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Factors Associated With The Application Of Early Detection Of The Development Of Children Aged 0-72 Months By Community Health Volunteers

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ABSTRACT

Background: Children aged 0-72 months are an important period in child development because during this period basic growth will influence and determine the child's further development. In efforts to fulfill children's rights, attention to early childhood is important because it is a golden period, a window of opportunity but also a critical period. Based on the profile of the Jamanis Health Center in 2022, there are 6 villages in the working area of the Jamanis Health Center, namely Bojonggaok Village, Condong Village, Sindangraja Village, Karangsembung Village, Cikatomas Village and Sukaraja Village. Several villages from the working area of the Jamanis Health Center had the lowest coverage rate, namely Bojonggaok Village, which was 28.2%. Objective: Based on the background above, the authors are interested in conducting research on factors related to the implementation of early detection of growth and development in months 0-72 about how the knowledge, attitudes and roles of health workers in carrying out early detection of growth and development. children aged 0 – 72 months in the work area of the Jamanis Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency Method: The research was conducted in an analytical manner using a Cross Sectional Study approach to determine factors related to the implementation of early detection of child growth and development by volunteers in the working area of the Jamanis Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency in July 2022. The population in this study were all volunteer communities in the working area of the Jamais Health Center, totaling 61 people. The number of samples in this study were taken as many as 61 people. Where the data collection was carried out door to door to the Integrated Service Post (Posyandu). The sample in this study was taken by total sampling method. The data analysis used was univariate analysis by knowing the frequency distribution of knowledge, attitudes and the role of health workers in early detection of toddler growth

and development in the form of a frequency distribution in the form of a percentage. bivariate analysis using chi square to analyze the relationship between the factors presented Conclusion: The results of the univariate analysis showed that more than half of 35 (57.4%) the results of the pre-screening on the development of toddlers were good, more than half (51.6%) of respondents were knowledgeable high, more than half of the 44 people (72.1%) had a negative attitude and more than half (51.6%) had a negative attitude. than half 30 (49, 1%) the role of high respondent officers. Bivariate analysis showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and the implementation of early detection of toddler development pre-screening with P = 0.007. There is a relationship between attitudes and the implementation of early detection on pre-screening development of toddlers with a P value = 0.

1. INTRODUCTION

An important period in the growth and development of children is toddlerhood, because during this period basic growth will influence and determine the child's further development.(Hayati & Fatimaningrum, 2017). In efforts to fulfill children's rights, attention to early childhood is important because it is a golden period, a window of opportunity but also a critical period.(Health Research and Development Agency, Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2018)

In infancy, there is progress in motor development. Development occurs initially in the proximal area (gross movement) then develops to the distal part such as fingers which have the ability to smooth motion ((RI Ministry of Health, 2018)). Almost all activities that we do with our bodies are fine and gross motor skills(Taju & Babakal, 2015)

A child needs to get proper care and care in the first three years because this is a critical period for child development.(The Lancet, 2016). In its development, a stimulus or stimulus is needed that is useful so that this potential can develop, so this needs attention(Mayza, 2013).

For optimal child development, other people are needed. namely a good relationship between fathers, community volunteers and children(Sanitasari et al., 2017), in addition to a strong socio-economic(Soedjatmiko, 2016). The family provides the basis for forming the behavior, character, morals and education of children. The experience of interaction within the family will determine the pattern and behavior of children towards other people in society(The Lancet, 2016)

The quality of a child can be judged from the process of growth and development. The process of growth and development is the result of interaction between genetic factors and environmental factors. Genetic or hereditary factors are factors related to genes originating from the community of fathers and volunteers, while environmental factors are biological, physical, psychological and social factors.(Rahmawati, 2017).

Early detection of child growth and development is an activity/examination to find deviations in early development in toddlers and preschoolers using the KPSP (Development Pre-screening Questionnaire) instrument. If irregularities/problems are found early in the child's development, then intervention will be easier to do, health workers also have "time" to make an appropriate action/intervention plan, especially in terms of involving the community/families of volunteers. . If deviations are detected late, intervention will be more difficult and this will affect the child's growth and development(Eka et al., 2014).

The Pre-Development Screening Questionnaire (PDSQ) is a test to test child development using a questionnaire(Health Research and Development Agency, Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2018). According toto Marmi, et al 2012 KPSP(Pre-Development Screening Questionnaire) is a short list of

questions addressed to health workers and community volunteers and is used as a tool for screening early development of children aged 0 – 72 months. The list of questions consists of 10 numbers that must be answered by parents or caregivers who know the state of the child's development.

UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimation data release In 2012 it was stated that 165 million children under the age of five worldwide had experienced disorders and it was estimated that there were 101 million children under the age of five worldwide experiencing weight problems not enough. . Stunting prevalence rate. The highest prevalence in children under five years is in Africa (36%) and Asia (27%)(Unicef, 2012)

According to data from the Tasikmalaya District Health Office in 2022 the coverage of early detection of growth and development in children 0-72 months is 58.7%, still far from the target of 85%. Based on the data above, it can be seen that the Jamanis Community Health Center has the lowest achievement in monitoring early detection of child growth and development, namely 58.4%.(Tasikmalaya City Health Office, 2018).

Based on the profile of the Jamanis Health Center in 2022, there are 6 villages in the working area of the Jamanis Health Center, namely Bojonggaok Village, Condong Village, Sindangraja Village, Karangsembung Village, Cikatomas Village and Sukaraja Village. Several villages from the working area of the Jamanis Health Center had the lowest coverage rate, namely Bojonggaok Village, which was 28.2%.

Based on a preliminary study conducted on 15 community volunteers at the Posyandu in the working area of the Jamanis Health Center, it was found that most of them lacked knowledge about the importance of early detection in the growth and development of toddlers. and developments with the Development Pre-screening Questionnaire (KPSP), and their attitudes towards early detection of growth and development are mostly still negative. Then the researchers asked the health workers who held the SDIDTK (Stimulation, Early Intervention for Early Development) program at the Puskesmas, it was rarely done because the Jamanis Health Center's workload was too much, so early detection activities tended to be ignored.

According to the concept of Lawrence Green (1980))quoted by(Wawan & Dewi, 2011),that health behavior is influenced by predisposing factors which include knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, motivation, perceptions and actions. Supporting factors include health facilities, and driving factors include attitudes and behavior of the role of health workers.

Based on the background above, the authors are interested in conducting research on factors related to the implementation of early detection of growth and development in months 0-72 about how the knowledge, attitudes and roles of health workers in carrying out early detection of growth and development. children aged 0 – 72 months in the Working Area of the Jamanis Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency.

2. METHODS

The research was carried out in an analytical manner using a Cross Sectional Study approach to determine factors related to the implementation of early detection of child growth and development by volunteers in the work area of the Jamis Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency in July 2022.

The population in this study were all Volunteer Communities in the working area of the Jamais Health Center, totaling 61 people. The number of samples in this study were taken as many as 61 people. Where the data collection was carried out door to door to the Integrated Service Post (Posyandu). The sample in this study was taken by total sampling method.

The data analysis used was univariate analysis by knowing the frequency distribution of knowledge, attitudes and the role of health workers in early detection of toddler growth and development in the form of a frequency distribution in the form of a percentage. bivariate analysis using chi square to analyze the relationship between the factors presented

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Univariate analysis
Respondent Knowledge

Table 1
Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge in the Work Area Jamani Health Center in 2022

Category	Frequency	Percentage
High	31	49,2
Enough	0	0
Low	30	50,8
Total	61	100

From the table above it can be seen that more than half of the 31 people (50.8%) of respondents have high knowledge in the Work Area of the Jamanis Health Center, in 2022.

Attitude

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Attitudes in the Work Area Jamani Health Center in 2022

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Positive	30	50,9
Negative	31	49,1
Total	61	100

From the table above it can be seen that more than half of the 31 (50.91%) respondents have a negative attitude in the Work Area of the Jamanis Health Center, in 2022.

Officer Role

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Office Roll in Working Areas Jamani Health Center in 2022

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Good	44	72,1
Not good	17	27,9
Total	61	100

From the table above it can be seen that more than half of the 44 (72.1%) respondents have a role as high-ranking officersWork Area of the Jamanis Health Center in 2022.

Implementation of Early Detection of Development of Children Aged 0-72 Months

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on the Implementation of Early Child Detection Age 0-72 Months in the Work Area of the Jamanis Health Center in 2022

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Held	35	57,4
Not implemented	26	32,8
Total	61	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that more than half of the 35 (57.3%) pre-screening results of early detection of toddlers in the Jamanis Health Center Work Area are good in 2022.

