

Factors Influencing Visits by Baduta Children in the Discovery of Pneumonia at the Way Halim II Health Center

Agung Prasetyo¹ Achmad Djamil² Noviani³

Faculty of Health, Mitra Indonesia University, Bandar Lampung City, Lampung Province,
Indonesia^{1,2,3}

Email: agungru99@gmail.com¹

Abstract

The discovery of pneumonia in toddlers is one of the efforts made to control pneumonia. The very low pneumonia coverage indicates that there are many cases where parents do not take them for treatment to the health center or take them to private health facilities. The aim of the research is to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, distance, family support and the role of cadres with baduta visits in the discovery of pneumonia at the UPT Puskesmas Way Halim in 2023. Type of quantitative research, with a cross sectional approach design. The population in this study were all mothers who had children in the working area of the Way Halim II Health Center UPT, a total of 407 mothers and a sample of 80 respondents who were women and children. Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, researchers concluded that the majority of mothers, namely 52 mothers (65%) did not visit and carry out examinations at the Community Health Center, 48 mothers (60%) had poor knowledge, there were 42 poor mothers (52.5%) have a poor attitude, as many as 55 respondents (68.8%) fall into the category of moderate distance from home from the health center, as many as 53 mothers (66.3%) have poor family support, there are 46 respondents (57.5%) who say that the role of cadres is good. Based on the research results, there is a relationship between mother's knowledge (p-value 0.022), attitude (0.002), distance (0.002), family support (0.024) and there is no relationship between the role of cadres (0.319) and the child's visit to the health center. Way Halim II Bandar Lampung. The suggestion is that mothers are expected to be more responsive and always make visits and examinations to community health centers in an effort to find pneumonia in the working area of Way Halim II Bandar Lampung Public Health Center UPT.

Keywords: Knowledge, Behavior, Visits, Pneumonia



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

INTRODUCTION

Articles are written on A4 size paper with top 2 margins, bottom 2, right 2, and left 2. Pneumonia is a form of acute respiratory infection that affects the lungs. The lungs consist of small sacs called alveoli, which fill with air when healthy people breathe. When a person has pneumonia, the alveoli fill with pus and fluid, which makes breathing painful and limits oxygen intake. Acute respiratory infections are the main cause of morbidity and mortality due to infectious diseases in the world. Nearly 4 million people die from acute respiratory infections every year, of which 98% of deaths are due to lower respiratory tract infections. Mortality rates are very high among infants, children and the elderly, especially in low- and middle-income countries. Acute respiratory infections are one of the most common causes of consultation or treatment in health care facilities, especially in pediatric services. (World Health Organization, 2020) Pneumonia is the single largest infectious cause of death in children worldwide. Pneumonia killed 740,180 children under 5 years of age in 2019, accounting for 14% of all deaths in children aged 1 to 5 years. Pneumonia attacks children and families everywhere, but the highest deaths occur in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. (WHO, 2022) To improve access and quality of care for newborns and children in primary health services, WHO and UNICEF designed the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness

(IMCI) strategy. The IMCI strategy aims to improve the skills of health workers, improve the health system and improve family and community practices. The aim is to strengthen the prevention and management of common childhood diseases, including the newborn period, and support the healthy growth and development of children. (WHO, n.d.) One of the efforts made to control pneumonia is by increasing the number of pneumonia cases in children under five. The number of pneumonia discoveries nationally in Indonesia has decreased. In 2019-2021. In 2019 it was 52.9%, in 2020 it was 34.8%, and in 2021 it was 31.4%. (Ministry of Health, 2022) According to the provincial level, the coverage rate for the discovery of pneumonia in children under five is not evenly distributed across all regions in Indonesia in 2019-2021. In 2019, of the 34 provinces, only West Papua Province 129.1% and DKI Jakarta 104.5% had achieved the discovery target of 80%, and the lowest discovery was Papua province 0.2%. (Ministry of Health, 2020). In 2020, 34 provinces were reported to have not reached the discovery target of 80%. The provinces with the highest pneumonia coverage among children under five are DKI Jakarta 53.0%, Banten 46.0% and West Papua 45.7%. (Ministry of Health, 2021). In 2021, 34 provinces are reported to have not reached the discovery target of 65%. The provinces with the highest coverage of pneumonia in children under five are East Java 50.0%, Banten 46.2%, Lampung 40.6%, and the lowest finding is North Sulawesi Province 4.4% (Ministry of Health, 2022).

