

Education and Socialization Of Pre Screening Developmental Questionnaire For Early Detection Of Child Development

 Yanti Herawati^{1*},  Lina Herlina²,  Wike Arini³

^{1,2,3}Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Dharma Husada
Bandung, Indonesia

✉ yantihera29@gmail.com^{1*}

✉ linah5897@gmail.com^{2*}

✉ WikeA357@gmail.com^{3*}



Article Information:

Received January 03, 2024

Revised February 05, 2024

Accepted February 28, 2024

Keywords:

Child Development; Education;
Socialization; Pre Screening

Abstract

A preliminary research at PMB Bidan Wike A in June 2023 revealed the developmental outcomes of toddlers using the Pre-Screening Developmental Questionnaire (KPSP). Out of 189 toddlers, 77.8% exhibited typical development, 21% had questionable development, and 1.2% displayed developmental deviations. Many mothers lacked knowledge about the care and examination procedures related to the pre-screening developmental questionnaire. This community service aims to provide mothers with knowledge about child growth and development while introducing the Pre-Screening Developmental Questionnaire instrument. This community service utilizes counseling and socialization methods for mothers with toddlers. Participants will undergo both pretest and posttest assessments. This initiative employs the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire instrument and self-evaluation notes. In the initial stage, the counselor will engage in a question-and-answer session, followed by assessing the mother's comprehension using the feedback method. Subsequently, it proceeds with discussions or brainstorming sessions. The outcomes of the community service revealed that following counseling and the socialization of KPSP to mothers of toddlers, their knowledge increased by 93%. Early and regular screening is of utmost importance to prevent developmental deviations in toddlers, allowing for prompt treatment of any deviations that may arise. Growth screening enables the assessment of children's nutritional status, while developmental screening for children under five can be conducted using the KPSP (Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire) method. Keywords: growth screening, nutritional status, developmental screening, KPSP method.

A. Introduction

Over one-third of children worldwide undergo hindered physical and mental growth and development, with approximately 5 to 10% of the child demographic encountering delays in their development (Nelson et al., 2020; Wulandari et al., 2022). Mothers play a crucial role as primary caregivers in monitoring their children's activities. Effective parenting is essential in addressing issues related to toddlers. Adequate knowledge and perceptions can facilitate the early detection of developmental deviations in toddlers (Premand & Barry, 2022). Apart from the family, the government and healthcare professionals also share the responsibility for the well-being of toddlers through early screening for child growth and development (Geovani et al., 2021). The growth and development of toddlers in Indonesia remain a cause for concern, as indicated by the prevalence of stunting among Indonesian toddlers, which still exceeds the WHO standard requirement of below 20%. Although there has been some improvement, the prevalence of stunting in Indonesia in 2022 stands at 24.4% based on the outcomes of the Indonesian nutritional status survey (Rambe & Br Sebayang, 2020).

Based on the outcomes of the situational analysis conducted at PMB Bidan Wike A, Katapang, Bandung Regency emerges as a rural area situated on the outskirts of the city. In this locality, there remains a notable

lack of awareness regarding personal and family health among the local populace. Health issues in this area are relatively complex, encompassing various age groups from infants and toddlers to adolescents, childbearing-age couples, and the elderly. Following interviews with three mothers of toddlers, it was observed that the community seldom takes their toddlers to posyandu (integrated health service posts) or midwives for growth and development monitoring. This reluctance stems from a dearth of information regarding the significance of growth and development screening (Purnami, 2020). The community commonly regards posyandu (integrated health service posts) or independent midwife practices as centers mainly focused on weighing children under five years old. They see these facilities primarily as locations where infants under five are assessed solely during illness (Nuryanti et al., 2021).

In the preliminary research conducted at PMB Midwife Wike A in June 2023, using the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (KPSP) to assess child development, the results showed that out of a total of 189 babies, 77.8% exhibited appropriate developmental progress, 21% displayed uncertain development, and 1.2% had developmental deviations. It was observed that mothers lacked sufficient knowledge regarding the proper care and administration of the developmental pre-screening questionnaire examination.

Health services that are readily accessible to the community, particularly maternal and child health services, can be obtained through Independent Midwife Practices (PMB). Midwives' independent practice focuses on maternal and child health. The Independent Midwife Practice, or PMB for short, offers a range of health services encompassing maternal care, pediatric care, women's reproductive health services, and family planning (Adeoye et al., 2024). PMB represents a strategic approach to enhancing the health status of the community, with a special focus on mothers and children.

