

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF THE EARLY DETECTION PROGRAM OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN TODDLERS IN PUSKESMAS IN THE WORKING AREA OF SIMPANG GAMBIR PUSKESMAS, MANDAILING DISTRICT

Background: The toddler years are the golden age in a child's growth and development which determines the quality of their future life. One important effort to detect growth and development deviations is through the Early Growth and Development Stimulation, Detection and Intervention (SDIDTK) program. The low coverage of this program in several areas indicates the need for implementation evaluation, including in the Simpang Gambir Community Health Center area. **Methods:** This research uses a quantitative approach with an analytical descriptive design. The research sample was 30 toddlers registered at the Simpang Gambir Community Health Center. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariate using the chi-square test to see the relationship between birth weight, nutritional status, income and parental education on the developmental status of toddlers. **Results:** The majority of toddlers (80%) had development appropriate to their age. Bivariate test results showed that there was no significant relationship between birth weight ($p=0.169$), nutritional status ($p=0.169$), and parental income ($p=0.531$) with toddler development. However, the level of parental education shows a relationship that is close to significant ($p=0.059$), which indicates the importance of education in supporting children's development. **Conclusion:** The majority of toddlers in the Simpang Gambir Community Health Center area have an appropriate developmental status. No significant relationship was found between birth weight, nutritional status, or parental income on toddler development. However, parental education, especially mothers, plays an important role and needs to be considered in interventions to improve the quality of children's growth and development.

Keywords: growth and development, toddlers, SDIDTK, public health center, parental education

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS PROGRAM DETEKSI DINI TUMBUH KEMBANG PADA BALITA DI PUSKESMAS DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SIMPANG GAMBIR KABUPATEN MANDAILING

Latar Belakang: Masa balita merupakan periode emas (golden age) dalam tumbuh kembang anak yang menentukan kualitas kehidupan selanjutnya. Salah satu upaya penting dalam mendeteksi penyimpangan tumbuh kembang adalah melalui program Stimulasi, Deteksi, dan Intervensi Dini Tumbuh Kembang (SDIDTK). Rendahnya cakupan program ini di beberapa wilayah menunjukkan perlunya evaluasi pelaksanaan, termasuk di wilayah Puskesmas Simpang Gambir. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain deskriptif analitik. Sampel penelitian adalah 30 balita yang terdaftar di Puskesmas Simpang Gambir. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji chi-square untuk melihat hubungan antara berat badan lahir, status gizi, pendapatan, dan pendidikan orang tua terhadap status perkembangan balita. **Hasil:** Sebagian besar balita (80%) memiliki perkembangan yang sesuai dengan usianya. Hasil uji bivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara berat badan lahir ($p=0,169$), status gizi ($p=0,169$), dan pendapatan orang tua ($p=0,531$) dengan perkembangan balita. Namun, tingkat pendidikan orang tua menunjukkan hubungan yang mendekati signifikan ($p=0,059$), yang mengindikasikan pentingnya pendidikan dalam mendukung perkembangan anak. **Kesimpulan:** Mayoritas balita di wilayah Puskesmas Simpang Gambir memiliki status perkembangan yang sesuai. Tidak ditemukan hubungan signifikan antara berat badan lahir, status gizi, maupun pendapatan orang tua terhadap perkembangan balita. Namun, pendidikan orang tua, terutama ibu, berperan penting dan perlu menjadi perhatian dalam intervensi peningkatan kualitas tumbuh kembang anak.

Kata kunci: tumbuh kembang, balita, SDIDTK, Puskesmas, pendidikan orang tua