Based on the number of pneumonia discoveries in toddlers in Lampung province, it can be seen that there has been a decline from 2019-2021. In 2019, the pneumonia discovery rate in Lampung province reached 51.3%. (Ministry of Health, RI. 2020). In 2020 there was a decrease to 39.8%. (Ministry of Health, RI. 2021). Meanwhile, in 2021 there will be an increase to 40.6%. (Ministry of Health, RI. 2022). The largest coverage of pneumonia findings is in South Lampung Regency, 65.4%, this coverage has reached the target set at 60% and the lowest coverage is in Pesisir Barat Regency, 0.0%. Meanwhile, Bandar Lampung City is in third place with pneumonia coverage of 51.3%. (Lampung Provincial Health Service Profile, 2021) According to initial survey data obtained from the Bandar Lampung City Health Service, the coverage of pneumonia sufferers in Bandar Lampung City itself has increased in 2020-2022. In 2020, the coverage rate for pneumonia discoveries reached 61%. In 2021, the coverage rate for pneumonia discoveries will increase slightly to 65%. And in 2022 the coverage of pneumonia cases among toddlers will be 80%. For pneumonia case detection from 31 community health centers in Bandar Lampung City in 2022, only seven community health centers have reached or exceeded 100%, namely Kampung Sawah Community Health Center, Panjang Community Health Center, Simpur Community Health Center, Kemiling Community Health Center, Labuhan Ratu Community Health Center and Sukabumi Public Health Center, and Way Game.

Meanwhile, there are the lowest health centers that have not reached the target, namely Sumur Batu Health Center 0.0%, Karang City Health Center 0.0%, Sukamaju Health Center 0.0%, Pinang Jaya Health Center 0.0%, Sangatmider Health Center 0.0%, and Way Health Center Halim II 0.0%. Based on data on the number of visits by toddlers coughing or having difficulty breathing at the health center with the lowest pneumonia discovery rate, the Way Halim II Health Center ranks first in terms of the lowest number of visits to toddlers with a total of 14% of the number of toddlers registered at the puskesmas. This achievement in the discovery of pneumonia needs to receive attention from all parties, including program implementers at all levels, in health service facilities, both government and private, as well as policy makers and the community. (Bandar Lampung City Health Profile, 2022) According to the Lampung Provincial Health Service (2022), several factors that cause the target not to be achieved are that the Community Health Center does not implement Integrated Management

of Sick Toddlers, Community Health Center officers do not carry out treatment of Infantile Pneumonia, Community Health Center Officers have multiple duties so they do not focus on one program, apart from that there are The Covid-19 outbreak has caused low visits to community health centers. Based on the results of Darmawan's research, (2016) factors that are significantly related to the utilization of posyandu services in Pemecutan Kelod Village are parents' employment ($p=0.025$), parents' knowledge about posyandu ($p=0.029$), family support ($p=0.012$) and support from community leaders ($p=0.018$). Meanwhile, factors that are not related to the use of posyandu services in Pemecutan Kelod Village are parents' age ($p=0.167$), parents' education ($p=0.964$), parents' attitudes towards posyandu ($p=0.305$) and distance to posyandu ($p=0.092$). Based on the circumstances above, researchers need to conduct research on " Factors Influencing Visits by Baduta Children in the Discovery of Pneumonia at the Way Halim II Health Center in 2023".

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research with a cross-sectional approach. This research will be carried out in June-July 2023 at the Way Halim II Community Health Center, namely in the Gunung Sulah and Way Halim Permai sub-districts of Bandar Lampung. The population in this research is all There are 407 Baduta mothers in the working area of Way Halim II Community Health Center. The sample calculation uses the Slovin formula with a sample of 80 respondents. The sampling technique in this research uses the Probability Samples type with a simple random sampling technique (Simple Random Sampling). The instrument in this research is a questionnaire sheet. Data analysis carried out included frequency distribution and bivariate analysis. Frequency distribution analysis was carried out to explain the percentages of univariate variables. Bivariate analysis was carried out using chi-square to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, distance to health facilities, family support, cadre support for Baduta visits at the UPT Puskesmas Way Halim II.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Age, Maternal Education, Maternal Occupation in the Way Halim II Health Center Work Area

