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MATERNAL ATTITUDES REGARDING STIMULATION: MAIN PREDICTORS OF POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT FACTORS IN CHILDREN AGED 12-60 MONTHS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT
Child development can be influenced by postnatal factors such as stimulation mother, which plays an important role, in addition to factors nutritional status and chronic diseases in children. The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic risks increasing the child's pain rate. This study aims to determine the postnatal factors that influence and predominantly affect the development of children aged 12–60 months during the COVID-19 pandemic in the South Cilacap Region. The design used is survey-analytic, with a cross-sectional study. A large sample of 106 mothers and children aged 12–60 months with the cluster random sampling technique. Data was collected based on the results of interviews using a questionnaire via a Google Form link and and measuring child development using the SDIDTK application. Bivariate analysis used chi-square, while multivariate analysis used multiple logistic regression. The results showed that there is a significant influence of, maternal attitudes, knowledge about developmental stimulation and chronic diseases in children on the development of children aged 12–60 months during the COVID-19 pandemic in the South Cilacap Region (pv= 0,005; pv= 0,005; pv= 0,042). There is no influence of nutritional status factors on the development of children aged 12–60 months during the COVID-19 pandemic in the South Cilacap Region (pv= 0,385). The mother's attitude about developmental stimulation is the dominant factor that affects the development of children aged 12–60 months during the COVID-19 pandemic in the South Cilacap Region, Mothers who have a positive attitude towards development have a 69,249 times higher chance of having children with appropriate development compared children's chronic diseases and mothers' knowledge about stimulating children's development (pv= 0,005; α= 0,05; OR= 69,249). Mother's attitude about stimulation is important in child development. Education and knowledge can shape a mother's attitude so that more education is needed to achieve appropriate child development.

Keywords: children aged 12-60 months; covid-19; development; postnatal factors

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INTRODUCTION

Children are individuals in the age range of 0–18 years who are in a stage of growth and development. The child population in 2018–2019 increased by 1.5%, from 30.1% (79.5 million) to 31.6% (84.4 million) of the total population of Indonesia (Windiarto & et al, 2019; Kemen PPPA, 2020). In 2019, the number of young children (aged 1–5 years) occupied

second place, reaching 27.6% (21.9 million) of the total childhood population. The number of young children in Indonesia is estimated to be 30.73 million in 2022 and 58.78% in the 1-4 year age range (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). The number of babies in Central Java Province in 2020 is 2,482,860 babies, and in the Cilacap district 136,152 babies (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020).

Child development is influenced by internal and external factors. An external factor is a postnatal factor such as a postnatal factor. The mother plays an important role in giving stimulation; it is demonstrated by the Royhanaty study showed that there is a significant relationship between the role of the mother in stimulating the development of infants and 4.3 times more higher than the father (pv= 0,000; α= 0,05; OR= 4,3) (Royhanaty et al., 2019). Knowledge of the mother can influence stimulation; the Handajany study found that there was a significant relationship between the mother's knowledge of stimulation and the rate of development and that it was 12 times more influential than the mother's age (pv= 0,022; α= 0,05; OR= 12) (Handajany et al., 2017). Results of the Hayati study (2019) also showed that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude toward increased stimulation of child development (pv= 0,027; α= 0,05) (Hayati & Siregar, 2019).

Nutritional status is included in the factors that originate in the child to support the developmental process. The measurement of nutritional status can be used to identify nutritional problems. In 2020, in Central Java, 1.4% (1804 thousand) of babies had problems with nutrition, while in Cilacap district, there were 53 babies with poor nutrition (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020). According to Setiawati (2020) there is a relationship between nutritional status and the development of toddlers 1-3 years (pv 0,007; OR 2.4) (Setiawati et al., 2020). The results of the study differ from the Iswari study (2020) in that there was no relationship between nutritional status and child development (pv= 0,335; α= 0,05) (Iswari et al., 2021). Nutritional problems in children can cause them to become susceptible to both acute and chronic diseases. The results of the study by Arumsari found that there was a significant relationship between chronic disease and global developmental delay (pv= 0,015; OR= 9,021) (Arumsari & Faizi, 2013). Cases of developmental delays in the developing country in around 559 million babies, and the incidence rate in Indonesia is between 13% and 18%. According to DEPKES RI data, 0.4–8 million (16%) of Indonesia's babies suffer from developmental disorders (Ikram, 2019; Windiani & Theddy, 2020).

