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ABSTRAK

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Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Tumbuh Kembang Dengan Gangguan Perkembangan Anak Di Klinik Tumbuh Kembang RSUD Kajen

Gangguan perkembangan anak perlu dikenali sejak dini karena dapat memengaruhi kemampuan anak dalam mencapai tahapan perkembangan. Ibu berperan penting dalam memantau tumbuh kembang dan mengenali tanda penyimpangan. Berdasarkan data Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Tengah tahun 2022, cakupan deteksi dini tumbuh kembang anak balita dan prasekolah di Jawa Tengah mencapai 65,88%. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang tumbuh kembang dengan gangguan perkembangan anak. Penelitian menggunakan desain kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah ibu yang memiliki anak dengan gangguan perkembangan di Klinik Tumbuh Kembang RSUD Kajen periode Januari–April 2026. Sampel berjumlah 159 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *total sampling*, dengan kriteria memiliki anak usia 24–60 bulan dan merupakan pasien baru. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan ibu tentang tumbuh kembang dengan skala Guttman yang terdiri dari 30 butir pertanyaan. Instrumen valid berdasarkan uji *Pearson Product Moment* dan reliabel dengan nilai *Cronbach's Alpha* 0,938. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Pearson Chi-Square*. Hasil menunjukkan 80 responden (50,3%) memiliki pengetahuan baik dan 79 responden (49,7%) memiliki pengetahuan kurang. Gangguan terbanyak adalah gangguan bicara dan bahasa sebanyak 67 anak (42,1%), diikuti *Global Developmental Delay* sebanyak 51 anak (32,1%). Uji *Pearson Chi-Square* menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang tumbuh kembang dengan gangguan perkembangan anak ($p=0,063$). Gangguan perkembangan pada anak merupakan kondisi yang dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, baik dari lingkungan maupun karakteristik anak, sehingga pengetahuan ibu bukan satu-satunya faktor yang berperan.

Kata Kunci: *Pengetahuan; Tumbuh; Kembang; Gangguan perkembangan*

ABSTRACT

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The Relationship Between Mothers' Knowledge of Growth and Development and Children's Developmental Disorders at the Growth and Development Clinic of RSUD Kajen

Identifying child developmental disorders early is crucial, as these disorders can impact a child's ability to meet important developmental milestones. Mothers play a vital role in monitoring their children's growth and development, as well as recognizing any signs of abnormalities. According to 2022 data from the Central Java Provincial Health Office, the coverage for early detection of growth and developmental issues in toddlers and preschool-aged children in Central Java was 65.88%.

The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between mothers' knowledge of growth and development and the presence of developmental disorders in their children. The study utilized a quantitative analytical design with a cross-sectional approach. The study population included mothers whose children had been diagnosed with developmental disorders at the Growth and Development Clinic of Kajen Regional General Hospital (RSUD) between January and April 2026. A total of 159 respondents were selected through total sampling, with inclusion criteria that required them to be new patients with children aged 24 to 60 months.

Data were collected using a 30-item Guttman-scale questionnaire that assessed mothers' knowledge of growth and development. This instrument was validated using the Pearson Product Moment test and demonstrated high reliability, with a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.938. Data analysis involved univariate and bivariate methods, particularly the Pearson Chi-Square test.

Results indicated that 80 respondents (50.3%) had good knowledge of child development, while 79 respondents (49.7%) had poor knowledge. The most common disorders identified were speech and language disorders, affecting 67 children (42.1%), followed by global developmental delay, which affected 51 children (32.1%). The Pearson Chi-Square test revealed no significant relationship between mothers' knowledge levels regarding growth and development and the developmental disorders in their children ($p = 0.063$). Therefore, it is evident that developmental disorders in children are influenced by various factors, including environmental influences and the child's individual characteristics. Maternal knowledge alone is not a determining factor in these disorders.

Keywords: *Knowledge; Growth; Development; Developmental Disorders*