	(n=80)	Percentase (%)
Mother's age		
< 30 Year	35	43.7
> 30 Year	45	56.3
Total	80	100
Mother's Education		
College	21	26.3
SLTA	51	63.8
SMP	6	7.5
SD	2	2.5
Total	80	100
Work		
Housewife	57	71.3
Employee	10	12.5
Self-employed	3	3.8
Teacher	5	6.3
Trader	5	6.3
Total	80	100

Based on 1. it is known that the majority of baduta mothers are in the age range > 30 years, namely 45 mothers (56.3%), and only 35 mothers are < 30 years old (43.7%). In terms of educational history, the majority of mothers had high school or equivalent education, with 51 people (63.8%), 21 people (26.3%), college graduates (26.3%), 6 people with junior high school education (7.5%), and mothers with elementary school education. as many as 2 people (2.5%). Regarding the occupation of baduta mothers, the majority of baduta mothers are housewives, namely 57 people (71.3%), 10 mothers work as employees (12.5%), 3 people work as entrepreneurs (3.8%), and mothers who work as teachers and traders each 5 people (6.3%).

Univariate Analysis

The results of the univariate analysis, which processed data on respondent characteristics, Baduta's visits to the Community Health Center, Mother's Knowledge, Mother's Attitude, Distance to the Community Health Center, Family Support and the Role of Cadres are presented in the form of a table explained below:

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Baduta Visits at UPT Puskesmas Way Halim II

	(n=80)	Percentase (%)
Visit Baduta		
Didn't Visit	52	65
Visit	28	35
Total	80	100

Based on the research results, of the 80 respondents, there were 52 respondents (65%) who were known not to visit and examine sick toddlers, and only 28 respondents (35%) visited and carried out examinations at the health center when the toddlers were sick. Based on the results of interviews conducted with respondents, it can be seen that the factors that influence baduta's visits to community health centers are knowledge, attitude, distance and family support. The results of this research are also in line with research conducted by Wati et al. (2023) regarding elderly posbindu visits. The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and family support for posbindu visits. In line with the research results of Kurnia et al. (2023) Mother's attitude towards the level of participation of toddlers in posyandu in Kelaten Village, South Lampung Regency. The results showed that there was a relationship between attitude and the visit of the ambassador. The results of this research are in accordance with research conducted by Yusuf & Rusman (2019) which shows that there is a relationship between distance between residence and visits by toddlers to posyandu.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Based on Knowledge of Baduta Mothers in the Way Halim II Community Health Center UPT Working Area

	(n=80)	Percentase (%)
Knowledge		
Not good	48	60
Good	32	40
Total	80	100

Based on 3. it is known that the majority of female baduta respondents, namely 48 people (60%) have poor knowledge, and there are 32 people (40%) who have good knowledge.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution Based on Attitudes of Baduta Mothers in the Way Halim II Community Health Center Work Area in 2023

	(n=80)	Percentase (%)
Attitudes		
Not good	42	52,5

Good	38	47,5
Total	80	100

Based on 4. it is known that there are 42 baduta mothers (52.5%) who have poor attitudes and 38 baduta mothers (47.5%) have good attitudes.

Table 5. Frequency Distribution Based on Distance from Home to Puskesmas Way Halim II

	(n=80)	Percentase (%)
Distance		
Far	0	0
Currently	55	68,8
Near	25	31,3
Total	80	100

Based on 5. it is known that the majority of respondents were orphan mothers, namely 55 respondents (68.8%) who fell into the category of moderate distance from home from the health center, and as many as 25 respondents (31.3%) who fell into the category of close distance from home. with the health center.

Table 6. Frequency Distribution Based on Family Support of Baduta Mothers in the Way Halim II Community Health Center Working Area

	(n=80)	Percentase (%)
Family Support		
Not good	53	66,3
Good	27	33,8
Total	80	100

Based on 6. it is known that the majority of female female respondents, namely 53 mothers (66.3%) had poor family support, and 27 mothers (28.8%) had poor family support.

Table 7. Frequency Distribution Based on Cadre Roles in the Way Halim II Community Health Center Work Area

	(n=80)	Percentase (%)
Cadre Roles		
Not good	34	42,5
Good	46	57,5
Total	80	100

Based on 7. it can be seen that 46 respondents (57.5%) stated that the role of cadres was good, and 34 respondents (42.5%) stated that the role of cadres was not good.

