ABSTRACT

Most of the infant mortality rate is caused by nutritional status condition and some diseases, especially acute respiratory infection (ARI) and diarrhea. Posyandu is one of the Community Based Health Efforts to obtain basic health services to accelerate the reduction of maternal and infant mortality. This study was conducted to determine the relationship of mother's compliance to carry her infants to Posyandu with nutritional status and episodes of illness (diarrhea and ARI) in infants.

This study was observational study with retrospective cohort study design. This study was done to 53 mothers who had infant and the respondents consist of exposed and unexposed to samples. The sample size of this study was the exposed and unexposed of total population. Independent variables of this study were the mother's compliance to carry her infant to Posyandu. Dependent variables were nutritional status and episodes of illness (diarrhea and ARI) in infants.The strength of relationship contingency coefficient was analyzed by chi square test, whereas the relative risk (RR) was analyzed by statcalc in Epi Info Programme.

Contingency coefficient of mother's compliance to carry her infants to Posyandu with nutritional status was 0.015 and RR 1.05. Contingency coefficient of mother's compliance to carry her infants to Posyandu with episodes of diarrhea was 0.164 and RR 1.71. Contingency coefficient of mother's compliance to carry her infants to Posyandu with episodes of ARI was 1.41 and RR 1.86.

The conclusion of this study that there was a very weak relationship between mother’s compliance to carry the infants to Posyandu with nutritional status and episodes of illness (diarrhea and ARI). Infants who was taken the possibility to get a normal nutritional status, low of episodes of illness diarrhea (<1,6 time/year) and below average ARI (<2 time/year) more higher if mother carry infants to Posyandu.

Keyword : mother compliance to posyandu, nutritional status, episode of diarrhea, episode of acute respiratory infection, infants.