Preliminary studies based on data from Cilacap South Primary Health Center (PHC), showed that there are three babies with developmental delays and 11 babies with chronic diseases. In addition, many mothers are not yet aware of stimulation and that the child will develop on its own. This should be a concern for health officials in Southern Cilacap Region 2, given the pandemic condition of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) that may be at risk of increasing the rate of pain in children. COVID-19 was first detected on December 31, 2019, in Wuhan City, China, and the outbreak was declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) as an emergency and pandemic. In response, the government issued policies related to narrowing and restricting large-scale movement space to reduce the spread of COVID-19 , which affects many sectors of life (Rosyanti & Hadi, 2020).

Social constraints affect the social lives of children who spend more time at home, so the social-emotional developmental needs of children with risky peers have not optimally met. Strategy for monitoring development of the children during pandemic periods using the Stimulation, Detection, and Intervention Early Growth (SDIDTK) application launched by the Ministry of Health of Indonesia, as a guidance for mothers' guide for independent children

development monitoring. Therefore, this study is conducting research on the influence of post-natal factors on the development of children aged 12 to 60 months during the COVID-19 pandemic period in the Integrated Healthcare Center (IHC) region of Southern Cilacap.

METHOD

The design of this research is quantitative, using a survey-analytic with a cross-sectional design. The research was conducted at IHC RW 08, Kelurahan Tegalkamulyan, Cilacap South. The population in this study was 144 mothers and children in IHC RW 08 Kelurahan Tegalkamulyan. As many as 106 mothers and children aged 12–60 months agreed to join this research. Probability Random Sampling is a type of cluster random sampling. The bivariate analysis uses the Chi-Square test, and the multivariate analysis uses double logistic regression. Collection of nutritional status data with measurements of high body and weight, child development, chronic diseases, and knowledge and attitudes of mothers about stimulation using questionnaires. The mother's knowledge and attitude questionnaire was adapted from Wahyuningsih (2021), the validity test results were valid with r calculated > r table (0.361) and Cronbach's Alpha reliability test 0.694 and 0.651 (reliable). This research has passed the ethical test with the numbers 222.6/II.3.AU/F and KEPK/VIII/2022.

RESULTS

Measurement of postnatal factors (nutritional status, history of chronic disease, mother's knowledge and attitudes about stimulation) was carried out at the posyandu in the South Cilacap area. The development of children aged 12-60 months is measured using the Pre-Screening Development Questionnaire (KPSP) which is standardized and established by the Indonesian Ministry of Health.

Table 1.
Analysis of The Age of The Mother and Child (n=106)

Age	n	Min - Max	Mean	Median	Std. Dev	95% CI
Mother's age	106	17-57	32,90	33,00	6,860	31,57-34,22
Children's age	106	12-60	34,43	33,50	13,542	31,83-37,04

Table 2.
Univariate Analysis Result (n=106)

No	Variable	f	%
	Characteristic		
1.	Education of mother		
	a. Low education (elementary school, middle school)	60	56,6
	b. Middle education (senior high school/	43	40,6
	high school professional)	3	2,8
	c. High education (Diploma/Bachelor)		
2.	Mother's job status		
	a. Jobless/housewife	92	86,8
	b. Working	14	13,2
3.	Gender of child		
	a. Male	59	55,7
	b. Female	47	44,3
	Distribution of variables		
1.	Children nutritional status		
	a. Good nutrition	97	91,5
	b. Malnutrition	9	8,5
2.	Chronic diseases of children		
	a. No	95	89,6
	b. Yes	11	10,4

3.	Mother's knowledge		
	a. Good knowledge	57	53,8
	b. Less knowledge	49	46,2
4.	Mother's attitude		
	a. Positive attitude	63	59,4
	b. Negative attitude	43	40,6
5.	Children development		
	a. Appropriate	50	47,2
	b. Inappropriate	56	52,8

Table 3.
Bivariate Analysis Result (n=106)