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis aims to determine the relationship between the variables of knowledge, attitude, distance, family support and the role of cadres with baduta visits to the community health center, as follows:

Table 8. Relationship between Knowledge and Baduta Visits at UPT Puskesmas Way Halim II

Variable	Visit to Community Health Center		Total	<i>p-value</i>	OR (95% CI)
	No Visit	Visit			
Knowledge					
Not good	36 (75%)	12 (25%)	48 (100%)	0,022	3.000 (1,157-7,776)
Good	16 (50%)	16 (50%)	32 (100%)		

Based on the research results, of the 48 mothers who had poor knowledge, the majority of the group of mothers, namely 36 mothers (75%) did not visit and carry out examinations at the health center, and of the 32 mothers who had good knowledge, 16 mothers (50%) did not make visits. to the puskesmas and 16 mothers (50%) visited the puskesmas. From the results of the statistical test (chi square), a p-value of 0.022 was obtained, where the value was <0.05, which means H_a was accepted, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and baduta visits. The results of this research are in accordance with research conducted by Susanti (2020) regarding the relationship between the knowledge of mothers of toddlers and the behavior of toddlers visiting posyandu. In this research it can be seen that there is a relationship between knowledge and toddler visits. Based on Susanti's research results (2020), knowledge is stated to have a relationship with toddlers' visits to posyandu with a p-value of 0.000. The results of this research are also in line with research conducted by Wati et al. (2023) regarding elderly posbindu visits. In the research, the result was $p =$ value 0.046 (< 0.05), which means there is a significant relationship between knowledge and elderly posbindu visits in Bojong Indah Village. The results of research conducted by Wati et al. (2023) obtained results that the level of knowledge of elderly people can motivate behavior, meaning that if elderly people have high knowledge they will make the right behavior, in this case high knowledge about posyandu makes elderly people want to visit posbindu elderly people.

According to Notoatmodjo in Silviana (2014) states that knowledge is a result of knowing that most human knowledge is obtained through the senses of sight and hearing. If an action is based on knowledge then the behavior will be lasting, conversely if it is not based on knowledge and awareness then it will not last long. Knowledge is a very important design in shaping one's actions. This research is also supported by Lawrence Green's theory in (Notoatmodjo, 2014), stating that there is a relationship between knowledge and a person's behavior. Without knowledge, a person has no basis for making decisions and determining actions regarding the problems faced. From the results of the research discussion, researchers have the opinion that knowledge greatly influences mothers' actions in making decisions. Low knowledge about pneumonia encourages poor respondent behavior. Based on the results of data collection, it is known that there are still many toddler mothers who do not know about pneumonia, the signs and symptoms of pneumonia, measures to prevent pneumonia, and the impacts caused by pneumonia. As a result of this low level of knowledge, the mother will take inappropriate and inappropriate actions, such as buying the child medicine from a shop and if the child's condition is serious, then having an examination at the hospital and not visiting the health center. Things like this result in low reporting rates of pneumonia cases in the work areas of community health centers. In an effort to increase mothers' knowledge regarding pneumonia, community health centers and cadres are expected to carry out routine education or counseling in posyandu activities and other activities involving the community, in an effort to increase knowledge regarding pneumonia.

Table 9. Relationship between mother's attitude towards baduta visits at UPT Puskesmas Way Halim II

Variable	Visit to Community Health Center		Total	p-value	OR (95% CI)
	No Visit	Visit			
Attitude		8 (19%)			
Not good	34 (81%)	20 (52,6%)	42 (100%)	0,002	4,722 (1,738-12,828)
Good	18 (47,4%)		38 (100%)		

