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Mother's Knowledge Level at Sukoharjo Healthy Pharmacy About Children's Diarrhea

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ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is a disease whose morbidity and mortality rates are relatively high in the world. The world's diarrhoea cases are around 2.2 million of them have died predominantly in children under 5 years of age from cases of about 4 billion according to WHO. Mothers play an important role in taking care of children, especially when children experience diarrhea. If diarrhea occurs, the first mother will take action to treat it. The actions performed by a mother largely depend on the level of knowledge. The level of maternal knowledge about the definition of diarrhea, causes, signs and symptoms, impact, prevention and proper management plays an important role in reducing the rate of pain and death due to diarrhea in children. This research is very important to be carried out at Apotek Sehat Sukoharjo aims to find out the level of maternal knowledge at Apotek Sehat Sukoharjo about child diarrhea. The research conducted using quantitative descriptive methods, the total sample of 106 respondents. Data collection using *purposive sampling* technique. The instrument in this study was in the form of a questionnaire with 2 relative answers. The results of the research on the Level of Maternal Knowledge at The Sukoharjo Healthy Pharmacy about Child Diarrhea are good with a value of 78.30%.

Keyword: Diarrhea, Knowledge level, Mother, Child

INTRODUCTION

Diarrhea can occur in various developing countries, one of which is Indonesia. Infectious diseases such as diarrhea are the third contributor with a fairly high rate of pain and mortality. Diarrhea is characterized by soft and even liquid bowel movements which are usually more than 3-4 times in 24 hours. Children's diarrheal disease is one of the public health problems that needs to be watched out for so that it is necessary to improve prevention and management (Radlovic et al., 2015).

The main deaths in the world caused by diarrhea are about 5-10 million deaths/year. The world's diarrhoea cases are around 2.2 million of them have died predominantly in children under 5 years of age from cases of about 4 billion according to WHO. Diarrhea that occurs in children aged 5 years is about 7-15 episode diarrhea according to data in America. Meanwhile, in developing countries under 5 years of age, diarrhea experiences diarrhea 3-4 times per year according to (Organization, 2009). In Sukoharjo Regency, diarrhea cases that occurred in 2017 there were 10,202 diarrhea cases, in 2018 there was

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an increase in diarrhea cases recorded at 17,300 cases of diarrhea based on data from the Central Java Provincial Statistics Agency 2019. The target of coverage of diarrheal disease control services for toddlers reported in 2019 was 4,686 with a target of 8,398 or reached 55.8% (SUGIARTO, 2021). Diarrhea is a condition of defecation in the form of soft liquid or in the form of water only and its frequency is 3-4 times or more in 24 hours (Ministry of Health RI, 2011). Diarrhea based on its causes is divided into several, including diarrhea due to viruses, invasive bacterial diarrhea, parasitic diarrhea due to protozoa, diarrhea caused by disease, diarrhea caused by drugs and caused by food poisoning according to (Tjay & Rahardja, 2007).

The impact of diarrhea that occurs in children includes loss of electolite fluid or dehydration, changes in acid and base balance, nutriti disorders and circulatory disorders according to (Maryunani, 2010). Dehydration that occurs at home can be prevented starting from the administration of low osmolarity ORS, tajin, vegetable soup and boiled water. The new formula is highly recommended to reduce the frequency of vomiting and stools that come out, reduce the occurrence of hypernatremia and reduce the need for intravenous infusion when compared to the standard ors (*Oral Rehydration Salt*) formula. Ors circulating in the market have been ORS with low osmolarity which is highly recommended by (Wulandari, 2012). ORS is the best liquid to replace the fluid lost in people with diarrhea. Zinc administration in people with diarrhea can also reduce 25% of the duration of diarrhea episodes and decrease feces by 30%. People with diarrhea who are difficult or unable to drink should be taken to the nearest health service to get help through an IV fluid (Wulandari, 2012).

