

## DEVELOPMENTAL IDENTIFICATION IN TODDLER

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### ABSTRAK : IDENTIFIKASI PERKEMBANGAN PADA BATITA

Latar Belakang : Perkembangan adalah bertambahnya kemampuan atau fungsi semua sistem organ tubuh akibat bertambahnya kematangan fungsi sistem organ tubuh. Perkembangan bersifat reversible (dapat balik) serta kualitatif. Pada tahun 2018, 149 juta anak di bawah usia lima tahun menderita stunting, 49 juta anak di bawah usia lima tahun menderita kurus dan 40 juta anak di bawah usia lima tahun menderita gizi buruk. Pada tahun 2018, 22% dari seluruh anak balita mengalami stunting, dan pada tahun 2018 jumlah anak balita yang kelebihan berat badan meningkat sebesar 45% di Afrika dan 33% di Asia sejak tahun 2000. Tumbuh Kembang Anak Angka pertumbuhan dan keterlambatan tumbuh kembang di Indonesia masih cukup tinggi, yakni berkisar 5-10%. Populasi anak di Indonesia berjumlah sekitar 83 juta orang atau sekitar 33% dari total penduduk, dan jumlah anak tersebut terus meningkat setiap tahunnya.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi perkembangan pada batita.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian *kuantitatif deskriptif*. Desain penelitian yang digunakan yaitu *simple random sampling*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu yang memiliki batita sejumlah 55 anak batita.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar batita berjenis kelamin laki-laki, sedangkan untuk status gizi sebagian besar bersatus gizi normal dan sebagian besar perkembangan batita menunjukkan sesuai.

Kesimpulan dan saran : Bahwa sebagian besar perkembangan pada batita adalah normal. Salah satu cara untuk melihat perkembangan pada batita adalah dengan menggunakan KPSP. KPSP adalah alat atau instrumen yang dapat digunakan untuk mengetahui apakah tumbuh kembang anak normal atau tidak normal. Sehingga ibu dapat melihat atau memantau bagaimana perkembangan anaknya.

Kata Kunci : Perkembangan, Batita

### ABSTRACT

Background: Development is an increase in the ability or function of all body organ systems due to increasing maturity in the function of the body's organ systems. Development is reversible and qualitative. In 2018, 149 million children under the age of five suffered from stunting, 49 million children under the age of five suffered from wasting and 40 million children under the age of five suffered from malnutrition. In 2018, 22% of all children under five experienced stunting, and in 2018 the number of children under five who were overweight increased by 45% in Africa and 33% in Asia since 2000. Child Growth and Development Rates of growth and developmental delays in Indonesia still quite high, namely around 5-10%. The population of children in Indonesia is around 83 million people or around 33% of the total population, and the number of children continues to increase every year.

Objective: This research aims to identify development in toddlers.

Method: This research uses descriptive quantitative research methods. The research design used was simple random sampling. The population in this study were mothers who had 55 toddlers.

Results: The results of the study show that the majority of toddlers are male, while the nutritional status of most of them is normal nutritional status and the majority of toddlers' development shows appropriate.

Conclusions and suggestions: That most of the development in toddlers is normal. One way to see development in toddlers is to use KPSP.

Keywords : Development, Toddler

### INTRODUCTION

Toddler age children are children aged 12-36 months (1-3 years). In this period children try to figure out how things work and how to control others through anger, denial, and stubbornness. This is a very important period to achieve optimal intellectual growth and development. (Oktiwati, 2017)

Development is an increase in the body's structural and functional capacity (ability) as a result of the maturation or maturation process. Development is progressive, directed and integrated. (Riset Kesehatan Dasar, 2018) According to Lyndon, 2014, development is the increase in the ability or function of all body organ systems due to the increasing maturity of the function of the body's organ systems. Development is reversible and qualitative. (Lyndon Saputra, 2014) According to (Fatmawati 2023) Growth is a change that occurs in every human being, especially related to their physical appearance. (Fatmawati, 2023)

