

Improving children's health quality with posyandu in somoketro village, magelang regency during the covid-19 pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Posyandu is a form of Community Based Health Efforts (UKBM) which is managed and organized from, by, for and with the community in the implementation of health development, in order to empower the community and provide convenience to the community in obtaining basic health services to accelerate the reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity baby. This community service examines the Implementation of Posyandu during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Semoketro II Hamlet, Somoketro Village, Salam District, Magelang Regency which aims to describe the implementation of Posyandu as an effort to improve the quality of children's health during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study uses descriptive qualitative methods and observation data collection techniques. Respondents in this community service are Posyandu cadres, medical personnel and Posyandu members. The results of community service show that the implementation of the Posyandu in Semoketro II village has fulfilled health protocols such as using masks, maintaining distance, washing hands with soap so that parents do not worry about doing Posyandu.

KEYWORDS

Posyandu;
Pandemic;
Children's health;
Covid-19



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1. Introduction

Community empowerment is a process that has the aim of increasing the knowledge, awareness and ability of individuals, families and communities to play an active role in health efforts carried out through an educational and participatory approach and pay attention to local potential and socio-cultural needs. Integrated Service Posts or commonly known as Posyandu are a form of Community Based Health Efforts (UKBM) which are managed and organized from, by, for and with the community in order to empower the community and provide convenience to the community in obtaining basic health services, especially for accelerate the reduction of maternal and infant mortality. At present, Posyandu activities have developed a lot and are not only in the form of mother and child activities, nutrition and family planning, but also develop according to the needs of the local community such as Family Toddler Development (BKB), Early Childhood Education (PAUD), Family Economics, Cooperatives, Religion, Counseling on the control of infectious diseases, Clean and Healthy Lifestyle (PHBS), Agriculture and others. In the guidebook for under-five health services during the Covid-19 pandemic, it is explained that the mother and toddler class service, which is one of the Posyandu services during the Covid-19 pandemic, can be delayed by face-to-face, but can be assisted by cadres with alternative, tele-discussions. online, video tutorials and also provides assignment sheets that are delivered integrated with home visits. Thus, Posyandu services can still run well even during the Covid-19 pandemic by providing alternative services that utilize social media that are integrated with home visits. However, if the Posyandu must be carried out directly, according to the Recommendation of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Posyandu activities carried out must comply with the new normal provisions that apply during the Covid-19 pandemic, namely using a service space/place that is large

enough with circulation. good air, if the service room has a fan, the fan must be placed behind the cadre so that the air flows smoothly, the room is clean, there is a place for washing hands and soap is provided, set the service distance of about 1-2 meters, separate entrances and exits, there is a place to sit to wait your turn. Post-covid research has been widely researched and has become this community service literature. Acute myeloid leukemia is complicated by the post-COVID-19 pediatric multi-system inflammatory syndrome studied by Reddy [1]. A severe breakthrough of COVID-19 with a highly mutated variant in multiple myeloma patients 10 weeks after vaccination was studied by Stampfer [2]. The French consensus on precautions during tracheostomy and post-tracheostomy care in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic was studied by Schultz [3]. Autonomic dysfunction following acute COVID-19 infection was studied by Desai [4]. Brain correlation of depression, post-traumatic stress, and inflammatory biomarkers in patients with COVID-19: A multimodal magnetic resonance imaging study investigated by Benedetti [5].

Risk factors and disease profile of post-vaccination SARS-CoV-2 infection in the UK users of the COVID Symptom Study app: a prospective, community-based, nested case-control study researched by Antonelli [6]. Post-COVID-19 syndrome associated with orthostatic cerebral hypoperfusion syndrome, small fiber neuropathy and immunotherapy benefit: a case report investigated by Novak [7]. The epidemiology, pathophysiology, and classification of neurological symptoms after COVID-19 syndrome were studied by Carod-Artal [8]. Rehabilitation needs after COVID-19: Clinical follow-up five months after discharge from individuals with self-reported symptoms was investigated by Wahlgren [9]. City tourism before and after the covid-19 pandemic was investigated by Jiricka-Pürner [10]. Post-COVID syndrome: SARS-CoV-2 aftershock was studied by Dotan [11]. Barriers to distance learning during the COVID-19 outbreak: A qualitative review from a parent's point of view researched by Abuhammad [12]. An exploratory analysis of factors influencing the rate of home delivery before, during, and after COVID-19 was studied by Unnikrishnan [13]. Long-term predictors of shortness of breath, exercise intolerance, chronic fatigue and well-being in hospitalized patients with COVID-19: A cohort study with a median follow-up of 4 months was studied by Tleyjeh [14]. 'Ivabradin' versus 'Carvedilol' in the management of post-COVID-19 palpitations with sinus tachycardia was studied by Jadhav [15].

Post-hospitalization of COVID-19 in patients with chronic inflammatory disease – A national cohort study was investigated by Nørgård [16]. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Turkish civil aviation industry was investigated by Deveci [17]. Covid-19 hyperinflammation and post-Covid-19 disease may be rooted in the mast cell activation syndrome studied by Afrin [18]. Pulmonary complications after COVID-19; single center experience researched by Ahmed [19]. Fonseca associated cerebral phaeohyphomycotic in a post-COVID-19 patient: The first case report studied by Laiq [20]. Post-COVID-19 acute acalculous cholecystitis raises the possibility of an underlying dysregulated immune response, a case report studied by Alhassan [21]. Post COVID-19 teleworking and car use intentions. Evidence from large-scale GPS tracking and survey data in the Netherlands was investigated by Olde Kalter [22]. Post-COVID-19 conditions in Ecuadorian patients: an observational study investigated by González-Andrade [23]. Post-COVID-19 chronic symptoms: a postinfectious entity studied by Davido [24]. Post-COVID seizures: A new feature of "long covid" researched by Kincaid [25].