Variable	Development of child				Total		X^2	p-value	OR (95% CI)
	Appropriate		Inappropriate						
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
Children nutritional status									
Good nutrition	47	48,5	50	51,5	97	100	0,756	0,385	1,880
Malnutrition	3	33,3	6	66,7	9	100			(0,445-7,951)
Chronic diseases of children									
No	48	50,5	47	49,5	95	100	4,139	0,042	4,596
Yes	2	18,2	9	81,8	11	100			(0,943-22,403)
Mother's knowledge									
Good	44	77,2	13	22,8	57	100	44,602	0,005	24,256
Less	6	12,2	43	87,8	49	100			(8,448-69,643)
Mother's attitude									
Positive attitude	47	74,6	16	25,4	63	100	46,902	0,005	39,167
Negative attitude	3	7,0	40	93,0	43	100			(10,640-144,176)

Table 4.
Preliminary Modeling Results of Multivariate Analysis (n=106)

Parameter	B	Wald	p-value	OR CI (95%)
Children nutritional status	0,118	0,009	0,923	1,124 (0,103-12,333)
Chronic disease of children	3,042	5,861	0,015	20,942 (1,785-245,756)
Mother's knowledge	3,791	19,539	0,005	44,302 (8,249-237,936)
Mother's attitude	4,243	20,254	0,005	69,602 (10,969-441,654)
Constant	-3,069	17,803	0,005	0,046

Table 5.
Final Modeling Results Multivariate Analysis (n=106)

Parameter	B	Wald	p-*value*	OR CI (95%)	OR after (%)
Chronic disease of children	3,066	6,188	0,013	21,447 (1,916-240,061)	2,4%
Mother's knowledge	3,799	19,763	0,005	44,638 (8,364-238,241)	0,7%
Mother's attitude	4,238	20,287	0,005	69,249 (10,953-437,803)	0,5%
Constant	-3,063	17,862	0,005	0,047	

DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

The results of the study showed that the mother's age was in the range of early adulthood. Harlock (2010) mentions that early adulthood is between the ages of 20 and 40, where there is a period of early adaptation to new life patterns and social expectations (Hurlock, 2010). In

addition, this period is included in the productive age, with the age range of 30–40 years being a mature position in taking care of the household and fulfilling the developmental needs of the child. Studies have shown that the majority of mothers are undereducated. The latter level of education greatly affects a person's knowledge. The statement is also supported by Nursalam who argues that the last level of education is related to behavior, thinking, and knowledge and determines the ease of an individual's absorption and understanding of information obtained. Children raised in highly educated families are very influential in receiving guidance and information because their parents can easily understand any information they receive (Permatasari & Sumarmi, 2018).

Research results show that most mothers are not working and are more likely to be with their children more often, have opportunities to play, and can provide more stimulation. In addition, the child looks closer and has a strong emotional connection with his mother. A working mother has two roles: a career woman and a housewife. One of the risks of being a working mother is not being able to give full attention to the child as long as the child is in a rapid developmental stage. Studies show that the child's age is within the age range of babies. Balita is a group of children under the age of five, with an age range of 1 to 5 years or 12 to 60 months (Rambe & Sebayang, 2020).

Children Nutritional Status

The results show that the majority of children have a good nutritional status. The results of this study are consistent with Suhartini's study (2018), which found that of 33 respondents, most children have good nutrition, with as many as 26 respondents (78.8%) (Suhartini et al., 2018), and a similar study also conducted which found that of 123 respondents, the majority have nutritional status was normal for 75 children (61.0%) (Windiani & Theddy, 2020). Ridlo's research (2022) found that the majority of children had good nutritional status (64.5%) on the coast of Cilacap (Ridlo et al., 2022). The researchers found that one of the factors that can trigger the child's lack of nutrition is the mother's lack of knowledge about providing balanced food for the child. The declaration submitted by Sambo (2020) states that ignorance can lead to errors in the choice of food materials and how to feed the child, so the level of education of a mother can affect her knowledge in the process of providing a balanced nutritional intake for the child. The educational level of the respondent mothers, most of whom have low education, is one of the factors that can affect the mother's knowledge of providing food to meet the balanced nutritional needs of the child. In addition, another thing that can be done to cope with this problem is to accompany the mother in improving the nutritional care pattern of babies, especially those who have experienced less nutrition (Sambo et al., 2020). This is in line with a study conducted that says that there are differences in nutritional patterns in the mother group that gets support (pv= 0,001, α= 0,05) (Noviana & Ekawati, 2020). The association involves educational activities related to child hygiene. Nutrition education is an educational approach to producing educational behavior to produce individual or community behaviors that are necessary for improving food quality and nutritional status. The goal is that parents understand the importance of food and nutrition and will behave and act according to nutritional norms.

