

DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF DIARRHEA IN MOTHERS WHO HAVE CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN NEIGHBORHOOD PILLARS 06 COMMUNITY PILLARS 03 ANGGASWANGI VILLAGE SUKODONO DISTRICT SIDOARJO REGENCY

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Abstract. Based on reports from WHO, diarrhea is defined as a disease characterized by changes in the shape and consistency of stool from soft or liquid as well as an increase in the frequency of defecation more than usual, namely more than 3 times a day. This study aims to describe the knowledge of mothers about diarrhea in RT 06, RW 03, Anggaswangi Village, Sukodono District, Sidoarjo Regency who have children under five. This research uses a descriptive method, which is a method used in researching, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. This study used a questionnaire instrument of 20 questions. This study used a sampling technique with total sampling, namely by taking all members of the population in accordance with the criteria of 15 respondents. **Results:** Based on filling in demographic data, 2 people (13%) aged 20 – 25 years, 8 people (54%) aged 26 – 30 years, 3 people (20%) aged 31 – 35 years, and 2 people (13%) aged 36 – 40 years. Based on the category of educational history, Junior high school education amounted to 3 people, namely (20%), SMA / SMK 7 people namely (47%), and S1 5 people (33%) Based on the age category of 20 – 25 years there are 2 people (13%), Age 26 – 30 years 8 people (54%), age 31 – 35 years 3 people (20%) , age 36 – 40 years 2 people (13%). Based on the questionnaire, the knowledge of mothers in Anggaswangi Village about diarrhea is in the good category, namely 7 people (47%), enough 5 people (33%), less 3 people (20%). From the results of the overall study, it was found that most mothers who have toddler-age children in Anggaswangi Village RT 06 RW 03 have good knowledge.

Keywords : Diarrhea, Mother, Toddler.

1 INTRODUCTION

Diarrhea is usually characterized by changes in the shape of the stool with excessive defecation intensity (more than 3 times in one day) (Prawati, 2019; Mishra et al., 2022). According to WHO, diarrheal disease is defined as a disease characterized by changes in the shape and consistency of soft to liquid stools and an increase in the frequency of bowel movements that are more than usual, namely 3 or more times a day (Huliselanet al., 2019). According to WHO, the number of under-five deaths in the world reaches 760,000 every year.

The main cause of death and illness in children is diarrhea, which occurs more often in children, both in babies and in children under 5 years of age. In 730 days of a child's life or at the age of less than 2 years, approximately 80% of deaths occur due to diarrhea (Health & Indonesia, n.d.). In 2021, the incidence of diarrhea in toddlers in East Java Province reached 39.4%. Meanwhile, in Sidoarjo Regency, there were 84.3% of diarrhea incidence in 2020, then the incidence of diarrhea decreased in 2021 to 58.12% (Hiendraningsih, 2020). There is still a high mortality rate of toddlers due to diarrhea, so the author is interested in conducting research on a descriptive study of diarrhea in mothers who have children under five in RT 06 RW 03, Anggaswangi Village, Sukodono District, Sidoarjo Regency.

The purpose of the study was to identify characteristics in RT 06 RW 03 Anggaswangi Village, Sukodono District, Sidoarjo Regency, and Identify maternal knowledge about diarrhea in toddlers in RT 06 RW 03 Anggaswangi Village, Sukodono District, Sidoarjo Regency. Subsequent paragraphs, however, are indented.

2 METODE

In this study, the design used was by descriptive method. Descriptive method is a method used in examining the status of a human group, an object, a condition, a system of thought or a class of events in the present (Notoadmodjo, 2018; Kalakheti et al., 2016). The variable in this study was mothers who had children under five in RT 06 RW 03 Anggaswangi Village, Sukodono District. Population is the total number of objects to be studied. The population of this study taken was all mothers in RT 06 RW 03 Anggaswangi Village, Sukodono District, who had children under five (aged 1-5 years) with a total of 15 respondents. Samples that meet the criteria in this study are: (1) Willing to fill out a letter of approval to become a respondent, (2) Mother in RT 06 RW 03 Anggaswangi Village, Sukodono District, Sidoarjo Regency who has a toddler child aged 1 – 5 years. The location of this research was conducted in Anggaswangi Village, RT 06, RW 03, Sukodono District, Sidoarjo Regency. This research was conducted in January – March 2023. The data collection method is a technique for obtaining data for analysis in this research using data collection techniques with questionnaires. A questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving respondents a number of questions or written statements to answer.

