection of child growth and development using KPSP.

METHOD

The implementation of community service (pengabmas) began from July to October 2018 at the Mamajang Health Center, Makassar city. The target of this activity is 20 health cadres at the Mamajang health center. In this activity, material was provided on child growth and development, pre-test and post-test, cadre demonstrations on how to detect early child growth and development using KPSP. This activity is carried out in a building room that has adequate facilities such as chairs, tables, whiteboards, laptops, LCDs, early detection modules (Rusli, T. S., et al, 2024).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The result of this community service activity was a training on the number of cadres at the Mamajang health center in Makassar city as many as 20 participants. The cadres were given
material on child growth and development and early detection of growth and development using the developmental pre-screening questionnaire (KPSP). Before the activity is carried out, a pre-test is first to find out the extent of understanding of the cadres in early detection of growth and development in children. The results of the pre-test obtained an average score of 6.6 (33%). However, after giving material to cadres at the puskesmas, there were scores from the post test conducted as many as 16 people (80%) got a post test score above 75%, and 4 people got below 75%. This proves that there is an increase in knowledge among health cadres after being given the material. When viewed from the average pre-test score of around 33% while the post-test results are around 62.5%, this value exceeds the predetermined target of 60%.

**Discussion**

After providing material on child growth and development and how to detect early child growth and development using the KPSP questionnaire, the post test results were obtained that from 20 cadres who participated in the activity there were 16 (80%) participants who could score 100%, cadres who had been trained obtained scores above 60%, which means exceeding the previously set target. If you look at the average value of an increase in cadre knowledge from 33% to 62.5%, this is an increase in cadre knowledge due to the participation in the activity. In this activity, the cadres were given the same material and gave demonstrations on how to detect early child growth and development at posyandu located in the area of Puskesmas Mamajang. It was obtained that 85% of cadres obtained good assessments. If you look at the previously set assessment target of 70%, it can be said that there are 100% of cadres who participate in activities or have been trained to obtain scores above 70%. In addition, this activity is supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure. If you look at the activeness of the participants participating in the activity, it can be said that this activity ran smoothly and was very active, there was interaction between the community service team, cadres and mothers of toddlers at the posyandu. Based on these results, the community service team determined as health cadres who already have knowledge about how to early detect child growth and development using pre-screening developmental questionnaire sheets. Then it is hoped that the trained cadres can apply the knowledge that has been obtained at the posyandu located in the Mamajang health center area in Makassar city.

This community service is in line with the results put forward by (Mardhiyah Ai, 2017), the level of knowledge of pre-test cadres about early detection and stimulation of growth and development with a good score of 65.8%, while the post-test score increased to 92.2% with an average pre-test score of 78.5% and a post-test score of 82.5%. This shows an increase in understanding among trainees about stimulation and early detection of child growth and development. Changes that occur are likely from the provision of information delivered which is supported by media and modules that may facilitate understanding in the participants.

This community service is in line with the results stated by (Sri Hendrawati, 2018) the level of knowledge by posyandu cadres before education activities was carried out as much as 41.6 (SD = 18.9), and the average knowledge score of posyandu cadres after activities was 65.6 (SD = 17.6), with an average score increase of 24.0 (SD = 18.3). This shows that there is an increase in the value of knowledge scores by posyandu cadres after intervention through posyandu cadre training in stimulating early detection and intervention of child growth and development.

This community service is in line with the results stated by known (Nurfurqoni, 2017) that of 30 respondents who were less knowledgeable at the time before the provision of education was carried out, after providing education there was an increase in knowledge among cadres as many...
as 17 people or 56.6% became well knowledge. Meanwhile, the skill score obtained by cadres was 50% of cadres with less skills before the provision of the growth and development screening module, to only 4 people 13.3% who were still unskilled.

DOCUMENTATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES

1. Activities pre tests

2. Activities post test

3. Material giving activities to cadres

4. Evaluation activities demonstration of early detection of growth and development
CONCLUSION

Increasing knowledge by providing material through cadre training with lecture and demonstration methods, making it easier for cadres to understand how to detect early child growth and development using the developmental pre-screening questionnaire (KPSP). In addition, the achievement of results in this community service activity is based on the results of pre-test and post-test on increasing knowledge that exceeds the previously set target. Based on the results of observations in general, cadres obtained good scores in demonstrating how to detect early child development using the developmental pre-screening questionnaire (KPSP) which means exceeding the achievement of previously set targets.
REFERENCES


