

## ABSTRAK



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### **Prevalensi Timbulnya Kasus Suspek Delay Development Pada Balita Di Era Pandemi Covid -19**

Terdiri dari VI Bab, 82 Halaman, 10 Tabel, 3 Grafik, 3 Skema, 9 Lampiran

**Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui apakah ada peningkatan prevalensi timbulnya kasus suspek Delay Development pada balita di era pandemi Covid-19. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian analitik deskriptif, dengan desain komparasi. Sampel terdiri dari 70 orang balita dan dipilih berdasarkan *purposive sampling* sesuai dengan kriteria pengambilan sampel yang telah ditentukan. **Hasil:** Hasil uji normalitas dengan *Shapiro wilk test* didapatkan data berdistribusi tidak normal. Hasil uji hipotesis dengan Uji *McNemar* ditemukan bahwa nilai awal pandemi Covid-19 menunjukkan nilai  $P=0,125$  dimana  $p>a(0,05)$  maka  $H_a$  diterima sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat peningkatan antara sebelum pandemi Covid-19 dengan awal pandemi Covid-19 dengan prevalensi timbulnya DD pada balita, sedangkan pada nilai awal dengan akhir pandemi Covid-19 dan sebelum dan akhir pandemi Covid-19 menunjukkan hasil nilai sama-sama  $p=0,000$  dimana  $p<a(0,05)$  maka  $H_0$  ditolak sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada peningkatan antara awal dengan akhir pandemi Covid-19 dan sebelum dengan akhir pandemi Covid-19 dengan prevalensi timbulnya DD pada balita. **Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat peningkatan antara sebelum pandemi Covid-19 dengan awal pandemi Covid-19 dan ada peningkatan antara awal dengan akhir pandemi Covid-19 dan sebelum dengan akhir pandemi Covid-19 dengan prevalensi timbulnya DD pada anak di Little Shine Daycare, Jakarta Barat.

**Kata Kunci:** Pandemi Covid-19, Prevalensi, Delay Development

**ABSTRACT**



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**PREVALENCE OF SUSPECTED DELAY DEVELOPMENT CASES IN TODDLERS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ERA**

Consists of VI Chapters, 82 Pages, 10 Tables, 3 Graphics, 3 Schematics, 9 Appendices

**Objective:** To find out whether there is an increase in the prevalence of suspected cases of delayed development in toddlers in the Covid-19 pandemic era. **Method:** This research is a descriptive analytic type of research with comparative design. The sample consisted of 70 children under age of five and was selected based on purposive sampling according predetermined sampling criteria. **Result:** The results of the normality test using the Shapiro Wilk test showed that the data was not normally distributed. The results of the hypothesis test using McNemar test found out that the initial value of the Covid-19 pandemic showed a value of  $P = 0.125$  where  $p > \alpha (0.05)$  based on that result  $H_a$  was accepted so the conclusion would be there was no increase between before the Covid-19 pandemic and the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic. With the prevalence of the emergence of DD in toddlers, while the initial value with the end of the Covid-19 pandemic and before and the end of the Covid-19 pandemic showed the same value of  $p = 0.000$  where  $p < \alpha (0.05)$  then  $H_0$  was rejected so it can be concluded that There was an increase between the beginning and the end of the Covid-19 pandemic and before the end of the Covid-19 pandemic with the prevalence of DD in children under five. **Conclusion:** There is no increase between before the Covid-19 pandemic and the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic and there is an increase between the beginning and the end of the Covid-19 pandemic and before the end of the Covid-19 pandemic with the prevalence of DD in children at Little Shine Daycare, West Jakarta.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 Pandemic, Prevalence, Development Delay