

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL KNOWLEDGE AND
ATTITUDE AND THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFANTS
AGED 6–24 MONTHS AT PMB PERA IN 2025**

ABSTRACT

Background: Growth and development are often considered similar as both involve changes in infants. Growth refers to quantitative changes related to physical maturation, such as increases in body size and weight, which are irreversible. In contrast, development refers to qualitative changes involving the maturation of body functions and structures, and this process continues throughout life. Several factors, including parental knowledge and attitudes, significantly influence and are correlated with infant growth and development. Mothers with low levels of knowledge and negative attitudes are at higher risk of experiencing deviations in their infants' growth and development. **Objective:** This study aims to identify the correlation between parental knowledge and attitudes toward infant growth and development among mothers at PMB Pera. **Methods:** This research used a quantitative approach with an observational design and a cross-sectional study method. Data were gathered by distributing questionnaires and interviews involving 30 respondents. The acquired dataset was processed utilizing univariate and bivariate techniques and tested with the Chi-Square test to examine the correlation between variables. **Results:** Considering the Chi-Square analysis, there was a significant relationship between parental knowledge and infant growth and development, with a p-value of 0.000. Likewise, parental attitudes toward infant growth and development showed a significant relationship, with a p-value of 0.044. These outcomes indicate that the independent variables in this study have a significant correlation with the growth and development of infants aged 6–24 months at PMB Pera.

Keywords: Growth and Development, Parental Knowledge, Parental Attitude

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP ORANG TUA
DENGAN TUMBUH KEMBANG BAYI 6-24 BULAN DI PMB PERA
TAHUN 2025**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pertumbuhan (Growth) dan perkembangan (Development) bermakna sama dimana bayi mengalami peralihan. Pertumbuhan berupa perubahan yang sifatnya kuantitas yang merupakan proses mematangkan fisik. Contohnya : peningkatan ukuran dan berat badan, yang bersifat irreversible, sedangkan perkembangan berupa perubahan kualitatif berkaitan dengan pematangan fungsi dan struktur tubuh, dan proses ini bersifat berkelanjutan seumur hidup. Beberapa faktor seperti pengetahuan dan sikap orang tua memiliki pengaruh dan hubungan yang signifikan terhadap tumbuh kembang bayi. Ibu dengan pengetahuan kurang dan sikap negative beresiko untuk penyimpangan tumbuh kembang bayinya. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengidentifikasi korelasi antara pengetahuan dan sikap orang tua terhadap tumbuh kembang bayi pada ibu di PMB Pera. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian dilakukan observasional dengan study cross-sectional. Data di kumpulkan melalui penyebaran kuisioner dan wawancara terhadap 30 responden. Data yang didapat lalu dianalisis menggunakan Teknik univariat dan Teknik bivariat dan di uji analisis dengan Chi-Square untuk melihat korelasi antar variable. **Hasil:** Berdasarkan analisis uji Chi-Square di dapatkan bahwa terdapatnya hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan orang tua terhadap tumbuh kembang bayi dengan nilai $p = 0,000$. Sikap orang tua terhadap tumbuh kembang bayi dengan hasil signifikan nilai $p = 0,044$. Mengindikasikan bahwa variable bebas dari penelitian ini memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap tumbuh kembang bayi 6 – 24 bulan di PMB Pera.

Kata Kunci : Tumbuh Kembang, Pengetahuan Orang Tua, Sikap Orang Tua