Based on the results of this research, of the 38 mothers who had negative attitudes, there were 33 mothers (86.8%) who did not visit the community health center. And of the 42 mothers who had a positive attitude, 23 mothers (54.8%) visited the puskesmas. From the

results of the statistical test (chi square), a p-value of 0.000 was obtained, where the value was <0.05 , which means H_a was accepted, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the mother's attitude and the baduta's visit to the health center. In line with the research results of Kurnia et al. (2023) Mother's attitude towards the level of participation of toddlers in posyandu in Kelaten Village, South Lampung Regency. The results of this research show that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and the frequency of weighing toddlers at the posyandu with a p value = 0.025. The results of this research are also in line with research conducted by Rahmah & Saifullah (2021) which shows that there is a relationship between mothers' attitudes towards compliance with toddler visits to posyandu in Beringin Jaya Village, Bolano District, Parigi Moutong Regency with a p value = 0.000. According to Notoatmodjo (2012) in Rachmawati (2019) Attitude is a predisposition to respond to environmental stimuli that can initiate or guide the person's behavior. Definitely, attitude means a state of mind and a state of thinking that is prepared to respond to an object that is organized through experience and influences directly or indirectly on practice or action. Attitude is a form of evaluation or feeling reaction. According to Mubarak (2007) in Amalia & Widawati (2018) states that having no experience in acting at all regarding an object will tend to form a negative attitude towards that object and conversely, having good knowledge will form a positive attitude in carrying out an activity. From the results of the research discussion, researchers have the opinion that the large number of mothers who have negative attitudes play an important role in the low rate of pneumonia discovery at the UPT Puskesmas Way Halim II. The mother's low knowledge regarding pneumonia creates a negative attitude in the mother, which causes the mother not to visit the health center. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, there are mothers who think that pneumonia is a disease that is not fatal for toddlers, and quite a few mothers give shop medicine when their children are sick without visiting the health center for an examination. Mothers' attitudes towards visits and examinations at health centers are also very diverse, there are still mothers who think that visiting and carrying out examinations will take a long time and there are mothers who are not used to coming to health centers, so mothers prefer to visit clinics that have They believe it for a long time or go straight to the nearest hospital, thus affecting the recording and discovery of pneumonia at the health center.

Table 10. Relationship between distance from health center and visits by baduta at UPT Puskesmas Way Halim II

Variable	Visit to Community Health Center		Total	p-value	OR (95% CI)
	No Visit	Visit			
Distance from health center					
Currently	42 (76,2%)	13 (23,6%)	55 (100%)	0,002	4,846 (1,759-13,352)
Near	10 (65%)	15 (35%)	25 (100%)		

Based on the research results, it is known that 56 mothers with a moderate distance from home to the health center, 47 mothers (83%) did not visit the health center. And there were 24 mothers who were close to home, 19 mothers (79.2%) visited the community health center. From the results of the statistical test (chi square), a p-value of 0.000 was obtained, where the value was <0.05 , which means that H_a was accepted, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between distance and baduta visits to the health center. This is in line with research conducted by Yusuf & Rusman (2019) which showed the results that there was a relationship between distance between residence and visits by toddlers to posyandu in the Mangkoso Community Health Center working area in 2017 with p=value 0.004. These results are also in accordance with the opinion of Lawrence Green in Notoatmodjo (2018) who states

that the availability of health facilities is one of the enabling factors that can shape health behavior. According to Irwan (2017) health services available in the community must be sustainable. This means that all types of health services needed by the community are not difficult to find, and their existence in the community is at any time needed, to behave healthily, the community needs supporting facilities and infrastructure. The affordability of reaching these health services really supports someone to take action. Based on the results of data in the field, there are still many mothers who do not carry out visits and examinations at the health center due to the distance to the health center which is felt to be quite far compared to visiting the nearest private clinic or hospital. This of course can affect the number of reports and recordings related to findings. pneumonia at UPT Puskesmas Way Halim II. Based on the geographic location of the working area, Way Halim II Community Health Center UPT has 2 target villages, namely Way Halim Permai and Gunung Sulah. In the working area of Way Halim II Health Center UPT there is 1 Private Clinic and 1 Private Hospital. The close distance causes people to prefer to undergo examinations and visits to private clinics or hospitals.

