

THE ROLE OF ENUMERATOR SSGI IN ENSURING ACCURATE AND CONSISTENT MEASUREMENTS DURING ANTHROPOMETRIC ASSESSMENTS AT POSYANDU

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ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia in 2022 is 21.6%, which in the 2014 medium-term development plan is 14%, while in 2022 the prevalence of stunting in Jambi Province is 18% lower than the national prevalence. One of the risk factors is technically related, namely the skills of posyandu cadres in measuring. The operational research carried out focuses on intervention studies which aim to test a service improvement effort that is specifically directed at solving certain problems, namely improving services in anthropometric measurements.

Method: Operational research was carried out from October to December, starting with focus group discussions, mentoring model interventions, and monitoring and evaluation of the mentoring. The intervention was carried out in October and November, and monitoring and evaluation related to cadre anthropometric measurement skills was carried out in November and December 2023.

Result: The anthropometry used in measurements at posyandu consists of 3 types of tools, namely Inno, Saga, Metris. Cadres receive training, but the training is not yet standardized and certified, especially skills in anthropometric measurements. Cadres' skills in measuring body weight have improved from before mentoring and after mentoring, especially in practicing measurement procedures related to preparation for weighing (80%), procedures for weighing the bodies of toddlers who are already standing (97%), procedures for weighing toddlers who cannot yet stand or children who do not want to be weighed themselves (100%), as well as reading and writing weighing results (99%).

Conclusion: Efforts to increase the precision and accuracy of anthropometric measurements of toddlers can be done by strengthening the role and existence of SSGI/SKI enumerator alumni as cadre companions in carrying out anthropometric measurements at Posyandu. It is hoped that the presence of SSGI/SKI enumerator alumni can have an impact on the results of anthropometric measurements of toddlers, one of which is by increasing the precision and accuracy of measurements. Furthermore, it is hoped that it can reduce and control the incidence of stunting in toddlers.

Keywords: Enumerator, SSGI, Measurement, Anthropometric, Posyandu

INTRODUCTION

Nutrition is a major investment in human resources for nation development. Nutritional problems among toddlers from 2007 to 2021 have not shown much change.

The prevalence of malnourished children under five has fluctuated, namely in 2007 (17.9%), 2010 (19.6%), 2013 (17.7%), 2018 (7.4%), 2021 (7.1%)), and 7.7% in 2022 with a Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) target of 6.8 – 7.3%. Attention must also be

given to handling nutritional problems in Jambi City in 2021 with a prevalence of undernutrition of 8.85 and an increase of 13.5% in 2022, so that the 2019-2024 RPJMN target has not been achieved (Kemenkes, 2022).

The nutritional problem that is currently a priority is stunting because it can pose a risk of decreased study concentration, academic achievement, low work productivity, increased risk of obesity, degenerative diseases, increased economic burden for financing care and treatment. The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia in 2022 is 21.6%, which in the 2014 medium-term development plan is 14%, while in 2022 the prevalence of stunting in Jambi Province is 18% lower than the national prevalence.

Malnutrition during childhood is irreversible (Beal et al., 2018). Several studies have shown that the factors causing malnutrition in toddlers include low parental education, family income, low birth weight, birth length, breast milk for less than 6 months, poor practice of providing MP-ASI, the incidence of infections, visits clinics are disorganized, and do not get advice from health workers (Laksono et al., 2022; Yuniar et al., 2020).

Cadres are the main foundation in implementing posyandu. One of the cadres' tasks is to carry out anthropometric measurements on babies and toddlers, the results of these measurements can be used to describe and carry out early detection of children's growth. Measurements must be carried out correctly or according to standard operating procedures to produce correct data.

The ability and expertise of cadres in carrying out anthropometric measurements is very important, because this is related to incorrect interpretation of nutritional status and is also related to errors in decision making and planning for subsequent program handling of nutritional problems (Budiman et al., 2021). However, there are still many posyandu cadres who do not have sufficient

skills to carry out anthropometric measurements correctly. The inaccuracy of posyandu cadres in carrying out anthropometric measurements can cause errors in interpretation of the results of anthropometric measurements.

Providing training and assistance to cadres directly during the posyandu process focuses on skills related to anthropometric measurements. According to Hara et al. (2014), a person's knowledge will form attitudes, which then give rise to behavior that will be realized in everyday life. Direct assistance from enumerators is an effort to improve cadres' skills in carrying out anthropometric measurements (Darmiyanti & Adiputri, 2020).

Mentoring is an activity that can encourage optimal community empowerment (Siswanti, Muadi, & Chawa, 2016). Mentoring is carried out with the aim of ensuring whether the anthropometric measurement activities at the posyandu are in accordance with the material provided during the training or there are no changes, as well as uniting trust and ability in solving various problems at the posyandu.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia is committed to accelerating stunting reduction through the issuance of Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 72 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction as a legal umbrella for the National Strategy for the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction. As a follow-up, a National Action Plan was prepared to strengthen convergence between stunting control programs through a family approach. In the managerial sector, the Vice President together with the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture, as Directors and the National Population and Family Planning Agency as Implementers of Stunting Handling, including the formation of Stunting Reduction Acceleration Teams at the Provincial to Village/District Levels.

The incidence of toddler stunting is the result of various risk factors, both internal and external, related to toddler growth, including monitoring toddler growth and development. Anthropometric measurements of toddlers using measuring instruments must have a measurement precision of 0.1 cm (Supriasa et al, 2013). The risk of inaccurate measurements in monitoring the growth and development of toddlers results in errors in assessing nutritional status and can be more fatal in handling nutritional problems in toddlers. In an effort to minimize this risk, it is necessary to develop standards and guidelines for the use and measurement of toddler anthropometry as a reference for nutrition implementers and health cadres at Posyandu.

