ABSTRACT

DIFFERENT PATTERNS CARE AND RESULTS DDST CHILDREN AGES 6-24 MONTHS LESS NUTRITION BETWEEN WORKING MOM AND DO NOT WORK IN THE DISTRICT SIDOARJO

This type of observational analytic study with a comparative study, using cross sectional design of the data collection done at the same time within a certain time. The purpose of this study to determine the differences in upbringing and Denver Development Screening Test status in malnourished children aged 6-24 months among mothers working and not working..

The study population was children aged 6-24 months who came to weigh in posyandu already done Screening malnutrition status (BB / U) and maternal employment status obtained 63 infants obtained sub polulasi working mothers and 19 children under five sub-population of 44 infants the mother does not work. Obtained a large sample of 30 malnourished infants and randomly (simple random sampling) with techniques lottery / drawn for each group of 15 samples of malnourished children and mothers working 15 malnourished children under five samples of the mother does not work.

Handle links analysis using 2 sample t test free (Independent Samples Test) to scale the data interval / ratio, Chi-square test for nominal scale data, and Mann-Whitney test for ordinal scale data.

Based on the results of parenting a toddler feedings analyzed by Mann Whitney test statistic Square show a significant difference between the feeding pattern of care between working and not working with a value of p = 0.009, parenting a toddler health care statistical analysis Mann Whitney test showed Square There were significant differences between parenting a toddler health care between maternal work and not work with the value p = 0.01, while the nutritional status of children less DDST results of statistical analysis in Mann Whitney test showed Square there were significant differences between the status of malnutrition among children under five DDST mothers working and not working with p-value = 0.017, as well as energy consumption levels of malnutrition children, malnutrition Alita statistical analysis Mann Whitney test showed Square there were significant differences between the levels of malnutrition among children under five in energy consumption between mothers working and not working with the p = 0.023.

Conclusion: There were significant differences parenting feeding malnourished children, health care parenting toddler malnutrition DDST status and level of malnutrition among children under five in energy consumption between mothers working and not working. Advice can be given after analyzing the results of the overall study were as follows:

1. Training needs to be done for toddler caregivers on how health care and feeding infants and how to provide a stimulus / stimulation with tools for the development / DDST children according to age, facilitated by health workers across sectors and programs in an effort to address the child has a condition malnutrition.
Monitoring the need for monitoring of early childhood development in posyandu through class mother program aimed at monitoring the growth of children under five are also monitoring developments through training activities for infants and maternal mother cadres, with the involvement of health workers and staff of early childhood education (early childhood) in an integrated manner. Through a method for cadres training class mother, the mother of a toddler and dissemination of monitoring the development of instruments that can perform its own monitoring of early childhood development..

Keywords: Parenting, DDST status, level of energy consumption.