Several factors contributing to the suboptimal implementation of early child development detection include limited availability of early development detection equipment, busy schedules of mothers with toddlers who are employed, low utilization of the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book, with mothers primarily using it during toddler weigh-ins, resulting in insufficient maternal knowledge and skills regarding child development (Surani, 2020). It is now possible for mothers of toddlers to engage in child development monitoring using the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (KPSP). Therefore, mothers of toddlers should receive socialization and counseling aimed at enhancing their awareness and knowledge regarding early child development detection through the utilization of the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (KPSP).

According to a study conducted by Sugiharti (2023), the cadre's knowledge level was predominantly low before receiving counseling and training, at 53.3%, which increased to 86.7% afterward. Similarly, the mother's knowledge level before counseling and training was 56.6%, rising to 93.3% after the sessions. Another research by Rambe & Br Sebayang (2020) the study revealed that mothers' comprehension of toddler development was lacking, with merely 39% possessing a fundamental understanding. Scholars posit that the inadequate maternal understanding of toddler development could stem from factors like restricted access to information or limitations faced by healthcare providers, notably midwives, in imparting knowledge regarding early developmental detection in toddlers.

Early detection of child development can be conducted not only by healthcare professionals but also by parents, particularly mothers. Mothers, as primary caregivers, are in close proximity to monitor their children's activities. Parenting plays a pivotal role in addressing issues related to toddlers (Huru et al., 2022). Adequate knowledge and awareness can facilitate the early detection of toddler development (Mitsea et al., 2020). This research will be education and socialization of pre screening developmental questionnaire for early detection of child development.

B. Research Methods

This community service uses counseling and outreach methods to provide education to mothers with toddlers, with the aim of increasing mothers' knowledge regarding child growth and development. The method used to achieve the goals formulated in advance is the discussion and practice method (learning by doing). It is hoped that the combination of these two methods will increase the audience's understanding and skills regarding techniques and methods of stimulating growth and development. The relationship between goals and the methods used to achieve the goals also depends on the place of implementation and the information delivery technique. Therefore, group discussions and practice in familiar places are very good for achieving the goals of this program. Data analysis here uses a questionnaire related to pre-counseling and post-counseling. By seeing the increase in knowledge from Baita's mother regarding

growth and development stimulation, Increased knowledge can be seen from attendance and changes in grades from the beginning to the end of this activity. Furthermore, this counseling and socialization can be said to be successful if all mothers can carry out easy techniques and ways of stimulating growth and development based on KPSP and KPSP assessments by health workers. There are no toddlers at PMB Wike Arini who experience delays in growth and development or failure to grow and develop according to their age. This activity took place on June 30, 2023, and the target of this research was mothers with toddlers, with a sample size of 30 mothers. The research was conducted at PMB Midwife Wike Arini.

C. Result and Discussion

The guidance and introduction to the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (KPSP) for 30 mothers with toddlers occurred within a single day on June 30, 2023, at PMB Bidan Wike A. Prior to the counseling session, the mothers received a 30-minute orientation about KPSP. Following the orientation, both a pre-test and a post-test were administered to gauge the mothers' knowledge levels regarding KPSP, which had been previously disseminated. This community service activity proceeded smoothly, and the participants displayed high enthusiasm, evident from their active engagement in discussions related to toddler development using KPSP.

In Table 1, we provide an overview of the demographic characteristics of the respondents who took part in the counseling and socialization related to KPSP.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

No	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age		
	< 20 years	2	6.7
	20 – 35 years	25	83.3
	>35 years	3	10.0
2	Education		
	SD	2	6.7
	SMP	11	36.7
	SMA	15	50.0
	D3/S1	2	6.7
3	Jobs		
	Not Working	22	73.3
	Work	8	26.7
4	Income		
	Low (< UMK)	15	50.0
	High (> UMK)	15	50.0
5	Number of Children		
	1	10	33.3
	>2	20	66.7

Based on the data table above, it can be inferred that 83.3% of the participants involved in the counseling were mothers between the ages of 20 and 35. Furthermore, 50.0% of them had completed high school education, while 73.3% were homemakers. In terms of income, 50.0% had a high income level (>UMK), and 66.7% had two or more children.