Children's diarrheal diseases can actually be prevented early by breastfeeding, giving food and accompanying breast milk, always using clean water, washing hands with soap, using the toilet properly, throwing baby feces in its place, can be given measles immunization and good waste management according to (Wulandari, 2012). In addition to the impact of diarrhea and prevention of diarrhea, you must also know how to manage diarrhea appropriately according to (Wulandari, 2012) through 5 steps to resolve diarrhea (LINTAS DIARRHEA) including by continuing complementary foods / exclusive breastfeeding, replacing lost fluids with low osmolarity ORS, providing zinc vitamins, diarrhea with certain indications given antibiotics and providing information and education about the administration of lost fluids and the administration of drugs when at home and when is the right time to take the child to the health facility if in a state of diarrhea and vomiting with a more frequent frequency, dehydration, decreased appetite and drinking, high fever, diarrhea mixed with blood and does not improve for 3 days. (Wulandari, 2012)

Mothers play an important role in taking care of children, especially when children experience diarrhea. If diarrhea occurs, the first mother will take action to treat it. The actions performed by a mother largely depend on the level of knowledge. The level of maternal knowledge about the definition of diarrhea, the causes of diarrhea, signs and symptoms of diarrhea, the impact of child diarrhea, how to prevent diarrhea and manage diarrhea in children has never been done at The Healthy Pharmacy Sukoharjo. Researchers

are very interested in knowing the Level of Maternal Knowledge at The Sukoharjo Healthy Pharmacy About Child Diarrhea.

METHOD

The research conducted at Apotek Sehat Sukoharjo jl dr muwardi No 35 on March 14-April 14, 2022 used the quantitatif descriptive method. The population in the study were all visitors to Apotek Sehat who bought medicines with a sample of visitors to Apotek Sehat Sukoharjo who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria for this study were mothers who visited healthy pharmacies who had children 0-17 years with a total sample of 106 respondents. Data collection was carried out using the purposive sampling method. The instrument in this study is in the form of a questionnaire used by previous researchers that has been validated consisting of 19 questions with 2 alternative answers wrong 0 and correct 1. Data analysis techniques in research include editing, coding, entry, cleaning and presentation data in the form of tables.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1: Data on the characteristics of respondents at Apotek Sehat Sukoharjo

NO	Variable	N	%
Age			
1	<20 Group	0	0
2	Groups 20-35	57	53,8
3	Group >35	49	46,2
	Sum	106	100
Education Level			
1	SD	6	5,7
2	Junior High School	12	11,3
3	High School/Vocational High School	57	53,8
4	Diploma/ Bachelor's Degree	31	29,2
	Sum	106	100
Work			
1	Doesn't work	41	38,7
2	Work	65	61,3
	Sum	106	100

The research was conducted at The Sukoharjo Healthy Pharmacy on March 14-April 14, 2022 by collecting structured data in the form of questionnaires. The data on the characteristics of the study included the age, level of education and type of work of respondents to find out the background and frequency distribution of visitors to The Healthy Pharmacy Sukoharjo which aims to determine the level of maternal knowledge about child diarrhea. 106 respondents were in accordance with the inclusion criteria. The results of the study in the form of demographic data can be seen in table 1.

Based on the results of the analysis of table 1, the most data obtained for mothers aged 20-35 years, including the adult category. The productive age group is an adult age

group, this is also in accordance with data on women in Sukoharjo regency around 104,405 people according to (Badan Pusat Statistik Sukoharjo. 2020. *Proyeksi Kependudukan 2010-2020. Laporan Kependudukan Pendidikan. Sukoharjo: BPS. - Google Search, t.t.*). The results of the highest level of education for high school graduates, this data is in accordance with education data in Sukoharjo Regency, reaching the highest number of 211,683 people according to (Badan Pusat Statistik Sukoharjo. 2020. *Proyeksi Kependudukan 2010-2020. Laporan Kependudukan Pendidikan. Sukoharjo: BPS. - Google Search, t.t.*). Based on the characteristics of the respondents' jobs, the results of the most data were obtained for mothers with working status. This research has similarities conducted by (Thaniel, 2021) in the city of Medan.

Mother's Level of Knowledge at Sukoharjo Healthy Pharmacy About Child Diarrhea
Table 2: Data on respondents' knowledge levels

NO	Level of Knowledge	N	%
1	Good	83	78,30
2	Enough	21	19,81
3	Less	2	1,89
	Sum	106	100

The results of the study on the level of maternal knowledge about child diarrhea in healthy pharmacies in table 2 showed that respondents had good knowledge of 83 respondents (78.30%). This research has similarities in what was done (Kosasih dkk., 2015). What encourages respondents to be well knowledgeable is because there are many influencing factors according to (Notoatmodjo, 2012) including interests or desires, age, level of education, work, experience and information including definition, causes of diarrhea, signs and early symptoms of diarrhea, the impact of children diarrhea, how to prevent diarrhea and manage diarrhea.

