

RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ABOUT WOMEN CHILDREN FAMILY CONSCIOUS NUTRITION (KADARZI) WITH NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN IN THE VILLAGE GEKBRONG DISTRICT GEKBRONG 2015

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Abstract

Approximately 54% of deaths of infants and children caused by malnutrition. In addition to causing deaths, malnutrition in infants and toddlers also cause brain growth is not optimal, intelligence and mental disorders, as well as reduce the potential for education. One of the programs of the Minister of Health in improving the health of the community is through the family aware of nutrition. Knowledge and attitudes of mothers about Kadarzi expected to help decrease the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five.

This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) the nutritional status of children in the village of the District Gekbrong Gekbrong Year 2015 correlational research method with cross-sectional approach. A population of 795 people, with a sample of 89 respondents taken with proportionate stratified random sampling technique sampling. Collecting data using questionnaires and measuring devices nutritional status of children. Analysis of the data in the form of descriptive data analysis (univariate) and Chi-square test (bivariate).

Based on the results of the study showed that nearly half of the toddler's mother to have enough knowledge about Kadarzi (46.1%), largely from Mother toddlers have a positive attitude about Kadarzi (51.7%), almost all toddlers have good nutritional status (88.8%), there is a correlation between the respondents' knowledge with the nutritional status of children ($pvalue = 0.014 < 0.05$), there is a correlation between the attitudes of respondents to the nutritional status of children ($pvalue = 0.033 < 0.05$), and there is a correlation between the knowledge of the respondent with respondents' attitudes about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) ($pvalue = 0.017 < 0.05$).

Suggested for health workers to carry out an integrated extension of the Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) to mothers especially reserved for mothers who have children with malnutrition status.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Kadarzi, Nutritional Status

A. Introduction

Health is one of the pillars that greatly affect the quality of human life. In line with the development paradigm of development has been defined direction of health development policy, set out in the Medium Term Development Plan (Plan) 2004-2009 Health. In the health care system more emphasis on preventive measures, promotion, empowerment of families and communities in the health field. One form of

community empowerment efforts in the health sector is to increase people's nutrition, especially children under five (Depkes RI, 2006).

In developing countries, including Indonesia nutritional problem is still a major public health problem and is the cause of death of infants and toddlers. Results of research conducted in Depok by the Director of Community Nutrition Department of Health Hernawati (2002) mentions that about 54% of deaths of infants

and children caused by malnutrition. The rest is caused by the attack of various diseases including diarrhea, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and measles. In addition to causing deaths, malnutrition in infants and toddlers also cause brain growth is not optimal, disturbance of intelligence and mental, as well as lower educational potential because it is triggered by a factor of poor nutrition due to lack of food availability level, household or parenting wrong and infectious diseases (Nency & Arifin, 2005).

Based on data from the Moon recapitulation Weighing Toddlers (BPB) in Cianjur in 2014 from 186 171 infants were weighed, were experiencing very poor nutrition is obtained as 1.297 (0.70), and those with a lack of nutrition as much as 12 489 (6.71%). Of the 45 health centers in the district of Cianjur, Gekbrong health center is one of the least number of underweight children is pretty much that is, infants who weighed in 2014 there were as many as 5,050, which is experiencing a severe lack of nutrition by 70 (1.39%), while the lack of nutrition as much as 664 (13.15%). Gekbrong PHC consists of 8 villages, and rural villages Gekbrong the greatest incidence of nutrition lack of nutrition is very less ie 1,01% and while the lack of nutrition at 20.38% (Profile Cianjur, 2015).

According to research in Notoatmodjo Rogers (2011), states that if the admission of new behavior or adoption of behaviors through a process based on the knowledge and a positive attitude then the behavior will be lasting (long lasting). Conversely, if the behavior is not based on knowledge and awareness will not last long (Notoatmodjo, 2011).

