

Abstrak

Pos Pelayanan Terpadu (POSYANDU) adalah salah satu bentuk Upaya Kesehatan Berbasis Masyarakat (UKBM) yang dikelola dari, oleh, untuk, dan bersama-sama, dalam rangka pemberdayaan dan pemberian fasilitas bagi masyarakat dalam memperoleh pelayanan kesehatan bagi ibu, bayi dan balita. Pemanfaatan kunjungan ke masyarakat masih tergolong belum rutin. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemanfaatan kunjungan posyandu. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95% ($\alpha = 0,05$) menggunakan uji Chi Square. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik simple random sampling. Karakteristik responden dengan proporsi tertinggi adalah: bekerja (62,5%), usia ≥ 40 tahun (71,4%), pendidikan SD-SMP (69,6%). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa terdapat 36 (64,3%) ibu balita yang tidak rutin mengunjungi posyandu. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara status pekerjaan ($p = 0,004$), umur ($p = 0,047$), pendidikan ($p = 0,006$), dan pemanfaatan kunjungan posyandu. Disarankan untuk ibu balita yang rutin bisa dijadikan contoh teladan kepada ibu balita yang tidak rutin sehingga kader harus memberikan penghargaan untuk ibu balita yang rutin supaya ibu balita tetap rutin melakukan pemanfaatan kunjungan posyandu, kader diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan kesehatan posyandu melalui penyuluhan kesehatan yang bekerjasama dengan petugas puskesmas, memberikan promosi kesehatan kepada ibu balita yang berusia muda untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu tentang pentingnya pemanfaatan posyandu dan pendekatan secara komprehensif dan memberikan motivasi kepada ibu balita untuk rutin berkunjung ke posyandu, memberikan pendidikan kesehatan melalui penyuluhan kesehatan kepada ibu balita dan keluarga tentang pemanfaatan kunjungan posyandu.

Kata Kunci: Pemanfaatan Kunjungan Posyandu, Status Pekerjaan, Usia, Pendidikan.

Abstract

Integrated Service Post (POSYANDU) is a form of Community-Based Health Efforts (UKBM) which are managed from, by, for, and together, in order to empower and provide facilities for the community in obtaining health services for mothers, babies and toddlers. Utilization of visits to

the community is still classified as not routine. The purpose of this study was to determine between factor related to the utilization of posyandu visits. Data analysis used univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with a confidence level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) using the Chi Square test. Sampling was done by using simple random sampling technique. Characteristics of respondents shoed the highest proportion is: work (62.5%), age ≥ 40 years (71.4%), elementary-junior high school education (69.6%). Based on the results of study, it was found that there were 36 (64.3%) mothers of children under five who did not regularly visit posyandu. The results of bivariate analysis showed a relationship between work status ($p = 0.004$), age ($p = 0.047$), education ($p = 0.006$) and utilization of visits posyandu. It is recommended for mothers of toddlers who routinely be set as role models for mothers of toddlers who are not routine so that cadres must provide appreciation for routine mothers of toddlers so that mothers of toddlers continue to regularly utilize posyandu visits, cadres are expected to improve the quality of posyandu health services through health counseling in collaboration with puskesmas officers, provide health promotion to young mothers of toddlers to increase maternal knowledge about the importance of using posyandu and comprehensive approaches and provide motivation to mothers under five to regularly visit posyandu, provide health education through health education to mothers of toddlers and families about the use of visits Integrated Healthcare Center.

Keywords: Utilization of Posyandu Visits, Employment Status, Age, Education.