3 RESULTS

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by age and education in RT 06 RW 03 Anggaswangi Village in January

No	Chracteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age	20 – 25	2	13%
		26 – 30	8	54%
		31 – 35	3	20%
		36 – 40	2	13%
2	Education	SMP	3	20%
		SMA/SMK	7	47%
		S1	5	33%
Total			15 %	100%

From Table 1, it can be known that the age of mothers in RT 06 RW 03 Anggaswangi Village in January - March 2023 is 2 people (13%) aged 20 – 25 years, then 8 people (54%) aged 26 – 30 years, 3 people (20%) aged 31 – 35 years, and a total of 2 people (13%) aged 36 – 40 years. As for the Education category, mothers who have a junior high school education level of 3 people are (20%), then have a high school / vocational education level of 7 people namely (47%), and S1 is 5 people (33%). The table does not contain vertical (vertical) and horizontal (flat) lines. Table lines exist only at the head and tail of the tabel.

3.1 Data on mother's knowledge of diarrheal diseases in toddlers

Data on maternal knowledge about diarrheal diseases from the questionnaire results can be seen in table 3.2 as follows:

Table 2. Assessment of maternal knowledge score about diarrhea in toddlers in Anggaswangi village RT 06 RW 03 January – March 2023

No.	Category	Frecuency	Precentage
1.	Good	7	47%
2.	Enaugh	5	33%
3.	Less	3	20%
Total		15	100%

From table 2 it can be seen that the level of knowledge of RT 06 RW 03 mothers of Anggaswangi Village Sukodono Sidorjo Regency about diarrhea in toddlers is mostly in the good category, which is 7 people (47%), then a total of 5 people (33%) are knowledgeable enough, and as many as 3 people (20%) are less knowledgeable.

4 DISCUSSION

The results of this research were obtained using a data collection instrument through a questionnaire conducted in March 2023 regarding a descriptive study of diarrhea in mothers with children under five in RT 06 RW 03 Anggaswangi Village which was completed by 15 respondents. The questions on the questionnaire contain the mother's knowledge of diarrhea, causes, ways to prevent, and its complications. Knowledge is important so that a person better understands and understands the facts so that there are no lies that harm themselves and others. Knowledge of health includes everything a person knows about how to maintain health, such as knowledge of disease, knowledge of factors that affect health, and knowledge of disease prevention. One disease that causes many deaths in toddlers is diarrhea.

Lack of knowledge of mothers about diarrhea prevention such as maintaining environmental cleanliness, and not washing hands before feeding toddlers causes diarrhea rates to be higher. One of the factors that affect the mother's knowledge is age. According to Ar-rasily & Dewi (2016), increasing age will affect the increase in knowledge obtained. The mindset and ability to grasp will be more mature or better with age so that the knowledge they have is better (Rahmawati et al., 2019; Acharya et al., 2018; Joshi et al., 2015). However, This research is not in accordance with the above theory, where well-informed respondents are mostly aged 26-30 years, this can also be influenced because at that age mothers tend to still often do activities that affect the increase in maternal knowledge, such as mothers are still actively socializing with the surrounding environment, causing mothers to be able to easily exchange insights and result in a mother's knowledge increasing faster (Budhathoki et al., 2016; Sivasubramanian et al., 2022; Priyadarsini et al., 2022).

Sutarno (2019) argues that a mother's age that is too young can influence a person in making decisions about health. However, at a certain age, the increase in the process of mental development is not as fast as when you were in your teens (Gebru et al., 2014;

Hashi et al., 2016). In addition to age, factors that affect knowledge are also inseparable from educational factors (Godana & Mengistie, 2013; Berhe & Berhane, 2014). Respondents who have good knowledge mostly have a history of S1 education of 5 people (33%), respondents who are knowledgeable enough mostly have a history of high school / vocational education, namely 7 respondents (47%), while respondents who are less knowledgeable have a history of junior high school education as many as 3 people (20%). According to Notatmodjo (2010), education can bring one's insight or knowledge. The higher the level of one's education will affect the level of mastery of the material that must be mastered in accordance with the goals and objectives (Exum et al., 2016).

5 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of research from the discussion described above, a descriptive study of diarrhea in mothers who have children under five in RT 06 RW03 Anggaswangi Village, Sukodono District, from 15 respondents can be categorized as well knowledgeable as 7 respondents (47%), 5 respondents (33%) knowledgeable, sufficient, and 3 respondents (20%) were less knowledgeable. From the overall score, it was found that most mothers who have toddler-age children in Anggaswangi Village RT 06 RW 03, Sukodono District, Sidoarjo Regency have good knowledge.

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