Every year, more than 200 million children aged less than 5 years show developmental delays and 86% of these cases occur in developing countries.. (UNICEF, 2016)

According to WHO, in 2018, 149 million children under five experienced stunting, 49 million children under five experienced stunting, and 40 million children under five experienced malnutrition. In 2018, 22% of all children under the age of five suffered from stunting, and in 2018, there was a 45% increase in the number of overweight children under 5 years in Africa and 33% in Asia, since 2000. Country The United States found that the estimated number of toddlers with developmental disorders ASD (*Autism Spectrum Disorder*).

The growth and development of children in Indonesia still needs serious attention. The rate of growth and development delays is still quite high, namely around 5-10% experiencing general developmental delays. The child population in Indonesia represents around 33% of the total population, namely around 83 million and every year the number of children will increase. (Sugeng, 2019)

Child development can be measured one way by using KPSP (Koesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan), Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan (KPSP) is a child development examination test using a questionnaire. The purpose of screening/examining children's development using KPSP is to determine whether the child's development is normal or whether there are deviations. (Anjarwati, B., & Widyaningsih, 2021) If the slightest developmental disorder during toddlerhood is not detected and not treated properly, it will have a bad impact.

A child's development is influenced by several things, including genetic and environmental factors. Environmental factors that can influence child development include the prenatal, perinatal and postnatal environment. Prenatal environmental factors include the mother's nutritional history during pregnancy, mechanical and chemical toxins. Perinatal environment such as Low Birth Weight (BBLR) while the postnatal environment is biological factors (race, gender, nutritional status), physical factors, psychosocial factors, and family factors (occupation/family income, father's/mother's education, number of siblings). Soetjningsih dan Ranuh, 2015)

Children must also receive continuous developmental stimulation as early as possible and at every opportunity. This stimulation is an activity that stimulates basic skills and encourages optimal growth and development in children. Lack of stimulation can cause abnormalities in a child's growth and development, or even permanent disabilities. For this reason, the mother's role is needed as the main actor in raising children, caring for and protecting children so that their growth and development is optimal. Because both parents, father and mother, work, their interaction with their children is reduced. (Depkes RI, 2010)

Efforts made by the government to overcome growth and development problems in children include the Ministry of Health launching the book Stimulation, Early Detection and Intervention of Growth and Development. Stimulation, Early Detection and Intervention Book on Growth and Development (SDIDTK) is a book on comprehensive and high-quality development of children's growth and development through stimulation, detection and early intervention activities for developmental deviations in the first five years of a child's life. Book of Stimulation, Detection and Early Intervention for Growth and Development (SDIDTK) explains about early detection tools that use methods Pre-Developmental Screening Questionnaire. Pre-Developmental Screening Questionnaire - (KPSP) is a tool or instrument that can be used to determine whether a child's growth and development is normal or abnormal. (Karina K danTatang, 2018 ) Based on the description above and seeing that there are still high problems with the development of toddlers in Indonesia, researchers are interested in researching the identification of development in toddlers in the Bertais sub-district, Mataram City.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses descriptive quantitative research methods. The population in this study was

55 mothers who had children aged 1 to 3 years, who were in the Bertais Selatan sub-district area, Mataram City. Data collection was selected based on predetermined inclusion criteria. Respondents who have been selected are given an explanation regarding the research and those who agree to sign a consent form to become respondents, then growth and development levels are measured using KPSP, the data collected will be processed using SPSS 16.

## RESEARCH RESULT

**Table 1**  
**Frequency Distribution of Toddler Gender**

Gender	(N)	(%)
Man	35	64 %
Women	20	36%

Based on table 1 above, it shows that the majority of respondents were 35 (64%) men and 20 (36%) women from a total of 55 toddlers.

