

The Effectiveness of the Interprofessional Collaboration (IPC) Program on The Attitude of Mothers and Health Cadres on Stunting at Puskesmas Karanganom Klaten Central Java Republic of Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

National stunting data in 2018 still reached 36%. Stunting not only threatens the quality of human resources as the nation's next-generation but also harms socio-economically. The survey results show that one of the main factors influencing stunting is the mother's attitude towards stunting. This study seeks to find a method to change maternal attitudes to stunting through the Interprofessional Collaboration (IPC) program. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of Interprofessional Collaboration on the attitudes of mothers and health cadres on stunting. The experimental research was conducted with a quasi-experimental design (quasi-experimental pre-test-post-test design) on 90 mothers with babies under two years of age. The treatment was in the form of an Interprofessional Collaboration program (doctors, nurses, midwives, nutritionists, and sanitarians) for three months. Data were analyzed by t-test. The results of data analysis showed that the average value of the mother's attitude towards stunting changed from 9.68 to 16.52 ($p=0.001$), the attitude of cadres increased from 76.53 to 87.53 ($p=0.001$). Thus, Interprofessional Collaboration is effective in improving the attitude of mothers and health cadres on stunting.

Keywords: stunting, interprofessional collaboration, health Cadre, malnutrition

INTRODUCTION

Currently, Indonesia is ranked 10th in the world's largest stunting rate. Even Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest stunting rate in Asia, behind Timor Leste, Laos, and Cambodia. Stunting in Indonesia was recorded at 7.8 million out of 23 million children under five with 35.6% [1-4]. A total of 18.5% of the very short category and 17.1% of the short category. This has also resulted in WHO establishing Indonesia as a country with poor nutritional status. The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia over the last ten years shows no change, so it needs to be addressed immediately. The incidence of stunting in Indonesia still reaches 29.9% [5-8]. Other nutritional problems related to stunting are anemia in pregnant women (37.1%), low birth weight babies (10.2%), underweight or wasting infants (10.1%), and anemia in toddlers. Only 48.6% of children under five do not suffer from nutritional disorders [9-12]. Another factor for stunting is the individual level, caregivers, poor diet, and low maternal education [13-17].

The impact of stunting occurs in childhood and can continue during subsequent growth and development and even into adulthood Physically and psychologically [18-21]. If this condition is not addressed immediately, the demographic

bonus that the Indonesian people should enjoy will turn into a disaster because many future generations are stunted [22,24]. The Indonesian government has been trying to control and reduce the prevalence of stunting since 2005. However, in reality, the majority of stunting has not shown a decline in the last five years. On the contrary, it tends to increase or stagnate. Specifically, for stunting, the government has issued specific nutrition intervention programs and sensitive nutrition interventions. However, these programs have not reduced stunting prevalence according to the set targets [25-27]. Therefore, it is necessary to find the root of the problems that hinder the achievement of these targets.

Training such as workshops and seminars can be used to approach [28]. In this study, researchers seek to find a new strategy to prevent stunting, namely the Interprofessional Collaboration (IPC), whether it can change the attitudes of mothers and health cadres about stunting. Interprofessional Collaboration is a good and mutually beneficial collaboration between two or more organizations or professions to achieve specific goals [29,30]. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the Interprofessional Collaboration (IPC) program on the attitudes of mothers and health cadres about stunting.

Table 1. Characteristics of mother and early childhood (n = 90)

Category	f	%
Mother's Age		
20 - 30	0	52.22
31 - 40	0	41.11
41 - 50	5	6.67
Mother's Education		
Basic Education	9	10.00
Middle Education	76	84.44
High Education	5	5.56
Mother's Profession		
Work	5	5.56
Housewife	95	94.44
Sex of Baduta		
Male	42	46.67
Female	48	53.33

Table 2. Description of health cadre

Category	f	%
Cadre's Age		
20 - 30	2	06.67
31 - 40	19	63.33
41 - 50	9	30.00
Cadre's Education		
Basic Education	3	10.00
Middle Education	25	83.33
High Education	2	6.67
Mother's Profession		
Work	10	33.33
Housewife	20	66.67

METHOD

To meet the aim of the study, the experimental study was conducted using a quasi-experimental pre-test post-test design on 90 mothers with babies under two years (early childhood) and 30 health cadres. The treatment was in an Interprofessional Collaboration program (doctors, nurses, midwives, nutritionists, and sanitarians) for three months. Data were analyzed by t-test. The research was carried out in the working area of Karanganom Public Health Center, Klaten Regency, Central Java.

RESULT

Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of respondents in the study can be seen in **Table 1**.

Table 1 demonstrates the mother's age in the category of 20–30 years at 52.22%. The smallest number in the age group 41–50 years with 6.67%. The description of the last education level of the mother, the most is secondary education as much as 84.44% while the lowest is at the higher education level, namely 5.56%. Most mothers do not work like housewives, namely 94.44%, while those who work are only 5.56%. The gender of *baduta* is almost evenly distributed, namely men as much as 46.67% and more women, namely 53.33%.