Table 11. Relationship of Family Support to Baduta Visits at UPT Puskesmas Way Halim II

Variable	Visit to Community Health Center		Total	<i>p-value</i>	OR (95% CI)
	No Visit	Visit			
Family Support					
Not good	39 (73,6%)	14 (26,4%)	53 (100%)	0,024	3,000 (1,136 - 7,921)
Good	13 (48,1%)	14 (51,9%)	27 (100%)		

Based on the results of this research, of the 53 mothers with poor family support, there were 39 mothers (73%) who did not visit the health center. And of the 27 mothers with good family support, 14 mothers (51.9%) visited the puskesmas. From the results of the statistical test (chi square), a p-value of 0.024 was obtained, where the value was <0.05 , which means that H_a was accepted, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between family support and baduta visits to the community health center. The results of this research are in line with research from Siahaan et al. (2023) which shows the results that there is a significant relationship between family support and posyandu visits at the Perawang Community Health Center. The results of statistical analysis using the Chi Square test obtained a p value = 0.025 (p value, 0.05). This result is also in line with research (Wati et al., 2023) which obtained results from the chi square test which showed that p = value 0.025 or p value < 0.05 , which means there is a significant relationship between family support and elderly posbindu visits in the village. Beautiful Bojong. The results of this research are supported by Lawrence Green's theory. According to Lawrence Green, husband/family support is a reinforcement factor for someone to act. Husband/family support is the closest form of social support that has occurred in a person's life, the husband is the figure closest to the woman, and is even someone who can influence the decisions taken. From the results of the research discussion, researchers have the opinion that family support influences the mother's actions in bringing the toddler to the community health center. Based on the results of interviews that have been conducted, the facts found are that the mother's family or husband recommends taking the child directly to the hospital rather than visiting the child, there are mothers' families or husbands who remind them to take the child to the health center, and there are mothers' families or husbands who do not always willing to take mother to the health center because she works. Based on the statement above, it can be seen that the mother's visit to the community health center can be influenced by family support factors.

Table 12. Relationship between Cadre Roles and Baduta Visits at UPT Puskesmas Way Halim II

Variable	Visit to Community Health Center		Total	p-value	OR (95% CI)
	No Visit	Visit			
Cadre Roles					
Not good	20 (58,8%)	14 (41,2%)	34 (100%)	0,319	0,625 (0,247 - 1,581)
Good	32 (69,6%)	14 (30,4%)	46 (100%)		