The pre-test questionnaire results revealed a relatively low level of responses regarding mothers' understanding of KPSP, standing at 86.7%. According to feedback gathered during the researchers' socialization efforts, participants indicated a lack of prior familiarity with KPSP. Consequently, participants encountered difficulties in comprehending the content during the counseling sessions. However, in the post-test questionnaire, the majority of participants exhibited a significant improvement in their responses. This demonstrates that the participants' understanding of KPSP increased significantly before and after the counseling sessions, as illustrated in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Pretest and Posttest Counselling

Pretest (Before Counselling)				Posttest (After Counselling)			
High (n)	Percent (%)	Low (n)	Percent (%)	High (n)	Percent (%)	Low (n)	Percent (%)
4	13.3	26	86.7	28	93.3	2	6.7

In the early stages of life, children undergo a phase of rapid growth and development. The fundamental requirements for a child's growth and development hinge on the nurturing and caring patterns provided by parents. Parents play a pivotal role in supplying both physical and spiritual nourishment, which contributes to the optimal growth and development of children. Affectionate touch, mental stimulation, and meeting nutritional needs, including breastfeeding, starting from the prenatal stage, exert a significant impact on child development (Branjerdporn et al., 2022).

One of the research outcomes suggests that development, particularly a child's intelligence, can be optimized by providing stimulation during the first three years of life. This stimulation is particularly essential within the family environment. The interaction between a mother and her child holds significant sway over the child's growth and development. The mother's touch strengthens the bond of affection (Banerjee et al., 2021). How one gains knowledge can also shape their ability to act. Knowledge can be obtained through information dissemination, observation, and hands-on experience. The Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (KPSP) is among the screening tools developed to improve parental awareness and understanding of their toddlers' growth and development (Rambe & Br Sebayang, 2020).

When examining the characteristics table, it becomes evident that couples with only one child should be given priority for counseling regarding toddler care. Insufficient knowledge among mothers hinders their ability to comprehend issues that may arise in their children, ultimately leading to developmental setbacks like stunting or even malnutrition in toddlers. If maternal knowledge is deficient, the child's stimulation may also be lacking, and the mother may lack the skills to provide it to the child. Hence, maternal knowledge stands as the most crucial factor contributing to the quality of toddler development (Surani, 2020).

Child development is closely related to how broad parents' understanding and parenting for their children (Baroroh & Maslikhah, 2021). In other words, if the mother's knowledge is good, the better the mother's parenting towards the stimulus of toddler development. It has been proven that when mothers have higher knowledge, the better the parenting skills. This is in accordance with some research results that parental knowledge affects child development (Susperreguy et al., 2020). Additionally, Rambe & Br Sebayang (2020) research findings indicate that counseling sessions utilizing pre-screening questionnaires (KPSP) effectively enhanced mothers' understanding of child development.

Growth and development screening play a pivotal and necessary role in identifying issues or deviations in various aspects of child growth and development, particularly during the early years of life (Wulandari et al., 2022). Counseling on the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (KPSP) to enhance mothers' understanding of toddler development should be provided, particularly targeting young mothers. Providing mothers with the necessary abilities to recognize early signs of growth and development in toddlers is crucial. When mothers are knowledgeable and skilled in using KPSP, it fosters their confidence in managing different situations and monitoring their child's progress (Susperreguy et al., 2020).

D. Implications of the Research

Mothers can perform early detection of child development by using tools such as the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire or by seeking assistance from the nearest healthcare facility.

E. Limitations and Suggestions for Further Research

One limitation of this community service is the constraint of time, as the majority of participants involved in this activity are working mothers. The aspiration is for this process of socialization and counseling to extend beyond just mothers of toddlers and encompass a broader range of stakeholders. KPSP should be introduced to diverse entities engaged in child development, such as schools and community health workers.

F. Conclusion

Following the counseling and socialization sessions on early child development detection using the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (KPSP), mothers of toddlers exhibited an improvement in their knowledge. The percentage of mothers with low knowledge from 86.7% to 93.3% before and after being given counseling and socialization.

G. Acknowledgement

We would like to extend our gratitude to Wike A Independent Midwife Practice for collaborating in this community service, and we also express our appreciation to the mothers of toddlers for their attendance and active participation in this initiative.

