TODDLERS DEVELOPMENT MONITORING WITH EARLY DETECTION STIMULATION ACTION

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ABSTRACT

Repeated and continuous stimulation in every aspect of development means that it has provided opportunities for children to grow and develop optimally. The purpose of this study was to determine the use of early detection stimulation measures on the development of toddlers aged 2-5 years at Karang Taliwang Health Center. The design of this research is descriptive. The population is all toddlers aged 2-5 years who are in the working area of the Karang Taliwang Community Health Center. The instrument of collection used a questionnaire. The analysis used in this research is univariate analysis. From the results of the study, it was shown that 59 (67.8%) stimulation measures were performed with appropriate developments, 24 (27.6%) stimulation measures performed and 4 (4.6%) stimulators were carried out with developmental deviations.). It is hoped that the results of this study can be used as learning materials to determine the use of early stimulation measures on the development of toddlers aged 2-5 years.

Keywords: Early Detection Stimulation, Toddler Development

INTRODUCTION

Since 2015, the world has started working hard towards a new global development agenda, namely the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It aims to reduce the Toddler Mortality Rate by at least 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030.[1]

According to UNICEF, global infant mortality in Indonesia decreased significantly, from 84 deaths per 1000 births in 1990 to 27 deaths per 1000 births in 2015. As many as 395,000 Indonesian children in 1990 were estimated to die before turning 5 years old, while in 2015 reduced to 147,000 children.[1]

Child health efforts, among others, it is expected to be able to reduce child mortality. Indicators of child mortality related to children are Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Toddler Mortality Rate. The results of the 2015 Inter-Census Population Survey show the under-five mortality rate is 26.29 per 1,000 live

births, which means that it has reached the 2015 MDG target of 32 per 1,000 live births.[2]

Based on the 2016 report, the number of under-five mortality cases has decreased compared to 2015. Under-five mortality cases in 2015 were 1,152 cases, consisting of 1,086 infant deaths and 66 infant mortality cases from 104,597 live births, while infant mortality and 78 deaths of children under five from 103,132 live births.[3]

Based on a report at the Karang Taliwang Health Center in 2018, the number of toddlers aged 2-5 years from January to May reached 662. Stimulation is stimulation that comes from the environment outside the individual child. Children who get more stimulation tend to develop faster. Stimulation also serves as a reinforcement (reinforcement). By providing repeated and continuous stimulation in every aspect of development, it means that it has provided opportunities for children to grow and develop optimally.

Development is one of the most important aspects of a person's life because it determines the basis for the next life. Besides that, it also explains the process of forming a person, both physically and psychosocially

Development is an increase in the ability or function of all organ systems of the body due to the increasing maturity of the functions of the body's organ systems. Development is reversible (reversible) and qualitative.[5-6]

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This research was a descriptive study, where this research only describes or describes certain variables in the study without looking for relationships between variables. This study uses a Cross-Sectional approach, which is a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, using an observation approach or data collection at once (point time approach), meaning that each observation is only examined once and measurements are made. on character status or all subject variables at the time of examination.[7] The population in this study were all toddlers aged 2-5 years who were in the Karang Taliwang Health Center Work Area from January to May 2018 totaling 662 toddlers. The sample is the object under study. The sample size in this study were all toddlers aged 2-5 years which would be calculated using the Solvin formula, as follows:

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$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (N.e^2)}$$

Description :

n : Number of Samples

N : Total Population

The sample size used in this study:

$n = \frac{662}{1 + (662)(0,1)^2}$

$n = \frac{662}{7,62}$

n = 86,8

So, the number of samples used was 87. The sampling technique in this study was using Accidental Sampling. This study analyzes the effect of breast care on postpartum mothers (nominal) on the smooth flow of breast milk (nominal) using univariate analysis. For numerical data, the mean, average, and standard deviation values are used. In general, this analysis only produces the frequency distribution and the percentage of each variable with the formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \; x \; 100\%$$

Description :
P = Percentage
F = Number of events
N = Population

RESULT

Table 1. Identification of Stimulation Measures for Early Detection of Toddlers Age 2-5 Years in the Work Area of Karang Taliwang Health Center

No	Stimulation action	n	%
1	Implemented	87	100%
	Total	87	100%

Source: Primary data for 2018

The table above shows that early detection measures for toddlers aged 2-5 years were carried out, with a total of 87 respondents (100%).

Table 2. Identification of the Development of Toddlers Age 2-5 Years in the Work Area of Karang Taliwang Health Center

No	Toodler Development	n	%
1	Conform	59	67,8 %
2	Doubtful	24	27,6 %
3	Deviation	4	4,6 %
	Total	87	100%

Source : Primary Data, 2018

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The table above shows that most of the respondents had development at the appropriate level, namely 59 toddlers (67.8%), at the doubtful level, namely 24 toddlers (27.6%) and at the deviation level, namely 4 toddlers (4.6%).

Tabel 3. **Identification of the Use of Early Detection Stimulation Measures in Monitoring the Development of Toddlers Age 2-5 Years at Karang Taliwang Health Center**

No	Stimulation Action	Development						Total	
		Conform		Doubltful		Deviation			
		n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
1.	Implemented	59	67,8	24	27,6	4	4,6	87	100
	Total	33	37,9	40	46,0	14	16,1	87	100

Source : Primary Data, 2018

DISCUSSION

Stimulation is the presence of stimulation from the child's external environment in the form of exercise or play.[4] Lack of stimulation can cause deviations in the child's growth and development and even permanent disturbances.[2] Development is an increase in the ability or function of all organ systems of the body due to increased maturity of the functions of the body's organ systems. Development is reversible (returnable) and qualitative, for example, the ability to move the gross and fine motion, hearing, vision, communication, social emotions, independence, intelligence, and moral development.

Child development is a psychophysical change resulting from the process of maturation of the child's psychological and physical functions which is supported by environmental factors and the learning process within a certain period towards maturity. Child development consists of gross motor development, fine motor skills, language skills, socializing, and independence of children.

The use of simulation for the early detection of toddlers has been carried out optimally by health workers. The next target expected by health workers is to provide explanations or motivation so that families close to toddlers can understand the importance of stimulating the development of toddlers. In addition, the

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involvement of parents or families in performing stimulation actions independently or simply at home can provide increased development for toddlers, so that there is no doubtful developmental level or deviations occur.

The initial stage of development will determine the next development. Development is the result of the interaction of the maturity of the central nervous system with the organs it influences so that this development plays an important role in human life

In doing stimulation, there are several basic principles that need to be considered, including always showing good attitudes and behavior because children will imitate the behavior of those closest to them and do stimulation gradually and continuously according to the child's age.

Parenting means parenting actions that are carried out repeatedly so that it becomes a habit that will be carried out by the child. Children whose developmental stages are appropriate to have the characteristics of active children, rarely get sick and develop gross motor skills, fine motor skills, language skills, socializing, and independent development according to the child's age, while those with developmental deviations have characteristics of children who are less active, often sick and developing gross motor, fine motor, language skills, socializing and independence are not appropriate for the child's age. Several factors are thought to cause discrepancies in the stage of child development, including lack of nutritional intake, disease attacks, and an unsupportive surrounding environment.

CONCLUSION

Health service institutions should use early detection stimulation measures in monitoring the development of toddlers aged 2-5 years so that they can be the basis for increasing intelligence in Indonesia, especially the Karang Taliwang Community Health Center Work Area. The community can be a contribution to providing additional knowledge to the community, especially for parents about the use of early detection stimulation measures in monitoring the development of toddlers aged 2-5 years, especially in the Karang Taliwang Health Center Work Area in the future.

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