Post-acute COVID-19 syndrome after reinfection and vaccine breakthrough by the Gamma variant of SARS-CoV-2 in Brazil was studied by Penetra [26]. Fatal Post-Infarction Delay Rupture of the Left Ventricular Free Wall in the COVID-19 Era was studied by [27]. Impact of COVID-19 on children following hematopoietic stem cell transplantation: Experience from a pediatric transplant unit in India was studied by Chandar [28]. Post-COVID-19 respiratory physiotherapy: a therapeutic decision algorithm studied by Arbillaga-Etxarri [29]. COVID-19 in hematology: data from the hematology and transplantation unit studied by Garnica [30].

With the implementation of the above provisions, it is hoped that Posyandu activities will continue to run even in the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic so that the fulfillment of maternal and child health services can still be carried out. However, not a few Posyandu activities were stopped due to the increasing number of Covid-19 sufferers at the beginning of the pandemic. This also happened in Somoketro Village, precisely in Somoketro II Hamlet. Somoketro II Hamlet is located in Somoketro Village, Salam District, Magelang Regency, which at the beginning of every month carries out Posyandu activities for toddlers. The Posyandu activities had been suspended for several months due to the Covid-19 pandemic, but now Posyandu activities have resumed by implementing the health protocols that have been recommended. The contribution in this paper is through Midwifery Clinical Practice activities carried out by the Midwifery D III Study Program of the University of 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, namely the author has the opportunity to directly participate in the Posyandu activities held in Somoketro II Hamlet on November 3, 2021. The author's focus in this activity is on the role of Posyandu for improving the quality of children's health during the Covid-19 pandemic. So that it can be used as a reference for the Somoketro Village community to be more active in implementing and participating in Posyandu for the success of improving the quality of health, especially for children.

2. Method

This community service uses a qualitative descriptive approach. This approach was chosen to obtain a detailed and in-depth description of the Posyandu in Dusun Somoketro II. This community service is included in the descriptive category, in order to obtain and document the Posyandu in Somoketro II Hamlet in conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic. This community service is used to describe how to implement Posyandu activities to improve the quality of children's health during the Covid-19 pandemic. This community service is used to assess how services and rights for toddlers have been fulfilled in Posyandu activities during the Covid-19 pandemic. This community service describes and documents Posyandu activities carried out in Somoketro II Hamlet, Salam District, Magelang Regency during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Data collection techniques using observation. This community service was carried out at the Posyandu Dusun Somoketro II on November 3, 2021.

3. Results and Discussion

The Posyandu activity which took place started at 08.00 WIB at the village hall of Somoketro Village. The Posyandu activity was attended by 35 infants and toddlers, with age categories 0-1 years, 1-2 years, 2-3 years, 3-4 years and 4-5 years is shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Attendance list for community service activities

This Posyandu activity begins with weighing the weight of infants and toddlers, followed by measuring body length and height is shown in Fig. 2. This Posyandu in Somoketro II Hamlet focuses on monitoring children's height and weight every month in order to detect stunting in infants and toddlers. The monitoring of stunting in infants and toddlers is a direct appeal from the Salam Health Center. During the Posyandu implementation on November 3, 2021, representatives from the puskesmas visited the village hall to monitor the progress of Posyandu activities in Somoketro II Hamlet.

After weighing and measuring height, the Posyandu cadres monitor the development of infants and toddlers. Posyandu cadres use the KIA and KKA books in monitoring progress. In infants, developmental monitoring is carried out by cadres asking the mother about aspects of infant development according to age. While for toddlers, monitoring is carried out directly on toddlers using games such as blocks, balls, dolls, paper and pencils is shown in Fig. 3. After monitoring is carried out, the cadres will inform the mother about the results of the monitoring and provide explanations to the mother regarding aspects of development that the baby or toddler has not yet mastered so that they can be retrained at home and will be monitored again in these aspects at the Posyandu the following month. At the Posyandu on November 3, 2021, 3 toddlers were found to be stunted.



Fig. 2. Anthropometric examination in toddlers



Fig. 3. Toddler growth and development examination

In its implementation, the village hall as the place for the Posyandu has provided a hand sanitizer and a place for washing hands and soap is shown in Fig. 4. Posyandu cadres and mothers of infants and toddlers have been wearing masks. However, it is still seen that the distance setting between one another has not been considered properly.



Fig. 4. Health education activities for parents

4. Conclusion

The conclusions from the Posyandu observation activities in Somoketro II Hamlet, Somoketro Village, Salam District, Magelang Regency are from the Posyandu carried out, it was found that 3 toddlers were stunted, so that further intervention could be given to deal with the stunting problem. The Posyandu that has been implemented has implemented health protocols, but there are still aspects that are not paid attention to, namely the distance between one another. The author hopes that the Posyandu activities in Somoketro II Hamlet, Somoketro Village, Salam District, Magelang Regency will continue and develop better in order to help improve the quality of children's health, besides that the implementation of the 5M health protocol should be paid more attention to prevent and minimize the transmission of Covid-19.

Author Contribution

All authors contributed equally to the main contributor to this paper. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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