References

- Adeoye, Y. R., Esan, D. T., Onasoga, O. A., Afolayan, J. A., Bello, C. B., & Olawade, D. B. (2024). Determinants of Contraceptive Options among Postpartum Women Attending Selected Health Care Facilities in Nigeria: A Cross-Sectional Study. *Sage Journals*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23779608231226089>
- Banerjee, D., Vasquez, V., Pecchio, M., L Hegde, M., Ks Jagannatha, R., & Rao, T. S. (2021). Biopsychosocial intersections of social/affective touch and psychiatry: Implications of 'touch hunger' during COVID-19. *International Journal of Social Psychiatry (IJSP)*, 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00207640211063062>
- Baroroh, I., & Maslikhah. (2021). The Effectiveness of Sule Honey Consumption in Increasing Milk Production for Working Mothers. *Jurnal Kebidanan Midwiferia*, 7(1), 40–50. <https://doi.org/10.21070/midwiferia.v7i1.1315>
- Branjerdporn, G., Hussain, B., Roberts, S., & Creedy, D. (2022). Uncovering the Model and Philosophy of Care of a Psychiatric Inpatient Mother-Baby Unit in a Qualitative Study with Staff. *IJERPH*, 19(15). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19159717>
- Geovani, I., Nurkhotijah, S., Kurniawan, H., Milanie, F., & Ilham, R. N. (2021). Juridical Analysis of Victims of The Economic Exploitation of Children Under The Age to Realize Legal Protection From Human Rights Aspects: Research Study At The Office of Social and Community Empowerment In Batam City. *International Journal of Educational Review, Law And Social Sciences (IJERLAS)*, 1(1), 45–52. <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijerlas.v1i1.10>
- Huru, M. M., Mamoh, K., & Mangi, J. L. (2022). Hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap orangtua tentang stimulasi perkembangan dengan perkembangan anak prasekolah. *Babul Ilmi: Jurnal Ilmiah Multi Science Kesehatan*, 14(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.36729/bi.v14i1.807>
- Mitsea, E., Lytra, N., Akrivopoulou, A., & Drigas, A. (2020). Metacognition, Mindfulness and Robots for Autism Inclusion. *IJES*, 8(2), 4–20. <https://doi.org/10.3991/ijes.v8i2.14213>
- Nelson, C. A., Bhutta, Z. A., Burke, H. N., Danese, A., & Samara, M. (2020). Adversity in childhood is linked to mental and physical health throughout life. *Bmj*. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m3048>
- Nuryanti, A., Ermayani. Made, Kurniati, A. W., & Br. Sitompu, J. A. (2021). Pemberdayaan kader posyandu dalam pemantauan tumbuh kembang balita dengan metode Denver Development Screening Test (DDST). *Jurnal Kreativitas Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (PKM)*, 4(6), 1409–1419. <https://doi.org/10.33024/jkpm.v4i6.4502>
- Premand, P., & Barry, O. (2022). Behavioral change promotion, cash transfers and early childhood development: Experimental evidence from a government program in a low-income setting. *Journal of Development Economics*, 158, 102921. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2022.102921>
- Purnami, L. A. (2020). Kuesioner pra skrining perkembangan (KPSP) sebagai penilaian tumbuh kembang balita: pelatihan kader Desa Girimas: Pre-Screening Development Questionnaire As An Assessment Of Childhood Growth: Cadre Training In Girimas Village. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Kesehatan*, 6(2), 71–74. <https://doi.org/10.33023/jpm.v6i2.602>
- Rambe, N. L., & Br Sebayang, W. (2020). Pengaruh kuesioner pra skrining perkembangan (KPSP) terhadap peningkatan kepatuhan ibu dalam pemantauan perkembangan anak. *Journal Health of Studies*, 4(1), 79–86. <https://doi.org/10.31101/jhes.520>
- Sugiharti, R. K. (2023). Peningkatan kualitas hidup balita melalui pelatihan skrining tumbuh kembang balita bagi ibu dan kader posyandu. *SELAPARANG: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Berkemajuan*, 7(3), 1530–1535. <https://doi.org/10.31764/jpmb.v7i3.16010>

- Surani, E. (2020). Peningkatan kemampuan balita melalui pemantauan tumbuh kembang penggunaan kuesioner pra skreening perkembangan (KPSP). *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Darma Bakti Teuku Umar*, 2(1), 142–149. <https://doi.org/10.35308/baktiku.v2i1.1624>
- Susperreguy, M. I., Burr, S. D. L., Xu, C., Douglas, H., & LeFevre, J.-A. (2020). Children's Home Numeracy Environment Predicts Growth of their Early Mathematical Skills in Kindergarten. *SRCD: Society for Research in Child Development*, 91(5), 1663–1680. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.13353>
- Wulandari, S. R., Winarsih, W., & Istichomah. (2022). Upaya peningkatan pengetahuan ibu melalui penyuluhan dan pemeriksaan tumbuh kembang pada balita. *Jurnal Pengabdian Harapan Ibu (JPHI)*, 4(2), 66–72. <https://doi.org/10.30644/jphi.v4i2.706>
-

Copyright Holder

© Herawati, Y., Herlina, L., & Arini, W.

First publication right :

ABDIGERMAS: Jurnal Ilmiah Pengabdian Masyarakat Bidang Kesehatan

This article is licensed under:

