

DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND ACTIONS OF MOTHERS TOWARDS THE PREVENTION OF ISPA IN TODDLERS AT BINONG URBAN VILLAGE, TANGERANG

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Abstract

Background: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTIs) are diseases that affect the upper respiratory tract, causing death and decreased quality of life for children under five. The incidence of ARI is about 3-5 times / child / year. The incidence of ARI in Indonesia is still relatively high and has increased in 2015 by 63.45% and in 2017 Tangerang district obtained 48.56%. The cause is the lack of maternal knowledge about ARI, the attitude of parents who take it lightly because it is considered harmless, and the absence of ARI prevention measures in toddlers. Research Objective: To analyze the description of knowledge, attitudes, and actions of mothers towards ARI prevention in toddlers in Binong village. Research Methods: quantitative, with a cross sectional design. The sample size was 50 respondents who had toddlers with Accidental Sampling technique. The research instrument used a questionnaire in the form of google form. Data analysis using univariate analysis. Results: The study showed 74% lack of knowledge, 100% positive attitude, and 84% good action towards ARI prevention in toddlers owned by mothers aged 26-45 years and high school-Higher Education. Recommendation: For future researchers, it is advisable to look for factors that influence the incidence of ARI in toddlers.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Action, and ARI Prevention

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Introduction

Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) is a respiratory tract disease that is often suffered by the community, especially toddlers. The causes of ARI are bacteria, viruses, and fungi (Hardiyanti, 2009). This disease is the leading cause of under-five deaths in the world (WHO, 2017). Countries that have the highest cases of under-five deaths in Asia due to ARI include India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Myanmar (Krishnan, 2015).

ARI cases in Indonesian toddlers reached 46.34% (Ministry of Health, RI, 2018). Based on data from the Department of Health, Indonesia, in 2014 there were 625 cases of severe ARI and an increase in 2015 to 63.45% (DHO Prov. Banten, 2016). ARI disease in toddlers in Tangerang Regency in 2017 was the top disease of the 10 major diseases, with an incidence rate of 48.56% (Tangerang District Health Office, 2017). Based on the results obtained from the Binong Village Health Center, the incidence of ARI in children under five was 2,140 cases in 2017, 2,254 cases in 2018, and 2,380 cases in 2019. Data from the

Binong Urban Health Center showed that the number of ARI cases in Binong Permai village in 2019 was 312 cases, Babakan village 297 cases, Cijengir village 292 cases, Binong village 292 cases, Peusar village 280 cases, Galuga village 269 cases, and there were several other villages with fewer cases.

The role of parents is inseparable from the incidence of ARI, especially mothers in caring for toddlers (Habeahan, 2009). Some parents have poor knowledge about ARI, namely not knowing that ARI diseases can develop into pneumonia which can result in death (IDAI, 2015). Generally, parents underestimate cough and cold because it is considered harmless and usually affects children repeatedly (IDAI, 2015). The role of parents is also very necessary, especially mothers in their actions to prevent ARI, in toddlers (Habeahan, 2009).

Research, conducted, by Harianja (2018) at the Saribudolok Health Center, Silimakuta District, Silimakuta Regency on 71 respondents obtained data that the level of maternal knowledge of toddlers with ARI was good and the level of maternal attitudes towards toddlers with ARI was quite good. Other research conducted by Anggraini and Zubaidah (2015) in the work area of Karangdoro Health Center, Semarang city against 142 respondents showed that, the majority of actions taken by mothers in preventing ARI and knowledge, mothers about ARI in the good category.

One of the main causes of quality of life and mortality in the world of children under five is the occurrence of recurrent ARI in children. Parents' lack of knowledge about ARIs has a negative impact on toddlers and can lead to death. Generally, parents underestimate the attitude of coughing and cold because it is considered harmless and usually affects children many times. The role of parents, especially mothers, is indispensable in preventing ARI in children under five.

Research Methods

This research is a quantitative study with a cross sectional design, which is a type of research that emphasizes the time of measurement and observation. The sampling technique in this study was accidental sampling so that it did not use the sample calculation formula.

This research instrument uses a questionnaire in the form of a google form, The questionnaire was used to collect data on the description of knowledge, attitudes, maternal actions towards preventing ARI in toddlers. Data collection techniques are carried out by submitting a letter of permission to conduct research to the Head of the Binong Working Area Health Center, Determining the time to carry out research, approaching with good communication with prospective respondents and explaining the aims and objectives of the study, distributing questionnaire links in the form of google form, Mothers who agree to inform consent will fill out the questionnaire on the link, Then the researcher will collect data from the questionnaire that has been filled in by the respondent to be processed.

Data processing includes four stages, namely: *Editing*, *Coding*, *Proccesing*, and *Cleaning*. This study uses Univariate data analysis, which is an analysis used to analyze the characteristics of the variables studied by producing frequency and percentage data

from each variable. Percentage of characteristic data, namely: age and education of respondents, description of maternal knowledge, maternal attitudes, and maternal actions towards ARI prevention in toddlers are made in a percentage table. This study was conducted based on ethical principles in accordance with the ethical considerations put forward by Polit & Beck (2010) with 3 main principles, namely: *Beneficence*, *Respect* for human *dignity*, and *Justice*.

Results and Discussion

Results

The results of research on the description of knowledge, attitudes and actions of mothers towards preventing ARI in toddlers who have been carried out in April - May 2020 with a total of 50 respondents who live in Binong Village. Researchers have distributed questionnaires to respondents in the form of *google forms* that must be filled in by respondents who are willing. The questionnaire consists of: *informed consent*, demographic data, knowledge questions, attitude statements, and action statements regarding ARI prevention in toddlers.

Table 4.1 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age and Education of Mothers in Binong Village.

Respondent Characteristics	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Age		
Teens: 22-25	8	16 %
Adults: 26-45	42	84 %
Total:	50	100 %
Education		
Low: ELEMENTARY-MIDDLE SCHOOL	6	12 %
Higher: High school -College	44	88 %
Total:	50	100 %

Based on table 4.1, it was found that the majority of respondents were aged 25-45 years, namely 42 respondents (84%), while the highest category of respondent's last education was high school - college as many as 44 respondents (88%).

Table 4.2 Overview of the Relationship between Maternal Knowledge and ARI Prevention in Toddlers in Binong Village.

Variables	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Knowledge		
Less	37	74%
Good	13	26%
Total	50	100%

Based on table 4.2, it was found that most of the respondents had a poor level of knowledge, namely, 37 respondents (74%).

Table 4.3 Overview of mothers attitudes towards preventing ARI in toddlers in Binong Village.

Variables	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Attitude		
Positive	50	100%
Total	50	100%

Based on table 4.3 was found that all 50 respondents (100%) had a positive attitude towards preventing ARI in toddlers.

Table 4.4 Overview of Maternal Actions to Prevent ARI in Toddlers in Binong Village.

Variables	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Action		
Good	42	84%
Simply	8	16%
Total	50	100%

Based on table 4.4, it was found that the majority of respondents took good action to prevent ARI in toddlers, as many as 42 respondents (84%).

Discussion

Respondent Characteristics

In the results of this study, it found that the age of respondents was mostly between 26-45 years (84%). A certain age range is good in carrying out the role of care

and nurturing. If it is too young or old, then it may not be able to carry out the role optimally. One's knowledge and behavior is influenced by age (Mubarak, 2009). Directly or indirectly, this can influence a person in seeking information to increase one's knowledge, experience and maturity. Age also results in an increase in a person's ability to absorb information, so the knowledge of respondents will also increase in applying positive attitudes and good actions in preventing ARI in toddlers (Ritonga, 2017).

This study is in line with research conducted by Mahendra & Ottay (2014) with a total of 89 respondents in Purworejo Village, Modayag Subdistrict, East Bolaang Mongondow Regency dominated by respondents with an age range of 26-45 years as many as 41 respondents (56.1%) and the number of age categories with the smallest respondents was <26 years old, namely, as many as 6 respondents (6.7%). This study is not in line with research conducted by Pebrianti & Shalahuddin (2018) with 20 respondents at the Garut Siliwangi Health Center. The results of the description of the respondent age category were dominated by the age of 21-25 years with a total of 10 respondents (50%) and the smallest number of respondents was age > 26 years as many as 3 respondents (15%).

The level of education of respondents in this study showed that most of the respondents were 44 people (88%). This illustrates that the respondents' level of education is high, where high education can make respondents accept well about information related to ARI in toddlers. High education will affect a person's behavior in building and improving their quality of life. This research is in line with research conducted by Pebrianti & Shalahuddin (2018) with a total of 20 respondents at the Garut Siliwangi Health Center. The results of this study indicate that the dominating respondent's education level is the high school to college category as many as 14 respondents (70%), while the number of respondents with elementary to junior high school education levels is 6 respondents (30%). This research is not in line with the research of Mahendra & Ottay (2014) with a total of 89 respondents in Purworejo Village, Modayag District, East Bolaang Mongondow Regency. This study explained that the respondents' education level was dominated by elementary to junior high school education with 55 respondents (61.8%), while respondents with high school to college education levels were only 34 respondents (38.2%).