**Table 2**  
**Frequency Distribution of Nutritional Status**

Nutritional status (Weight)	(N)	(%)
Very Less	8	15 %
Not Enough	21	38 %
Normal	26	47 %

Based on table 2 above, it shows that 8 (15%) toddlers had very poor nutritional status, 21 (38%) had poor nutritional status and 26 (47%) had normal nutritional status from the total number of respondents of 55 toddlers.

**Table 3**  
**Frequency Distribution of Toddler Development**

Toddler Development	(N)	(%)
in accordance	43	78 %
Doubtful	5	9 %
Digress	7	13 %

Table. 3 above shows that 43 (78%) toddlers have appropriate development, 5 (9%) have doubtful development and 7 (13%) have deviant development.

## DISCUSSION

Based on table 1, the gender frequency distribution shows that the majority of children are 35

(64%) boys, and 20 (36%) girls out of a total of 55 toddlers. Table 2 shows the frequency distribution of nutritional status, that in very poor status there are 8 (15%) children, 21 (38%) children in poor status and normal nutritional status there are 26 (47%) children out of a total of 55 toddlers. Table 3: Frequency distribution of toddler development: In the appropriate category there are 43 (78%) children, in the doubtful category there are 5 (9%) children and in the deviant category there are 7 (13%) children out of a total of 55 toddlers.

Based on table 3, the majority of toddler development in Bertais Selatan Subdistrict, Mataram City is 43 (78%), namely at appropriate development. Development is the increasing ability of more complex structures and functions of the body. One of the factors that influences development is nutritional status, because if malnutrition is not treated immediately it can have an impact on the development of the toddler's brain. (Soetjningsih, 2012)

The critical period in a child's growth and development is before the age of five. This influences and determines the child's development at the next stage. (Soetjningsih, 2012) Children develop cognitive skills such as comprehension, the ability to follow directions, communication skills, and the ability to progressively solve more complex problems, in the first 5 years of life. These abilities are critical to achieving the next developmental milestones and ensuring the child's mental and physical health and optimal development. (Saptarini, I., Rizkianti, A., Arfines, P. P., Suparmi, & Maisya, 2021)

An important factor that influences children's growth and development is nutritional factors. Children need to be given food in sufficient quantities and of high quality, because lack of food in children can result in stunted growth, susceptibility to infection, and ultimately stunting. (Rosela E, Hastuti TP, 2017) This theory is in line with the results of Inggar's 2017 research, children under five who have good nutritional adequacy have better development compared to children under five with under- or over-nutrition status. (IR Kusuma, H Salimo, 2017) Another factor that influences development is stimulation of growth and development. The interaction between the environment and stimulation can help the brain develop in forming neural structures. (Warsito et al., 2012)

Child development in Indonesia still needs special attention, the rate of growth and development delays is still quite high, namely around 5-10% experiencing general developmental delays. Two out of 1,000 babies have motor development disorders and 3 to 6 out of 1,000 babies also have hearing

problems and one in 100 children have low intelligence and speech delays. (Tjandrajani A, Dewanti A & AA, 2012) (Asnaniar WOS, 2017) Prevention efforts must be started as early as possible to reduce developmental problems through early detection. Screening can be done every 3 months for children aged 0 to 12 months and every 6 months for children aged 12 to 72 months, and can be done at all levels of the health care system. (Meita Dhamayanti, 2006) (Pemantauan Pertumbuhan, Perkembangan, Dan Gangguan Tumbuh Kembang Anak, 2014) (Kemenkes, 2014)

So the role of parents is very important, especially mothers, in preventing delays in their children's growth and development and improving their children's quality of life in adulthood. Previous research shows that mothers who participate in detecting their children's development will have long-term effects on their children. (Chamidah, 2013)

## CONCLUSION

Based on research results, the development of toddlers in the Bertais Selatan Subdistrict, Cakranegara, Mataram City, a total of 55 toddlers, mostly had appropriate development, namely 43 children (78%)

## SUGGESTION

It is hoped that mothers who have children under five can monitor their children's development through KPSP carried out by midwives.

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