Attitude towards Stunting

Table 3 provides information before treatment (IPC program) for the category of poor mothers' attitudes towards

Table 3. Description of the effect of the IPC Program on the Attitude of Baduta Mothers on Stunting

Category	Pre		Post		t-test Sig.2 tailed
	f	%	f	%	
Good	51	56.67	84	93.33	p=0.001
Poor	39	43.33	6	6.67	
Amount	90	100	90	100	

Table 4. Description of the effect of the IPC Program on the Attitude of Health Cadres on Stunting

Category	Pre		Post		t-test Sig.2 tailed
	f	%	f	%	
Good	12	40.00	28	93.33	p=0.001
Poor	18	60.00	2	6.67	
Amount	30	100	30	100	

stunting, which was less as much as 43.33%, and after the implementation of the IPC program, it decreased to 6.67% and well increased from 56.67 to 93.33%. The results of the t-test p=0.001 prove that there is a significant difference between before IPC and after IPC.

Cadre's Attitude on Stunting

Table 4 provides information before treatment (IPC program) that the attitude of health cadres towards stunting was mostly in the less category, namely 60.00%, after the implementation of the IPC program it decreased to only 6.67%, while the good ones increased from 40% to 93.33%. The results of the t-test p = 0.001 proved that there was a significant difference between before IPC and after IPC, and it can be concluded that the IPC program is effective in changing the attitude of health cadres on stunting.

DISCUSSION

The Effectiveness of IPC Against Attitudes About Stunting

Human behaviour is not only influenced by knowledge but also strongly influenced by attitudes. A positive perception or attitude towards an object or event will significantly influence the formation of behaviour. The IPC program, in principle, seeks to increase cooperation between health professions so that every health professional has the same perception and concern for stunting. This same understanding and concern can help the community assess and give opinions about stunting to change people's perceptions or attitudes. The work process in Interprofessional Collaboration in principle must meet at least three components or criteria. Must involve experts with different fields of expertise who can work reciprocally smoothly. Group members must be firm and willing to cooperate. Third, the group must provide services whose uniqueness results from combining each team member's views and expertise.

As shown in **Table 4**, the study results prove that before treatment (IPC program), the category of *baduta* mother's attitude towards stunting was 43.33% and after the IPC program implementation decreased to 6.67% and good increased from 56.67 to 93.33%. Statistical test with SPSS series 18 gave the mean attitude pre-treatment 9.67, mean post or after treatment 16.52, with mean differences -6.84, and sig-2 tailed p=0.001 proves that the IPC program can significantly improve the attitudes of mothers of children

under two years old. Against stunting. A good and positive attitude towards stunting will make it easier for health workers to invite mothers under two to work together to eliminate stunting risk factors in their families. In the IPC program, as many as five health professions, namely doctors, nurses, midwives, nutrition, and sanitarians, coordinate and work together to provide health education or counselling on stunting following their respective competencies and authorities. In this study, counselling was carried out directly by resource persons from doctors, nurses, midwives, nutrition, and environmental health. Counselling was conducted once, with small groups, where 90 respondents were divided into three groups of 30 respondents each. Although the material given for each group is different, because the materials and media have been made the same, it has been proven to increase the knowledge of under-two mothers about stunting and undernutrition.

Through this health education, it is hoped that it can increase the knowledge of under-two mothers about stunting and nutrition in under-fives. Good knowledge, directly or indirectly, can influence or change the behavior of mothers under two in stunting prevention. This is by the previous theoretical concept where stunting can be prevented by eliminating risk factors that can cause stunting in mothers, babies, and the environment [17-22]. The results of this study also further strengthen the findings of previous studies where the causes or risk factors for stunting vary widely, which are closely related to the educational status and culture of the community [28-30]. The data from this research Kemendes PDDT (2018) [17], shows that the education level of most respondents is secondary education (Junior High School/Senior High School). However, intense health counselling can increase the understanding of under-two mothers regarding stunting and nutrition of under-fives. Parental education and socioeconomic factors affect energy and protein intake in under-fives who have edited [13,25].

Compared to other factors such as disease history and family education, socio-economic conditions are the main determinants of the risk of stunting [23,24]. The research results by [8,24,25], the IPC Program focuses not only on increasing public knowledge, especially mothers of under-fives, but in this study, there are also efforts to increase the knowledge and understanding of health cadres about stunting and child nutrition. Health cadres are a community institution that has a major role in guiding and assisting under-five mothers in stunting prevention. This follows the concept of Interprofessional Collaboration which emphasizes good and mutually beneficial cooperation between two or more organizations or professions to achieve specific goals. The relationship includes a commitment to a standard definition of relationship and goals, shared structure and responsibilities, shared authority and accountability for success, and resources and rewards [12].