Overview of Maternal Knowledge

Based on data from 50 respondents, the results showed that the picture of maternal knowledge with ARI prevention in toddlers was mostly in the less category, namely, 37 respondents (74%). The respondent's error rate in answering the questionnaire distributed by the researcher reached 66%. The lack of knowledge of respondents can be influenced by several factors, namely, the absorption of information that is diverse, different in each person, and because respondents still do not try to find various sources of information about ARI disease (Silaban, 2015). Other factors that influence knowledge are age, social, cultural, economic, education, environment, and experience. When associated with the results of research on the characteristics of respondents, it was found that most respondents had a high school to university

education level, namely 44 people (88%). Knowledge is closely related to education where, someone with higher education, that person's knowledge will be broader. When associated with the characteristics of the respondents, the age of the respondents was in the range of 26-45 years, namely 42 respondents (84%). According to Amin and Juniati (2017) the age of mothers who are in the range of 26-45 years is included in the adult age range where, at this time it is a period of adjustment to new patterns of life, new social expectations, and a new way of life. This research is in line with research conducted by Sriwati (2010) with a total of 147 respondents in Patalassang Village, East Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency, 99 respondents (67.45%) had a level of knowledge in the category of less about Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) in toddlers and a level of knowledge in the good category as many as 48 respondents (32.65%). This study is not in line with research conducted by Nuraeni & Saptawati (2015) with 79 respondents in Kalipancur Semarang Village. The results of the description of the respondent's knowledge level were dominated by the good knowledge category with a total of 47 respondents (59.5%) and the number of respondents with poor knowledge categories as many as 17 respondents (21.5%).

Overview of Maternal Attitudes

Research that has been conducted in Binong Village shows that all respondents have a positive attitude (100%) in preventing ARI in toddlers. Good maternal attitudes are caused because, considering the child is the most important thing, so the mother's motivation to make the child always healthy, prevent from disease, is the mother's reference to make the attitude always good and also supported by good experience in caring for toddlers with ARI disease. This can lead to a positive attitude for mothers in preventing ARI in toddlers (Nuraeni & Saptawati, 2015).

This study is in line with research conducted by Nuraeni (2015) with a total of 79 respondents in Kalipancur Village Semarang mothers found as many as 61 respondents (77.2%) had a positive attitude regarding the prevention of ARI in toddlers. Attitudes with negative categories were 18 respondents (22.8%). This study is not in line with research conducted by Sari and Fitriyani (2015) with a total of 92 respondents, 50 respondents (54.3%) had a negative attitude regarding the prevention of ARI in toddlers while the attitude with a positive category was 42 respondents (45.7%).

Overview of Maternal Actions

Based on data from 50 respondents, it was found that the majority of respondents took good action against ARI prevention in toddlers, namely 42 respondents (84%). Good action is influenced by possible factors such as: the existence of supporting health facilities such as health centers, posyandu, hospitals, doctors or midwives practice In addition to these factors, experience is also a factor that supports the creation of good action in this case, related to the prevention of ARI in toddlers. This study is in line with research conducted by Nuraeni & Saptawati (2015), conducted on 79 respondents in Kalipancur Semarang Village with the results showed that as many as 50 respondents (63.3%) had good actions in preventing ARI in toddlers. This study is not in line with research conducted by Kusuma (2014) to 51 respondents at the Piyungan Bantul Health Center. The results showed that as many as 28 respondents (54.9%) had sufficient action in preventing ARI in toddlers.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Based on the results of the research conducted on "Overview of Maternal Knowledge, Attitudes, and Actions towards ARI Prevention in Toddlers in Binong Village" and the entire discussion that has been carried out, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The characteristics of respondents based on age that dominate are in the range of 26-45 years, namely 42 respondents (84%). The characteristics of respondents based on education that dominate are high school-Higher Education, namely 44 respondents (88%).
2. The description of respondents' knowledge about ARI prevention in toddlers in Binong village can be categorized as having less knowledge with the results of 37 respondents (74%), while respondents who have a good level of knowledge are only 13 respondents (26%).
3. The description of respondents' attitudes towards preventing ARI in toddlers in Binong village is categorized as positive with the results of 50 respondents having a 100% positive attitude.

The description of respondents' actions towards preventing ARI in toddlers in Binong village is categorized as having good action with the results of 84%, while respondents who have sufficient action are 8 respondents.

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