One of the programs of the Minister of Health in improving the health of the community is through the family aware of nutrition. Based on MOH (2007) family aware of nutrition characterized by the ability of the family to meet the food for all family members, maintain the health of the environment, prevent infectious diseases, provide care for nutrition and health, as well as the behavior of the family was able to take advantage of income, food distribution in the family , monitor growth and

development, providing help early nutritional disorder problems and obtain health services.

Based on the above, the authors are interested in doing a study entitled: "The Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes About Family Literacy Mother Toddler Nutrition (Kadarzi) With Toddler Nutritional Status In the village Gekbrong Gekbrong District of the Year 2015".

B. Method

The method of this research is correlational (correlation / association) using design approach cross-sectional study with the aim to see the correlation or relationship between variables thought to relate that to the independent variables (knowledge and attitudes of the respondents about Kadarzi) with the dependent variable (nutritional status toddler).

The study population was all the mothers who have children who live in rural areas Gekbrong District of Gekbrong 2015 as many as 795 people with a total sample of 89 respondents. Techniques withdrawal of the respondents in this study is using proportionate stratified random sampling technique,

This study using univariate and bivariate analyzes. Univariate analysis done is to describe the knowledge and attitudes of mothers about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi), as well as the nutritional status of children. While the bivariate analysis performed by the statistical test Chi-square with significance alpha (5%) and confidence interval (95%), namely to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) the nutritional status of children in the village Gekbrong Subdistrict Gekbrong year 2015. This research has been conducted in the village of the District Gekbrong Gekbrong in April-June 2015.

C. Results And Discussion

1. Research

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Knowledge About the Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi)

Knowledge	F	%
Less than	21	23,6
Enough	41	46,1
Both	27	30,3
Total	89	100

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Attitudes About Nutrition Aware Family (Kadarzi)

Attitude	F	%
Negative	43	48,3
Positive	46	51,7
Total	89	100

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Toddler Nutritional Status in the Village Gekbrong 2015

Nutritional Status	F	%
Nutrition Less	10	11,2
Good Nutrition	79	88,8
Total	89	100

2. Discussion

Based on the Table 1 results of research on the respondents' knowledge of Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) found that nearly half (46.1%) of respondents have sufficient knowledge of as many as 41 people, and a small proportion (23.6%) of respondents have knowledge less as many as 21 people. In table 2 the respondents' attitudes about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) found that the majority (51.7%) of respondents have a positive attitude as many as 46 people, and almost half (48.3%) of respondents have a negative attitude that is as much 43. In table 3 the results of research on the nutritional status of children was found that almost all (88.8%) of respondents have a good nutritional status as many as 79 people and a small proportion (11.2%) of respondents have a poor nutritional status of as many as 10 people.

Based on Table 4 the results of research on the relationship between knowledge of mothers on Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) the nutritional status of children showed that most

of the respondents were knowledgeable about having a good nutritional status (71.4%), almost all respondents were knowledgeable enough have a good nutritional status (92.7%), and almost all respondents who are knowledgeable both have good nutritional status (96.3%). Based on the test results of chi-square statistics in Table 4 of the relationship between knowledge of mothers on Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) the nutritional status of children showed that $pvalue = 0.014 < 0.05 \alpha$ can be concluded that H_0 is rejected, it means that there is a relationship between knowledge of mothers about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) the nutritional status of children in the village of the District Gekbrong Gekbrong 2015.

Based on Table 5 the results of research on the relationship between attitudes mothers about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) the nutritional status of children was found that almost all respondents have a negative attitude good status toddler GII (81.4%), and almost all respondents who behave positive have good nutritional status (95.7%).

Based on the test results of chi-square statistics in Table 5 on the relationship between attitudes mothers about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) the nutritional status of children showed that $pvalue = 0.033 < 0.05 \alpha$ can be concluded that H_0 is rejected, it means that there is a relationship between the attitude of mothers about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) the nutritional status of children in the village of the District Gekbrong Gekbrong Year 2015. Then the obtained value on CI OR = 5.029 95% (1.003 to 25.203) means that respondents have a negative attitude are more at risk 5,029 times the baby suffered poor nutritional status compared with respondents who had a negative attitude.