Bivariate Analysis

Relationship between Knowledge and Implementation of Early Detection of Children Aged 0-72 Months in the Work Area of the Jamanis Health Center in 2022

Table 5 Relationship of Respondents' Knowledge with Implementation

Knowledge	Implementation of Early Detection						Total		P Value
	Good		Enough		Less				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
High	20	32,8	6	9,8	4	6,6	30	**49,2**	0.007
Low	15	24,6	14	23,0	2	3,3	31	**50,8**	
Total	**35**	**57,4**	**20**	**32,8**	**6**	**9,8**	**61**	**100**	

Based on the table, it can be seen that the proportion of respondents with early detection pre-screening of developments is more or less in respondents who have high knowledge, namely 20 (32.6%) compared to respondents who have high knowledge, namely 15 (624.6%). Meanwhile, the implementation of early detection of pre-screening development was quite common in respondents with low knowledge, namely 6 (9.8%) compared to respondents with high knowledge, namely 20 (32.6%). The results of the Schi Square test obtained a ρ Value = 0.007, meaning that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the implementation of early detection of children aged 0-72 months in the Work Area of the Jamanis Health Center in 2022

The Relationship between Attitudes and the Implementation of Early Detection of Children Aged 0-72 Months in the Work Area of the Jamanis Health Center in 2022

Table 6 The Relationship Between Respondents' Attitudes and Implementation

Attitude	Implementation of Early Detection						Total		P Value
	Good		Enough		Less				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Positive	17	27,9	13	21,3	1	1,6	31	**50,9**	0.021
Negatife	18	29,5	7	11,5	5	8,2	30	**49,1**	
Total	**35**	**57,4**	**20**	**32,8**	**6**	**9,8**	**61**	**100**	

Based on the table, it can be seen that the proportion of respondents who carried out early detection pre-screening of developments was more or less the number of respondents who had a negative attitude, namely 18 (29.5%) compared to respondents who had a negative attitude. positive attitude that is 17 (27.9%). While the implementation of early detection of pre-screening developments was quite common in respondents who had a negative attitude, namely 18 (29.5%) compared to respondents who had a positive attitude, namely 7 (11.5%). The results of the Schi Square test obtained a P value = 0.021, meaning that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and the implementation of early detection of children aged 0-72 months in the Work Area of the Jamanis Health Center in 2022

The Relationship between the Role of Officers and the Implementation of Early Detection of Children Aged 0-72 Months in the Work Area of the Jamanis Health Center in 2022

Table 7Correlation Between Officer Roles and Implementation

Office Role	Implementation of Early Detection						Total		P Value
	Good		Enough		Less				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
High	21	34,4	18	29,5	5	8,2	44	**72,1**	0.148
Low	14	23,0	1	1,6	2	3,3	17	**27,9**	
Total	**35**	**57,4**	**20**	**32,8**	**6**	**9,8**	**61**	**100**	

Based on the table, it can be seen that the proportion of respondents with early detection of pre-screening developments is more or less in respondents who have a high officer role, namely 21 (34.4%) compared to respondents who have low officers. role, namely 14 (23.0%). Meanwhile, the implementation of pre-screening early detection of dubious developments was found in respondents who had a low or high officer role, namely 35 (57.4%). The results of the chi square test obtained a value of P = 0.148, meaning that there is no significant relationship between the role of officers and the implementation of early detection of children aged 0-72 months in the Work Area of the Jamani Health Center, in 2022.

DISCUSSION

Univariate analysis

Respondent Knowledge

Based on table 4.1, it can be seen that more than half of the 31 (49.2%) respondents have high knowledge in the Jamanis Health Center Work Area, in 2022.

The results of this study are in line with what was previously done by Siti Hardianti (2014) regarding the factors that influence toddler development in Baros Village, the working area of the Baros Health Center, Sukabumi City, namely 58% have good knowledge. Other results were also carried out by Ayu Yoniko Christian, et al (2013) regarding the relationship between volunteer community knowledge about early stimulation and motor development in children aged 6-24 months in Mayang District, Jember Regency, namely 53% good. Apart from that, Dewi Zahra Waani (2011) also conducted this about the knowledge of the volunteer community about the growth and development of babies aged 0-1 years in Sabi Village, Tangerang Regency, namely 52.6% had good knowledge.

Knowledge is influenced by factors including education level and age, thus enabling information to be more easily received and complemented by knowledge that has been obtained in both formal and informal education.(Setiawan & Munawaroh, 2016)

This study supports Mubarak's (2011) theory that not only formal education but knowledge can be obtained from informal education such as counseling from health workers and experience gained by respondents.

