

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AND HANDLING OF DIARRHEA IN TODDLERS IN TANJUNG BALAI CITY

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ABSTRAC

*In general, our society underestimates diarrhea, so that it often has fatal consequences in terms of handling sufferers, this is caused by the application of the principles of rehydration as early as possible has not been implemented by the community resulting in delays in rehydration measures which can exacerbate pain, can even result in death so the researcher took the title *The Relationship between Knowledge of Mothers under Toddlers and Handling Diarrhea in Toddlers at the Mayor Umar Damanik Health Center in 2021*. The purpose of this study was to see the relationship between the knowledge of mothers who have toddlers and the incidence of diarrhea experienced by toddlers. This research method uses a descriptive correlation method with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all mothers with toddlers who had 61 children under five. The results in research on the relationship between the knowledge of mothers who have toddlers, with the incidence of diarrhea at the Public Health Center Major Umar have sufficient knowledge of 33 people (54.0%). The results of the chi-square test show that the significant value of the probability of knowledge is $p < 0.05$ (0.000), meaning that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers. higher if knowledge about diarrheal disease in mothers is lacking. Author's suggestion It is hoped that health workers can improve their health services in health education about diarrhea in mothers.*

Keywords: Knowledge mother, Genesis Diarrhea

1. INTRODUCTION

Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO) one toddler dies every second because of diarrhea. Diarrhea is often considered a trivial disease, even though at the global and national levels the facts show the opposite. on average every year under five experience episodes of diarrhea 3 to 4 times a year and until now cases of diarrhea (Organization, n.d.)

Diarrheal disease is a global problem with a high degree of morbidity and mortality in

various countries, especially developing countries and is one of the main causes of high child morbidity and mortality rates in the world. Diarrheal disease is the second cause of death in children under five years and has killed around 1.8 million children in developing countries. (Ministry of Health, 2010) Based on the percentage distribution of mortality in the world, diare is still the main cause of death in children under 5 years of 15%. In 2013 diarrhea in Indonesia occurred

at least 162 thousand children under five cases of diarrhea and around 460 children under five died every day due to diarrhea (Sumampouw, 2017). Indonesia ranks 6th highest after Singapore 93 per 1,000), Brunei Darussalam (8 per 1,000), Malaysia (10 per 1,000), Vietnam (18 per 1,000) and Thailand (20 per 1,000) ((WHO), 2011)

Based on population characteristics, the under-five age group is the group that suffers from diarrhea the most. The incidence of under-fives in Indonesia is 6.7 percent. The five provinces with the highest incidence of diarrhea are Aceh (10.2%), Papua (9.6%), DKI Jakarta (8.9%), South Sulawesi (8.1%), and Banten (8.0%) (table 3.4.5). The highest characteristics of diarrhea were in the age group 12-23 months (7.6%), men (5.5%), living in rural areas (5.3%), and the lowest quintile of ownership index (6.2%) (Ministry of Health RI, 2013)

One of the factors contributing to the high incidence of diarrhea is not optimal knowledge about diarrhea, so that many cases of diarrhea that occur are actually caused by a lack of adequate knowledge of parents (mothers) of toddlers. Knowledge of mothers about diarrhea includes understanding, causes, clinical symptoms, prevention, and proper management of diarrheal disease in toddlers plays an important role in reducing mortality and preventing diarrhea and malnutrition in children (Motto, 2013)

The incidence of diarrhea in children can cause mild or severe dehydration which can cause children to lose body fluids which can cause sepsis to severe infections which can interfere with other organs so that it can reduce the child's immunity Factors that influence the occurrence of diarrhea include parental knowledge, lack of personal hygiene, unclean environment, socioeconomic conditions and societal behavior. Parents' knowledge is one of the causes of diarrhea due to parents' ignorance of the causes of diarrhea, how diarrhea is transmitted and how to prevent diarrhea so that the incidence of diarrhea is high (Rane et al., 2017). This study aims to be able to see the relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea in children.