From the results of research conducted by researchers and supported by the results of previous studies that the attitude of mothers on Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) can be related to the nutritional status of children under five. Mothers who have a positive attitude about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) tend to have children with good nutritional status. Instead

mothers who have a negative attitude about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) then the risk of having children with the nutritional status of children is lacking. Then the risks for mothers who have a negative attitude about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) is a baby will experience malnutrition by 5,029 times compared with mothers who have a positive attitude about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi).

Based on table 6 the results of research on the relationship between knowledge and attitude of mothers on Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) found that the majority of respondents were less knowledgeable having a negative attitude (52.4%), the majority of respondents were knowledgeable enough to have an attitude

negative (61.0%), and most of the respondents who are knowledgeable both have a positive attitude (74.1%). The result of the chi-square statistic in Table 6 on the relationship between knowledge and attitude of mothers on Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) obtained that pvalue = 0.017 < 0.05 α can be concluded that Ho is rejected, it means that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes on mothers Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) in the village of the District Gekbrong Gekbrong 2015.

From the research and supported the results of previous research and Notoatmodjo his opinion, that knowledge one can relate to a person's attitude. It is also of course applies to the knowledge of mothers on Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) can be related to the attitude

Table 4. Frequency Distribution Relationship Between Knowledge About the Family Literacy Mother Toddler Nutrition (Kadarzi) With Toddler Nutritional Status in the Village Gekbrong 2015

Knowledge Respondents	Toddler Nutritional Status				Total		P Value
	Not good		Good		F	%	
	F	F	F	%			
Less than	6	28,6	15	71,4	21	100	0,014
Enough	3	7,3	38	92,7	41	100	
Both	1	3,7	26	96,3	27	100	
Total	10	11,2	79	88,8	89	100	

Table 5. Frequency Distribution Relationship Between Mother Toddler Attitude About Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) With Toddler Nutritional Status in the Village District of Gekbrong Gekbrong 2015

Attitude Respondents	Toddler Nutritional Status				Total		P Value	OR (95%)
	Not good		Good		F	%		
	F	%	F	%				
Negative	8	18,6	35	81,4	41	100	0,033	5,029 (1,003-25,203)
Positive	2	4,3	44	95,7	27	100		
Total	10	11,2	79	88,8	89	100		

Table 6. Relationship Between Frequency Distribution of Respondents With Attitude Respondents Knowledge About the Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) In the village of the District Gekbrong Gekbrong 2015

Knowledge Respondents	Attitudes of Respondents				Total		P Value
	Negative		Positive		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Less than	11	52,4	10	47,6	21	100	0,017
Enough	25	61,0	16	39,0	41	100	
Both	7	25,9	20	74,1	27	100	
Total	43	48,3	46	51,7	89	100	

of mothers on Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi). From the results of research conducted in the village Gekbrong Gekbrong District of Cianjur Regency in 2015 is seen that women who have a good knowledge tends to have a positive attitude, whereas mothers who had less knowledge both likely to have a negative attitude.

D. Conclusions

1. Conclusions: Almost half of the toddler's mother to have enough knowledge about the Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) as much as 46.1%. Most of Mrs. toddlers have a positive attitude about Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) as much as 51.7%. Almost all toddlers have good nutritional status as much as 88.8%. There is a relationship between the respondents' knowledge with the nutritional status of children (pvalue = 0.014 <0.05). There is a relationship between the attitudes of respondents to the nutritional status of children (pvalue = 0.033 <0.05). There is a relationship between knowledge of respondents with attitudes of respondents on Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) (pvalue = 0.017 <0.05).
2. Recommended: For health workers at Puskesmas Gekbrong to conduct an integrated extension of the Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi) to mothers especially reserved for mothers who have children with malnutrition status. The extension is expected to be able to increase the knowledge and attitude of mothers on Family Literacy Nutrition (Kadarzi). So with a good knowledge and attitude of the mother may have behavior Nutrition Aware Family (Kadarzi) is also good, and the behavior of Kadarzi incidence of malnutrition in children under five could be prevented.

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