The Effectiveness of IPC on the Attitude of Health Cadres on Stunting

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 25 of 2014 concerning Child Health Efforts, health cadres are people who are chosen by the community and trained to handle individual or community health problems and work in places related to the provision of health services in a very close relationship with the health service provider.

Health cadres are community members who voluntarily become health workers to assist in health improvement programs [18]. Health cadres are elected by the community, work by and for the community. In practice, cadres have an important role in efforts to eradicate stunting. This is because the cadres meet and interact with mothers who have babies almost every day. Health cadres are the first referrals to seek information related to health problems, including stunting. One of the factors that influence the incidence of stunting is the cultural factor of the community, especially mothers. The community firmly believes culture greatly determines the mindset and behaviour of people [23]. In Indonesia, this cultural factor is very important, especially in rural areas. The average mother behaves according to hereditary culture. The role of cadres is very important in changing this perception and culture because the cadres are chosen by the community themselves so that a sense of trust has emerged. This trust in cadres is constructive in changing mothers' attitudes towards stunting. Changing attitudes is not straightforward, it requires continuity of knowledge provision, and the main thing is a source of information that comes from community members whom mothers and families trust.

One of the efforts to prevent and treat stunting is to carry out specific nutrition interventions and sensitive nutrition interventions on the target of the first 1,000 days of a child's life up to the age of 6 years [6,15,17]. This intervention requires continuous supervision and assistance and continuous and scheduled monitoring. This monitoring requires the role of health cadres who are directly close to the community. At least once a month, the baby will be taken to the Posyandu, where the health cadres can monitor and evaluate the baby's growth and development. Health cadres have an important role in intervention in children aged 0-6 months by encouraging early breastfeeding initiation (breastfeeding with breast milk/colostrum) and encouraging exclusive breastfeeding. Interventions for breastfeeding mothers and children aged 7-23 months can be carried out by encouraging continued breastfeeding until the age of 23 months accompanied by complementary feeding, providing deworming medicine, providing zinc supplementation, fortifying iron into food, providing protection against malaria [28-30]. Provide complete immunization, and do prevention and treatment of diarrhea. Cadres also have an important role in providing and ensuring maternal access to clean water, providing and ensuring access to sanitation, fortifying foodstuffs, providing access to health and family planning (KB) services, and providing National Health Insurance (JKN) against stunting [30]. These interventions will not work correctly without cooperation or collaboration between health professionals in direct contact with health cadres.

In this study, subjectively, health cadres feel more comfortable and understand more about stunting because all health professions continuously provide information to health cadres about stunting control programs. Furthermore, through the IPC program, because each health profession carries out all stunting prevention programs following their respective job descriptions and authorities so that the knowledge of health cadres increases and changes the attitude of health cadres, from a less concerned attitude to more caring, so that it can assist the process of giving nutrition in infants. The data analysis results showed that the cadres' attitude increased from 76.53 to 87.53, with a P-value of 0.001, proving that the IPC program effectively changed the mother's attitude from bad to

good or caring. This change in attitude encourages cadres to be more concerned in guiding mothers in providing nutrition or nutrition to babies because this nutrition behaviour is one of the main factors in increasing the risk of stunting.

The results of this study are in line with studies on stunting in several other countries, which provide evidence that government policies or policies regarding education for pregnant women and immunization are also determinants of stunting [1]. In addition, inadequate nutrition for children under five significantly affects stunting [7,9]. nutritional intake in toddlers greatly affects stunting [22]. Non-stunting toddlers have high intakes of energy, protein, Fe, Zinc, and psychosocial stimulation, as well as a good development [21]. Furthermore, dietary factors in toddlers are a risk factor for stunting, where reduced dietary diversity is a strong predictor of stunting [5]. Therefore, the inclusion of various food groups in complementary foods may be important to improve the nutritional status of children to prevent stunting [29].

CONCLUSION

One of the essential nutrients in children under five is breast milk (Mother's Milk). The study results showed a relationship between the birth length of toddlers, history of exclusive breastfeeding, family income, mother's education, and maternal nutrition knowledge on the incidence of stunting in toddlers. Therefore, integrated and multisectoral programs are needed to increase family income, education, nutrition knowledge, and exclusive breastfeeding in reducing stunting [11-17]. low family economic status is a significant risk factor for stunting in toddlers aged 2-3 years [4,15]. Children with low family economic status are 4.13 times more likely to experience stunting, while the level of education does not have a significant relationship with the risk of stunting. These studies prove that the pattern of nutrition in infants is one of the determinants of success in preventing stunting because poor nutrition in infants greatly affects the growth and development of the baby's body length.

The IPC program effectively influences the way mothers think and act. It is characterized by a significant difference in the actions and attitudes of Health cadres before and after IPC. With the change in the pattern of thinking and action, the mother under two will pay more attention to the health of the babies, such as providing food with adequate nutrition to avoid stunting. For the future studies. It seems vital to conduct regular counselling conducted by doctors, nutritionists, midwives, and nurses to the community to understand stunting from an early age.

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