Based on the researcher's analysis, it is known that the high level of knowledge of respondents as many as 31 people (49.2%) was influenced by educational background, namely 18 people (57.9%) from high school and 5 people (11.1%) from tertiary education. In accordance with the theory that knowledge will be directly proportional to education, the higher the education, the higher the respondent's knowledge. Based on the questionnaire analysis, it is known that the highest respondent's knowledge is 31 (49.2%) about what the child will do if the volunteer community hides (knowledge question for children aged 12 months), whether the child can walk alone or without a handle (knowledge question for children 12 months old). age 15 – 24 months), can the child undress himself (knowledge questions for children aged 30 – 36 months),

Attitude of Respondents

Based on table 4.2, it can be seen that more than half of 31 (49.1%) respondents have a negative attitude in the Jamanis Health Center Work Area, in 2022. The results of this study are in line with previous research by(Nuridayu et al., 2020), regarding the relationship between the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of community volunteers and the language development of children aged 24-36 months in Krembangan Selatan Village, namely more than half (50.6%) of respondents had a bad attitude. The results of another study conducted regarding the relationship of knowledge and attitudes with the behavior of community volunteers in stimulating the social development of children aged 3-5 years in Sindangwangi Village, namely 70.5% of respondents had a negative attitude. This was also carried out by Susan Susyanti (2016) regarding the relationship between the implementation of family health service functions and the development of children under two years of age, namely 41% of respondents stated negative.(Desiana et al., 2022)

According to Soekidjo Notoatmodjo (2007) that the knowledge of the volunteer community is obtained from observing certain objects that can be influenced by experience, beliefs, social, culture, and age which affect intellectual development and physiological aspects play a role in acquiring knowledge. consists of several components and forms a complete attitude. Knowledge, thoughts, beliefs and emotions play an important role. In the thoughts, emotions and beliefs of the volunteer community, they respond positively to their child's development so that the volunteer community always responds positively to their child's development.(Notoatmodjo, 2012a)

Based on the researcher's analysis, it was found that the respondents' expressions said that their toddler's development would grow as long as he was not sick. Based on the questionnaire analysis, it was found that the attitude of the highest respondents (50.9%) was that the volunteer community wanted to take them to a growth and development clinic if their child had growth and development disorders and (62.1%) that the volunteer community always monitored their child's growth and development so that they could grow according to his needs. with his age. Meanwhile, the attitude of the lowest respondent is about the community of volunteers who always invite their children to visit their family or neighbors in their environment, namely 49.2%.

The Role of Health Officers

Based on table 4.3 it can be seen that more than half of the 44 (72.1%) respondents stated the role of high-ranking officials in the Jamanis Work Area of the Puskesmas, in 2022. The results of this study are in line with those conducted by Ayu Agustin (2011) regarding the description of cadre knowledge in Cipacing village posyandu regarding toddler development and it is known that more than half of nurses have a high role (53.7%) in toddler development. Monitoring of child growth and development disorders is a referral for health workers who work in basic/primary health care facilities, professional groups, educators, family planning field workers, social workers related to

fostering child development, professional organizations and stakeholders. related to growth(Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016)

Based on the analysis of the researchers obtained from the analysis of the questionnaire, it is known that the role of the highest officer in the subject is whether the health worker responds quickly when the community volunteer's child experiences growth and development disorders by (74.2%) and whether the officer is always friendly and regardless of social status (71%)). Meanwhile, the role of the officer who is lowest on the subject is whether the community volunteers come to the posyandu, the health worker informs the schedule for early detection of toddler growth and development and whether the health worker always pays attention to the complaints of the volunteer community about the growth and development of their child. , each with the same score of 55.7%.

Implementation of Early Detection of Children Aged 0-72 Months

Based on table 4.4, it can be seen that more than half of the 35 (57.4%) early detection results for pre-screening toddlers are good in the JamanisPuskesmas Work Area, 2022. The results of this study are in line with what has been done previously regarding the description of the implementation of the early detection program child growth and development using the developmental pre-screening questionnaire method (KPSP) at the Mantrijeron Community Health Center, found that 88% of respondents had appropriate pre-screening early detection results. Other results were also carried out by Romily Purba, et al (2012) regarding the growth and development of toddler traders in the expanded Dwikora market in Pematang Siantar City, namely 65% normal. In addition, Siti Hardianti (2014) also investigated the factors that influence the development of toddlers in Baros Village, the working area of the Baros Health Center, Sukabumi City, which is 86.3%(Dhamayanti, 2016)

KPSP (Pre-Development Screening Questionnaire) is a test to test child development using a questionnaire (Ministry of Health RI, 2010). According to Marmi, et al (2012) the KPSP (Pre-Development Screening Questionnaire) is a short list of questions addressed to parents and used as a tool for early screening of children's development aged 3 months to 6 years. The list of questions consists of 10 numbers that must be answered by parents or caregivers who know the state of the child's development.