Based on the initial survey conducted by the researchers, there were 61 mothers out of 10 mothers under five interviewed and found 8 people who did not understand diarrhea.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers at the major Umar Damanik health center

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this study is a descriptive correlation method with a cross-sectional approach, namely a design that studies the relationship between disease and exposure (research factors) by observing the status of exposure and disease, simultaneously in individuals from a single population, at a time or period. The population in this study were all mothers of toddlers who had children under five (aged 0-5 years) at the Major Umar Damanik Public Health Center as many as 61 people, and the sample of this study was the entire population as a sample, the data collection technique used in this study used primary data as well as secondary data. , Primary data collection

through direct interviews with housewives using a questionnaire guide and secondary data through the Mayor Umar Damanik Health Center and documentation. The data processing carried out in this research is the collecting, checking, coding, entering, processing and tabulating stages. Data analysis techniques in this study used univariate analysis techniques which were carried out on each variable from the results of the study, in this analysis it produced the distribution and percentage of each variable and bivariate analysis was carried out on two related or correlated variables, through the chi-square statistical test.

3. Univariate analysis

Table1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Toddler Mothers

No	Knowledge	Amount	
		F	%
1	Not enough	14	23,0
2	Enough	33	54,0
3	Good	14	23,0
Total		61	100

Primary Data (Processed in 2021)

Based on table 2 data, it can be seen that the relationship between the knowledge of mothers who have toddlers and the incidence of diarrhea at the Major Umar Damanik Public Health Center is 33 people (54.0%) have sufficient knowledge

Table2. Distribution of Respondents' Frequency Based on the Incidence of Diarrhea

No	Diarrhea	Amount	
		F	%
1	Yes	20	32,8
2	No	41	67,2
Total		61	100

Primary Data (Processed in 2021)

Based on table 3 data, it can be seen that the majority of mothers who had toddlers with diarrhea at the Major Umar Damanik Health Center did not experience diarrhea as many as 41 people (67.2%).

Table 3. The Relationship between Knowledge of Toddler Mothers and Events

Knowledge	Diarrhea				Total		P
	Yes		No		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
No enough	0	0	14	34,1	14	23,	0,000
Enough	6	30	27	65,9	33	54,	
Good	14	70	0	0	14	23,	
Total	20	100	41	100	61	100	

Primary

Data (Processed in 2021)

Based on data table 4 shows that the cross-tabulation between the knowledge relationship of mothers who have toddlers and the incidence of diarrhea at the Mayor Umar Damanik Health Center in 2019, of the 61 respondents studied, it was found that 14 (23.0%) respondents had less knowledge, 0 (0) % of respondents yes to the incidence of diarrhea, 14 (34.1%) of respondents not to the incidence of diarrhea. Respondents who had sufficient knowledge were 33 (54.0%) respondents, 6 (30.0%) respondents yes with

diarrhea incidents, 27 (65.9%) respondents with no diarrhea incidents. In the respondents who had good knowledge, there were 14 (23.0%) respondents, 14 (23.0%) respondents yes with diarrhea incidents, 0 (0%) respondents with no diarrhea incidents. The results of data processing using the chi-square test in the table above obtained a p value <0.05 (0.000) meaning that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers (Ho is rejected).

4. DISCUSSION

Mother Knowledge

Based on table 1 data, it can be seen that 33 people (54.1%) have enough knowledge of mothers who have toddlers with the incident at the Primary Health Center, Major Umar Damanik.

According to the assumptions of the researchers, there are still many mothers who have toddlers with diarrhea incidents who have sufficient knowledge, this is because mothers are lazy to find information about the incidence of diarrhea and the advantage of

knowing about the occurrence of diarrhea. This shows that the mother does not care about the occurrence of diarrhea. The results of this study indicate that the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers will be higher if knowledge about diarrhea is lacking.