Knowledge level data

Table 3: Knowledge level data based on respondents' characteristics

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Level of Knowledge						Total	
		Good		Enough		Less		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Mother's age									
1	< 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	20-35	44	77,19	11	19,30	2	3,51	57	100
3	>35	39	79,59	10	20,41	0	0	49	100
	Sum	83		21		2		106	
Education Level									
1	SD	3	50	3	50	0	0	6	100
2	Junior High School	8	66,67	3	25	1	8,33	12	100
3	High School/Vocational High School	45	78,95	12	21,05	0	0	57	100
4	Diploma/Bachelor	27	87,10	3	9,68	1	3,22	31	100
	Sum	83		21		2		106	
Work									
1	Doesn't work	30	73,17	10	24,40	1	2,43	41	100
2	Work	53	81,54	11	16,92	1	1,54	65	100
	Sum	83		21		2		106	

The results of the research analysis in table 3 based on age, respondents who had a good level of knowledge in the 20-35-year group were 44 respondents or 77.19%. This study has similarities conducted by (Fitri, 2017). The group after 20-35 years belongs to the productive age which greatly affects the level of knowledge of respondents. A person's level of knowledge is related to age, with the age of the individual, it affects the memory and mindset of the individual will be further developed. The productive age will read more in using its time, this encourages the knowledge gained more and better according to (Notoatmodjo, 2012). The age of over 40 years is the intermediate age, so the memory and mindset of the individual is decreasing. So that this productive age group that encourages mothers to have good knowledge.

The level of education of well-informed respondents is high school with a total of 45 respondents or 78.95%. This research has similarities with the research conducted (Rane dkk., 2017). Education is a process of teaching and learning activities in developing and improving individual skills obtained that can stand through educational goals. A high-tiered education is closely related to the information that individuals receive. The information received can be from various sources such as direct information, mass media, print media and visual media. Individuals who receive a lot of information, the more knowledge is gained according to (Notoatmodjo, 2012). The level of education is also closely related to a person's ability to understand, explain and iterate about what he has obtained correctly

according to (Donsu, 2017). This research has similarities carried out by (Thanniel, 2021) in the city of Medan.

Based on the type of work, mothers who have good knowledge are working mothers as many as 53 respondents or 81.54%. The experience gained in interacting at work can affect knowledge individually or in groups. The level of knowledge that is good from the experience of the individual and the environment in which the work is located can be from individuals who have certain behaviors through the way of thinking and feelings of the individual obtained in the knowledge, perceptions, attitudes, beliefs of the individual towards the object according to (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

CONCLUSION

Based on a study of 106 respondents conducted at The Sukoharjo Healthy Pharmacy to find out the level of maternal knowledge about diarrhea is in accordance with the researcher's goals. The results of the level of maternal knowledge at Apotek Sehat Sukoharjo about Children's Diarrhea already have a good level of knowledge, which is 78.30%. Based on the table of characteristic data on the level of maternal knowledge, it can be concluded that mothers who have good knowledge based on the age of 20-35 years as many as 44 respondents or 77.19%, based on the education of mothers who have good knowledge, the majority of respondents who were the last high school education were 45 respondents or 78.95% and mothers who had good knowledge based on work, namely respondents working as many as 53 respondents or 81.54%.

The purpose of this study was to determine students' perceptions of online learning activities during the pandemic. Based on the data obtained, the research participants have both positive and negative perspectives regarding online learning. Some research participants stated that they prefer face-to-face learning to online learning because in face-to-face or offline learning, students can communicate and interact directly with teachers or other students. Another problem that causes them to choose offline learning is because the instructions are quite complicated and unclear so that students find it difficult to understand the material given. Another thing is the emergence of boredom and boredom towards online learning which is less creative and innovative. But on the other hand, there are some research participants who actually have a positive perspective on online learning. They think that they can have more opportunities in navigating more internet resources to understand the material provided.

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