Based on the researcher's analysis, seen from the questionnaire analysis, the results of the early detection of pre-screening growth and development of toddlers were 6 (9.8%) which occurred in respondents aged 15 months (2 respondents), 30 months and 42 respondents. month. Respondents aged 15 months experienced disturbances in gross movement (unable to walk alone or holding on), socialization and independence (children unable to show what they wanted). Respondents aged 30 months experienced disturbances in gross movements (unable to climb stairs themselves), fine movements (children could not put 4 cubes one by one on top of another cube without dropping them), socialization and independence (children could not eat rice on their lap). alone without spilling much).(Hix-Small et al., 2007)

While the results of early detection pre-screening development by community volunteers were 20 (32.8%) which occurred at the age of 18 months, namely gross movement disorders (children unable to stand without holding for 30 seconds or more) and speech and language (children unable to can say papa and mama), 21 months, namely gross movement disorders (the child cannot stand across the room without falling or staggering) and fine movement (the child cannot pick up small objects such as peanuts and the child can roll/throw the ball back if children thrown with balls), 36 months, namely gross movement disorders (children cannot throw the ball directly to the stomach and pedal a tricycle 3 meters away), fine movement (children cannot scribble on paper without assistance/guidance) and socialization and independence (child can wear own shoes),48 months, namely disturbances in fine movement (children cannot draw according to instructions) and 60 months, namely disturbances in the socialization of independence (children react uncomfortable and fussy if allowed) and speech (children cannot show colors and shapes).

Bivariate Analysis

Relationship of Respondents' Knowledge with Implementation

Based on table 4.5, it can be seen that the proportion of respondents with pre-screening early detection of developments is more or less in respondents who have low knowledge, namely 6 (9.8%) compared to respondents who have high implementation, namely 35 (57.4%). Meanwhile, the application of early detection of pre-screening development was quite common in respondents who had low knowledge, namely 20 (32.8%), compared to respondents who had high implementation, namely 35 (57.4%).(Nurhidayah et al., 2020).

The results of the Schi Square test obtained a value of p = 0.007, meaning that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the implementation of early detection of pre-screening developments in the Jamanis Working Area of the Health Center. The results of this study are in line with previous research regarding the relationship between parental knowledge about stimulation and gross motor development of children aged 0-5 years in Bumi Aji Village, Anak Tuha District, Central Lampung Regency, namely there is a relationship between knowledge and development. toddler gross motor. Other results were also carried out on the relationship between the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of community volunteers and the language development of children aged 24-36 months, indicating that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and children's language development.(Eka et al., 2014)

According to Marni (2013), the importance of community volunteer knowledge about child development in awareness and ability is a determining factor in the formation of child quality. The role of the family, especially community volunteers, in caring for children is very important in determining the growth and development of children, so that parents are able to carry out their functions properly and understand the level of development of their children. With good knowledge of growth and development that is owned by the volunteer community, the volunteer community can also provide good stimulation for the growth and development of children. The growth and development of children needs to be stimulated by parents so that children can grow and develop optimally according to their age. Based on the researcher's analysis,(Taju & Babakal, 2015)

Based on the questionnaire analysis, respondents who have high knowledge but the results of pre-screening toddlers are less than 2 (3.3%) because the respondents are a community of young volunteers who have their first child so they don't have experience in monitoring the development of their toddlers. Respondents had good knowledge but the results of the implementation of early detection using developmental pre-screening questionnaires were found to be sufficient as many as 6 (9.8%), due to education that had graduated from elementary school so that respondents also did not really understand how development was appropriate for the age of their toddlers. Respondents with low knowledge but 15 (24.6), good early detection results are 20 (32,

The Relationship between Attitudes and Implementation

Based on table 4.6 it can be seen that the proportion of respondents with early detection pre-screening of developments is more or less in respondents who have a negative attitude, namely 5 people (8.2%) compared to respondents who have a negative attitude. positive attitude, namely 1 (1.6%). Meanwhile, the implementation of early detection pre-screening for development was quite common in respondents who had a negative attitude, namely 7 people (11.5%) compared to respondents who had a positive attitude, namely 13 people (621.3%).). The results of the Schi Square test obtained a value of P = 0.021, meaning that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and the implementation of early detection of pre-screening developments in the Jamanis Work Area of the Health Center.