Chronic Disease of Children

The results show that the majority of children do not have chronic illnesses. The results of this study are consistent with the Marta study (2020), which found that of the 44 respondents, most do not have chronic diseases, compared to 39 respondents (88.6%) (Marta, 2020). Treatment of health problems affects the development of childhood diseases. Long-term, untreated, and left-alone health problems can increase your child's risk of developing chronic

diseases (Arvin, 2020). In this study that a delay in detecting health problems in a child so that the child does not immediately get treatment and is left sick for a long time is the cause of chronic illness in the child. In addition, the lack of knowledge of the mother about the prevention of a child's chronic diseases is not dealt with quickly by the nearest health care services, as the majority of mothers are under-educated.

The Knowledge of Mother

Research results show that most mothers have good knowledge. The results of the study are in line with the survey which found that of 43 respondents, 36 had good knowledge (83.7%) (Sari, 2020) . The Mbeo study (2020) also obtained similar results: of the 74 respondents, 69 respondents (93,2%) mothers had good knowledge (Mbeo & Anggraeni, 2020). Knowledge is something acquired through the educational process of either experience or learning to be applied to real life (Notoatmodjo, 2011; Anggraini, 2018). There are several factors that can have influence to the knowledge of the mothers in this study, such as one of them is that the majority of mothers are within the productive age range and are mature enough to have a family so that they can take care of and educate the child properly. In addition, the mother is still active in finding information and easily receiving the material given to her. The results of this analysis are in line with the theory that a person of reproductive age is more likely to receive knowledge and information (Notoatmodjo, 2011). The information and media factor of time is also a factor that can influence a good mother's knowledge of stimulating the child's development.

The Attitude of Mother

The results show that most mothers have a positive attitude toward developmental stimulation. The findings are supported by the Sari study (2020), which found that of the 43 respondents, 39 mothers (90,7%) have a positive attitude (Sari, 2020). The results are also consistent with the study which found that the majority of respondents have positive attitudes, as much as 16 respondents (53,3%) (Hayati & Siregar, 2019). A positive attitude can be demonstrated by accepting, responding, appreciating, and being responsible for the child's development. Mothers tend to understand the importance of information about stimulation and feel the need to train their child's basic abilities (Wawan & Dewi, 2018). In this study, the mothers are found to have a good knowledge of stimulating children development, therefore the mothers may have positive perception on development stimulation.

Contributing Factors Nutrient Status on The Development of Children Aged 12 to 60 Months

The results of the analysis showed no related to of nutritional status on the development of a child aged 12 to 60 months. Children who have a good nutritional status have 1,880 times the chance of developing accordingly compared to children with lower nutritional status (pv= 0,385; α= 0,05; OR= 1,880). The results of this study are consistent with the Kusuma study (2019), which found that there is no relationship between nutritional status and baby development (pv= 0,493; α= 0,05) (Kusuma, 2019). Furthermore, the results of the study were similar to the Rosela study (2017), which found no relationship between nutritional status and the development of a child aged 1–5 years (pv= 0,633; α= 0,05) (Suharyanto et al., 2017). A child with a good nutritional status does not necessarily have the appropriate development. According to the researchers, there are food factors that can affect a child's nutritional status. This is in line that the mother's behavior towards the provision of food to the child can related to the child's nutritional intake (Carolin et al., 2020). Food preparation processes, such as how to cook vegetables that are not good, can cause the nutritional content of those vegetables to be lost. The imbalanced nutritional menu and the mother who gives food only according to

the taste of the child can cause the child to lack the nutrients contained in other foods that the child does not like, so the child's nutritional intake is less.

The Effects of Chronic Disease on The Development of Children Aged 12 To 60 Months

The results of the analysis showed that there was a significant related to of childhood chronic disease factors on the development of children aged 12 to 60 months (pv= 0,042; α= 0,05). The results of this study are consistent with the study which found that there is a significant relationship between children with chronic infectious diseases and child development (pv= 0,003; α= 0,05) (Rumahorbo et al., 2020). Another research also found that under five years who have or currently suffering from a chronic disease has a risk 9.021 times greater (95% CI= 1,537 – 52,962) on global developmental delays compared to under five years who never or are not suffer from chronic illness (Arumsari & Faizi, 2013). The findings also support the theory presented by Arvin (2020) that children with chronic diseases mostly receive health care in their daily lives; physical limitations, limitations in socializing with other children, and the health burden experienced by children who have chronic illnesses can affect their development. Special health needs during childhood and a lack of understanding of the causes of the health disorders experienced raise the likelihood that most children will still show developmental disorders.