Knowledge can form certain beliefs so that a person behaves according to these beliefs, According to Lawrence Green in Notoatmodjo (2010: 76) one of the factors that influence behavior is knowledge, before someone adopts a new behavior, he must first know what the meaning or benefits of this behavior are for himself or his family. This knowledge includes knowledge about illness and disease, knowledge about health care programs and a healthy way of life, as well as knowledge about environmental health. Once someone already knows, then they will apply it to life and be aware of health. In addition to preventing the occurrence of diarrhea, Mothers of toddlers also need to have the ability to do early handling of diarrhea in toddlers. (Notoadmojo, 2016)

Knowledge is the result of a learning process, which occurs after someone senses a particular object, one of which is obtained through formal education. There is education that can increase the respondent's knowledge in receiving all information so that he will be able to choose good behavior to do and bad behavior. Education will greatly affect the level of knowledge and behavior of a person in maintaining the health of themselves and the toddler they care for because someone with a higher education tends to pay attention

with good environmental health knowledge it is hoped that it can increase public awareness of the importance of achieving healthy environmental conditions and choosing healthy foods that are also rich in calories and protein, so that children grow healthy with adequate nutrition (Notoadmojo, 2016)

to the health of themselves and their foster children (Hirani & Andiarsa, 2017)

The results of Uswatun K's research showed that there was a relationship between knowledge about diarrhea and early treatment of diarrhea. To increase knowledge of diarrhea, prevention of diarrhea and early treatment of diarrhea, the role of health workers is needed to provide counseling (Khasanah & Sari, 2016)

Relationship between Mother's Knowledge and Diarrhea

Based on data from the 61 respondents studied, it was found that 14 (23.0%) respondents had less knowledge, 0 (0%) respondents had diarrhea, 14 (34.1%) respondents did not. There were 33 (54.0%) respondents who had sufficient knowledge, 6 (30.0%) respondents with diarrhea, 27 (65.9%) respondents without diarrhea. In the respondents who had good knowledge, there were 14 (23.0%) respondents, 14 (23.0%) respondents with cases of diarrhea, 0 (0%) respondents with diseases with diarrhea.

According to the assumption of the researchers the main cause of the occurrence of diarrhea is the lack of knowledge of

mothers with the incidence of diarrhea, and the lack of interest of mothers to find out about the handling of diarrhea in children. Thus respondents who have high knowledge are respondents who really know about the occurrence of diarrhea. Meanwhile, most of the respondents who had sufficient and insufficient knowledge did not know the incidence of diarrhea. Regarding the relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers, it was found that there was a significant relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers.

In this study, the significance value was 0.749, $p > 0.05$, it can be concluded that there was no it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers about diarrheal diseases and the incidence of acute diarrhea in toddlers. According to the researchers, there were several mothers who had high knowledge about diarrhea but toddlers still had diarrhea in the last 3 months, this could be due to mothers working all day so that toddlers were taken care of by caregivers who had low knowledge about diarrhea, or it could be because mothers who knew a lot about diarrhea were not applied to daily life in caring for toddlers (Rane et al., 2017)

Based on the research results obtained in accordance with the results of Arsurya's research, 2017, Statistically, the chi-square test that has been carried out shows that there is a significant relationship between the level of mother's knowledge about handling

diarrhea and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers, where it is obtained p value = 0.042 ($p \leq 0.05$). This is in line with research conducted by Kasman (2004) who found that there was a significant relationship between mother's knowledge ($p = 0.001$) and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers. The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Herwindasari in 2014 which examined the relationship between mother's level of knowledge and early management of diarrhea in toddlers. There was a relationship between the level of knowledge of the mother and the initial management of diarrhea in toddlers ($p = 0.017$). (Arsurya et al., 2017)

5. CONCLUSION

The results of the chi-square test show that there is a significant value of the probability of knowledge $p < 0.05$ (0.000) meaning that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers.

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