ABSTRACT

Effect of Stimulation By Mother on Development of Children Aged 0-3 years with SDIDTK Reference in the Working Area of Puskesmas Oebobo Kupang

Mental stimulation can optimize the development of a child. Continuously receiving directed and regular stimulation will make a child grow faster. The study objective was to analyze the development of 0-3 year-old children with good development in groups receiving good and less stimulation and compare the development of the children in both groups. This was a quantitative study with prospective cohort approach, conducted in April-June 2015. Population in this study comprised all mothers with children aged 0-3 years and all children aged 0-3 years enrolled in Posyandu were 988 individuals. Sample comprised 66 mothers who had children aged 0-3 years. They were divided into two groups: children with good development receiving good stimulation comprising 33 children, and children with good development receiving less stimulation comprising 33 children. Data were analyzed using chi-square test. Results showed significant correlation between children's nutritional status with KPSP final results with $p = 0.026 < 0.05$ Fisher's Exact Test, cotigency coefficient of 0.286, indicating that children's nutritional status has strong correlation with KPSP end result, 0.40 or 40% and RR value of 0.342. This shows significant correlation between maternal education with KPSP final results with $p = 0.040 < 0.05$ Fisher's Exact Test, contingency coefficient of 0.339. This shows significant correlation between stimulation with KPSP final results with $p = 0.000 <0.05$ chi-square test and contingency coefficient 0.640, indicating very strong correlation with RR value of 0.832. This means that children who received good stimulation have the possibility to experience good development was 5.5 times higher than children who received less stimulation. It can be concluded that there is correlation between maternal education and stimulation on KPSP end result. It is recommended that parents always give stimulation to the child in order to obtain optimal child development.

Keywords: stimulation, child development, SDIDTK