The Effect of Mother's Knowledge of Stimulation on the Development of Children Aged 12 to 60 Months

The results of data analysis show that there is a significant influence between the factors of a mother's knowledge of developmental stimulation and the development of a child aged 12–60 months (pv= 0,005; α= 0,05). The results of the study are consistent which found that there is a significant related to between the knowledge of the mother and the rate of development of the child (pv= 0,022; α= 0,05; OR= 12) (Handajany et al., 2017). A similar study found that there was an related to of maternal knowledge factors on the stimulation of development in infants (pv= 0,000; α= 0,05) (Rumahorbo et al., 2020). The results of this study are supported by the theory presented by Wahyuningsih (2021) that the knowledge of a mother is very useful for the whole process of child development because, with a strong basis of knowledge, the mother is able to recognize the process of development of the child in all aspects of development, including rough motor, fine motor, speech, or language, as well as socialization and independence (Wahyuningsih, 2021). The mother needs to understand the aspects of development so that the child can develop optimally and according to her age. In order to improve the mother's ability to stimulate the child, education with pocket-book media. This is consistent with the Noviana, et.al., (2023), which stated that there were differences in growth stimulation behavior before and after being given education with pocket books (pv= 0,000; α= 0.05) (Noviana et al., 2023). This is due to the media book pocket acting as a stimulation grip for the baby's mother. A pocket-sized book can be stored wherever, so that information can be easily accessed if needed. Information sources such as pocket books contributing factor the change in a mother's knowledge.

The Effect of Mother's Attitude on Stimulation on the Development of Children aged 12 to 60 Months

The results of statistical tests show that there is a significant related to of the mother's attitude toward stimulation on the development of a child aged 12 to 60 months (pv= 0,005; α= 0,05). Results are consistent with the study which found that the mother's attitude toward giving stimulation is significantly related to the child's development (p = 0.000) (Wahyuningsih, 2021). A positive attitude is shown when mothers consider information about the stimulation of the child important and feel confident that the developmental stimulation already given will

benefit the child's development. However, there are still mothers who have a negative attitude that is shown to the mother, who considers that stimulation is not important. The attitude exists because there is still a lack of knowledge and awareness of development. The status of work becomes something that can affect the attitude of the mother; the working mother is already positive, such as spending time giving stimulation, appreciating every response of the child, and providing play tools to stimulate the child's abilities. However, stimulation by training a child's basic abilities is not done on a regular basis. Meanwhile, the principle of stimulation proposed is that it must be gradual and continuous according to the age of the child, referring to the aspect of basic abilities. Non-working mothers may not be able to provide the right stimulation for their children (Sulistyawati, 2019).

Multivariate Analysis

The results of the analysis indicate that the meaningful variables toward development in a child aged 12 to 60 months are the child's chronic disease, the mother's knowledge, and the maternal attitude toward the stimulation of child development. The dominant variable is the mother's attitude toward the stimulation of the development of a child aged 12 to 60 months. The mother with a positive attitude toward giving developmental stimulation has 69,249 times the chance of having children aged 12 to 60 months with corresponding development compared to the mother who has a negative attitude toward giving developmental stimulus (pv= 0,005; α= 0,05; OR= 69,249). The results of this study are consistent with the research carried out which shows that there is a significant relationship between attitude and child development (pv= 0,000; α= 0,05) (Sari, 2020). The theory presented by Islamiyati (2018) is that mothers who have good knowledge tend to have a positive attitude. The mother will train or do anything according to what is known, such as giving stimulation to the child according to his age (Islamiyati & Sadiman, 2018).

CONCLUSION

There was no significant contributing factor between child nutritional status factors on the development of children aged 12 to 60 months at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Southern Cilacap Region (pv= 0,385; α= 0,05; OR= 1,880). There is a significant related to between the child's chronic disease and the mother's knowledge and attitude about stimulation toward the development of a child aged 12 to 60 months during the COVID-19 pandemic period in the Southern Cilacap Region (pv= 0,042; pv= 0,005). The dominant variable is the mother's attitude toward the developmental stimulation of a child aged 12 to 60 months (pv= 0,005; OR= 69,249).

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