METHOD

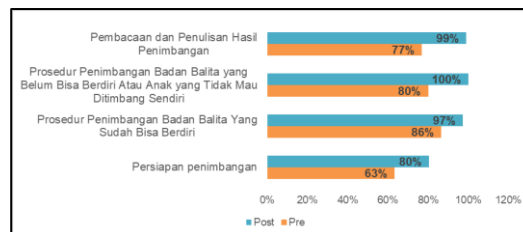
The operational research carried out focuses on intervention studies which aim to test a service improvement effort that is specifically directed at solving certain problems, namely improving services in anthropometric measurements.

The research was conducted in East Tanjung Jabung Regency. The selection is higher than the prevalence in Jambi province. Research implementation time October – December 2023.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

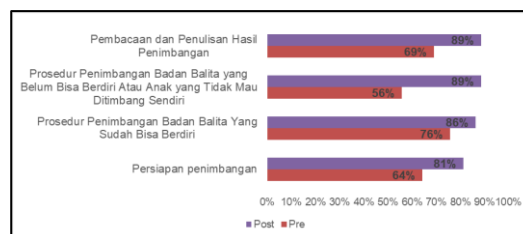
The results of the study through focus group discussions obtained anthropometric information used in measurements at posyandu consisting of 3 types of tools, namely Inno, Saga, Metris. Cadres receive training that is not yet standardized and certified, especially skills in anthropometric measurements. Calibration of anthropometric tools is still a concern because it has never been carried out. Monitoring of anthropometric measurements is still limited

due to limited personnel in the field, so it needs to be strengthened by experts, one of whom is SSGI/SKI enumerator alumni.



Gambar 1. Praktik Pengukuran Berat Badan yang Dilakukan Kader

The skills of cadres in measuring body weight have improved from before mentoring and after mentoring, especially in practicing measurement procedures related to preparation for weighing, from 63% to 80%, procedures for weighing the bodies of toddlers who have been established before 86% to 97%, procedures for weighing the weight of toddlers who have not yet able to stand or children who do not want to be weighed themselves before assistance is 80% to 100%, and reading and writing of weighing results is 77% to 99%.

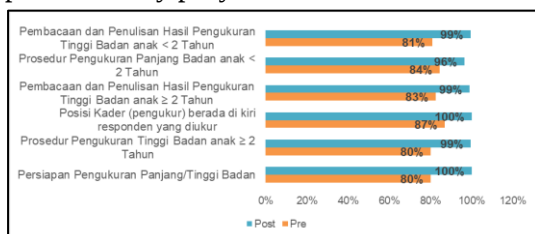


Gambar 2. Prosedur Pengukuran Berat Badan yang Dilakukan Kader

The measurement procedure experienced improvements in the 4 measurement criteria in the observation form after being provided with assistance, especially in practicing measurement procedures related to preparation for weighing, which was originally 64% to 81%, the procedure for weighing the body of toddlers who were already standing before 76% became 86%, the procedure for weighing the weight of toddlers who unable to stand or children who do not want to be weighed themselves before assistance, 56%

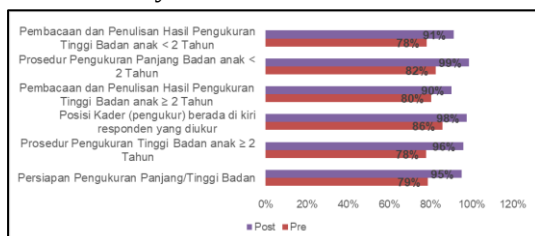
to 89%, and reading and writing the weighing results, namely 69% to 89%.

In anthropometric measurements of body length and height, there are 6 criteria that must be practiced and according to procedures by posyandu cadres.



Gambar 3. Praktik Pengukuran Panjang dan Tinggi yang Dilakukan Kader

Through the assistance provided by the enumerator alumni, cadres experienced an increase in measurement practice, including preparation from previously 80% to 100%, height measurement procedures > 2 years from 80% to 99%, cadre position during measurement from 87% to 100%, reading and writing of height measurement results the body of children > 2 years, namely 83% to 99%, measurement procedures in children < 2 years 84% to 96%, reading and writing in children < 2 years 81% to 99%.



Gambar 4. Prosedur Pengukuran Panjang dan Tinggi yang Dilakukan Kader

Through the assistance provided by the enumerator alumni, cadres experienced an increase in measurement practice, including preparation from previously 79% to 95%, height measurement procedures > 2 years from 78% to 96%, cadre position during measurement from 86% to 98%, reading and writing of height measurement results. the body of children > 2 years is 80% to 90%, measurement procedures for children < 2 years 82% to 99%, reading and writing for children < 2 years 78% to 91%.

Mentoring and practice provide

benefits in increasing knowledge because the research results show that there is a significant difference in the knowledge and skills of cadres before and after anthropometric training including weighing toddlers with dacin.

Common errors that occur in all anthropometric measurements include children being restless, errors when reading measurement results, scales not being calibrated to zero, subjects wearing thick clothing, and subjects moving or being anxious as a result of previous incidents. The errors that occur are caused by several factors such as measurement errors, equipment errors, and errors by the measuring force.

CONCLUSION

Policy recommendations based on the results to increase the precision and accuracy of anthropometric measurements of toddlers can be carried out by strengthening the role and existence of SSGI/SKI enumerator alumni as cadre companions in carrying out anthropometric measurements at Posyandu. It is hoped that the presence of SSGI/SKI enumerator alumni can have an impact on the results of anthropometric measurements of toddlers, one of which is by increasing the precision and accuracy of measurements. Furthermore, it is hoped that it can reduce and control the incidence of toddler stunting.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All of the authors declared no conflict of interest regarding funding, including names in published articles, and the data collection process.

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