

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP IBU TENTANG PENCEGAHAN SPEECH DELAY PADA ANAK USIA 1-3 TAHUN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PANTAI LABU DELI SERDANG

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Istilah *speech delay* adalah gangguan keterlambatan berbicara (*speech delay*) tergolong kedalam gangguan bahasa ekspresif maupun dengan kesulitan berekspresi, dimana anak usia dini. minimnya waktu komunikasi antara anak usia dini dengan orang tua atau dengan teman sebayanya dapat mempengaruhi kemampuan berbahasanya. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui apakah ada hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu tentang pencegahan *speech delay* pada anak usia 1-3 tahun. **Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan menggunakan jenis penelitian *deskriptif analitik* dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Populasi yang digunakan yaitu seluruh ibu yang memiliki anak usia 1-3 tahun dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 111 orang, dan teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu *teknik Non Probability Sampling*.. **Hasil :** Hasil uji statistic uji *Chi-square* didapatkan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,00$. Dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95% $\alpha = 0,05$. Artinya ada hubungan pengetahuan ibu dengan pencegahan *speech delay* pada anak usia 1-3 tahun di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pantai Labu Deli Serdang. Hasil uji statistic uji *Chi-square* didapatkan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,00$. Dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95% $\alpha = 0,05$. Artinya ada hubungan sikap ibu dengan pencegahan *speech delay* pada anak usia 1-3 tahun di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pantai Labu Deli Serdang. **Kesimpulan:** Diharapkan untuk memberikan dukungan serta informasi kepada ibu yang untuk mengetahui perkembangan bahasa anak serta mendeteksi secara dini jika ada masalah pada perkembangan bahasanya(*speech delay*)

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, sikap, *speech delay*

ABSTRACT

Background: The term *speech delay* is a disorder of *speech delay* which is classified as an expressive language disorder or with difficulty expressing, which occurs in early childhood. The lack of communication time between young children and their parents or peers can affect their language skills. **Objective:** To find out whether there is a relationship between mother's knowledge and attitudes regarding preventing *speech delay* in children aged 1-3 years. **Method:** This research uses descriptive analytical research with a cross sectional research design. The population used was all mothers who had children aged 1-3 years with a total sample of 111 people, and the sampling technique was the Non Probability Sampling technique. **Results:** The results of the Chi-square test statistic showed a $p\text{-value} = 0.00$. With a 95% confidence level $\alpha = 0.05$. This means that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the

prevention of speech delay in children aged 1-3 years in the Pantai Labu Deli Serdang Community Health Center Working Area. The statistical test results of the Chi-square test showed a p-value = 0.00. With a 95% confidence level $\alpha = 0.05$. This means that there is a relationship between the mother's attitude and the prevention of speech delay in children aged 1-3 years in the Labu Beach Deli Serdang Community Health Center Working Area. **Conclusion:** It is hoped to provide support and information to mothers to find out their child's language development and detect early if there are problems with their language development (speech delay)

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, speech delay