The results of this study are the same as previous research by Marni Br Karo (2013) concerning the relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of community volunteers on the language development of children aged 1-3 years at the Nisrina Jati Asih school, Bekasi City, namely that there is a significant relationship between the attitudes of the volunteer community and language

development . . Other results were also carried out by Susan Susyanti (2016) regarding the relationship between the implementation of family health service functions and the development of children under the age of two, there is a significant relationship between attitude and early detection of pre-screening toddler development. This was also done by Gusti Ayu Marhaeni, et al (2014) regarding the relationship between volunteer communities.(Nichols & Brownell, 2010)

Based on Hurlock's theory (1995) which states that parents' attitudes affect the way they treat children, and parents' needs for children in turn affect children's attitudes towards parents and parental behavior. If the parents' attitude is good, the relationship between parents and children will be much better than if the parents' attitude is not positive(Notoatmodjo, 2012b)

Based on the researcher's analysis, it was found that there was a significant relationship between attitudes and the implementation of early detection of toddler growth and development, this was because the attitude held by the respondents would be directly proportional to the implementation of early detection of toddler development. toddler development pre-screening. Based on the results of the questionnaire analysis, respondents who had a positive attitude but the results of carrying out early screening of toddlers were less than 1 (6.7%) because the attitude of the respondents could not be carried out because the respondent's job was as a farmer. so that it cannot carry out early detection as usual pre-screening the development of toddlers. carried out at the posyandu, so that the respondent's toddler was not monitored(Chamidah Atien Nur, 2009)

Respondents with a positive attitude but the results of early detection of toddler growth and development were found to be less than 1 (1.6%), because the respondents were young volunteers who had their first child so they did not understand the suitability of toddler development with their age. While the respondents with a negative attitude but the results of early detection were appropriate as many as 18 people (29.5%) because most of the 4 (80%) respondents were housewives so even though they were negative

Relationship between the Role of Health Workers and Implementation

Based on table 4.7, it can be seen that the proportion of respondents with pre-screening early detection of developments is slightly more in respondents who have a low officer role, namely 17 (27.9%) compared to respondents who have high officers. role, namely 44 (72.1%). Meanwhile, the implementation of pre-screening developmental early detection was quite the same as that found in respondents who had low and high officer roles, namely 18 (29.5). The results of the chi square test obtained a value of P = 0.148, meaning that there is no significant relationship between the role of officers and the implementation of early detection of pre-screening developments in the Jamanis Health Center Work Area in 2022.

The results of the study contradict those conducted by Ayu Agustin (2011) regarding the description of the knowledge of posyandu cadres in Cipacing village regarding development in toddlers and it is known that there is a significant relationship between the role of officers on toddler development.

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2014) states that one of the factors that influence the success of the Stimulation Detection Early Development Intervention (SDIDTK) program for toddlers and preschoolers is the performance of implementing staff. Implementing officers in this case are health cadres and kindergarten school teachers who play an important role in determining the success of the SDIDTK program. Based on the researcher's analysis, it was found that there was no significant relationship between the role of officers and the implementation of pre-screening for early detection of toddler growth and development, this was due to the implementation of pre-screening of early detection carried out only in posyandu(Kadi et al., 2016)

Meanwhile, not all targets come to posyandu (Integrated Service Post). So that the role of officers is meaningless in monitoring early detection of pre-screening toddlers because many cannot be monitored properly. Respondents with a high role of officers but the results of implementing early detection using developmental pre-screening questionnaires were found to be less than 6 (9.8%) and

as many as 20 (32.8%) were sufficient, because most of the 20 (32.8%) respondents were a community of young volunteers who have just had children with insufficient knowledge so that delays in the development of children are considered normal. Respondents with a low role of officers but the results of early detection were appropriate as many as 14 people (23,

4. CONCLUSION

The results of the univariate analysis showed that more than half of the 35 (57.4%) pre-screening results of the development of toddlers were good, more than half (51.6%) of the respondents had high knowledge, more than half of the 44 people (72.1%) had a negative attitude. and more than half (51.6%) have a negative attitude. than half 30 (49.1%) the role of high respondent officers. Bivariate analysis showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and the implementation of early detection of toddler development pre-screening with P = 0.007. There is a relationship between attitudes and the implementation of early detection on pre-screening development of toddlers with a P value = 0

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