Based on the results of this research, of the 34 mothers who stated that the role of cadres was not good, there were 20 mothers (61.8%) who did not visit the community health center. And of the 46 mothers who stated that the role of cadres was good, there were 32 mothers (67.4%) who did not visit the puskesmas and 14 mothers (32.6%) visited the puskesmas. From the results of the statistical test (chi square), a p-value of 0.319 was obtained, where the value was > 0.05 , which means H_a was rejected and H_0 was accepted, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the role of cadres and baduta visits to the community health center. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Imanuddin et al. (2021) that there is no significant relationship between the role of cadres and visits by mothers of toddlers to posyandu. The results of the chi square statistical test analysis found that the p-value was 0.484 (> 0.05). The results of this study are not in line with the research results of Siahaan et al. (2023) who obtained the results of statistical analysis using the Chi Square test, obtained a value of $p=0.045$ ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$) so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the role of cadres and posyandu visits at the Perawang health center. Health cadres are the embodiment of the community's active role in integrated services. A cadre is a volunteer worker recruited from, by and for the community, whose task is to help run health services smoothly. The results of this study are not in accordance with Lawrence Green's theory regarding visiting behavior. According to Lawrence Green in Notoatmodjo (2018) the role of cadres is one of the driving or reinforcing factors in influencing behavior. From the results of the research discussion, researchers have the opinion that the role of cadres is not significantly related to the low number of visits to community health centers. Based on the data obtained, the majority of mothers stated that the role of cadres was good, such as coming to the house and then taking the mother to the community health center, reminding the mother to come to the community health center, and providing health-related education. However, there are also quite a few mothers who think that the role of cadres is not good, this needs to be used as material for evaluation and input for the Community Health Center to provide training for cadres in an effort to increase visits by baduta to the Community Health Center.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, researchers concluded that the majority of mothers, namely 52 mothers (65%) did not visit and carry out examinations at the Community Health Center, 48 mothers (60%) had poor knowledge, there were 42 poor mothers (52.5%) had a poor attitude, as many as 55 respondents (68.8%) were in the category of moderate distance from the home from the health center, as many as 53 mothers (66.3%) had poor family support, there were 46 respondents (57.5%) who said that the role of cadres is good. Based on the research results, there is a relationship between mother's knowledge ($p\text{-value} 0.022$), attitude (0.002), distance (0.002), family support (0.024) and there is no relationship between the role of cadres (0.319) and the child's visit to the health center Way Halim II Bandar Lampung. Suggests improving health promotion and education regarding ISPA/pneumonia in increasing knowledge and understanding of the importance of visiting community health centers. There is a need to approach and collaborate with community leaders to help increase the number of visits to community health centers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amalia, P., & Widawati, W. (2018). Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Tentang Gizi Dengan Keaktifan Ibu Membawa Balita Ke Posyandu Di Desa Makmur Kecamatan Gunung Sahilan Tahun 2017. *Jurnal Gizi: Nutritions Journal*, 2(2). From <https://journal.universitaspahlawan.ac.id/index.php/jurnalgizi/article/view/218>
- Anwar. (2018). Kepercayaan Dalam Perspektif Komunikasi Umum dan Perspektif Komunikasi Islam. *Al-Hikmah Media Dakwah, Komunikasi, Sosial Dan Kebudayaan*, 9(2), 43–51. <https://doi.org/10.32505/hikmah.v9i2.1738>
- Darmawan, N. (2016). Faktor - Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Kunjungan Masyarakat Terhadap Pemanfaatan Pelayanan Posyandu Di Desa Pemecutan Kelod Kecamatan Denpasar Barat. *Jurnal Dunia Kesehatan*, 5(2)(76442). From <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/76442-ID-faktor-faktor-yang-mempengaruhi-perilaku.pdf>
- Haryani, W., & Setyobroto, I. (2022). *Modul Etika Penelitian*. Jurusan Kesehatan Gigi Poltekkes Jakarta 1. From <http://eprints.poltekkesjogja.ac.id/9247/1/MODUL%20ETIKA%20PENELITIAN%20ISBN.pdf>
- Imanuddin, I., Fathuraahman, T., Hariani, H., & Rahmawati, R. (2021). Perspektif Sosiologis Faktor–Faktor yang memengaruhi Kunjungan Ibu Balita ke Fasilitas Kesehatan (Studi Kasus Pada Posyandu Mawar Kelurahan Tombula Kecamatan Tongkuno). *JIIP-Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan*, 4(8), 908–915. From <https://jiip.stkipyapisdompnu.ac.id/jiip/index.php/JIIP/article/view/365/271>.
- Irwan. (2017). *Etika dan Perilaku Kesehatan*. Absolute Media. From <https://repository.ung.ac.id/karyailmiah/show/1784/irwan-buku-etika-dan-perilaku-kesehatan.html>
- Kemendes RI. (2019). *Buku Bagan Manajemen Terpadu Balita Sakit (MTBS)*. From <https://kesmas.kemkes.go.id/konten/133/0/121710-mtbs-dan-icatt>
- KEMENKES, R. (2018). *Tatalaksana Pneumonia Balita Di Fasilitas Pelayanan Kesehatan Tingkat Pertama*. From <https://id.scribd.com/document/446398308/Buku-Pedoman-Tatalaksana-Pneumonia-2018>
- Kurnia, D. E., Muharramah, A., & Dewi, A. P. (2023). Hubungan sikap ibu dengan tingkat partisipasi balita ke posyandu usia 6-59 bulan di Desa Kelaten Kabupaten Lampung Selatan tahun 2022. *Jurnal Gizi Aisyah*, 6(1), 35–44. From <https://journal.aisyahuniversity.ac.id/index.php/JGA/article/view/publikdian>
- Masriadi. (2017). *Epidemiologi Penyakit Menular* (edisi pert). Rajawali Pers. From <https://opac.perpusnas.go.id/DetailOpac.aspx?id=1136084>
- Nasti, N. (2021). *Perilaku Konsumsi Beras Organik di Indonesia* (1st ed.). CV. Azka Pustaka. From https://books.google.com/books/about/PERILAKU_KONSUMSI_BERAS_ORGANIK_DI_INDONESIA.html?id=pzZZEAAAQBAJ
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2014). *Ilmu Perilaku Kesehatan* (2nd ed.). Rineka Cipta. From <https://onsearch.id/Author/Home?author=Prof.+Dr.+Soekidjo+Notoatmodjo>
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. PT Rineka Cipta. From http://opac.poltekkestasikmalaya.ac.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=3190
- Rachmawati, W. C. (2019). *Promosi Kesehatan dan Ilmu Perilaku*. Wineka Media. From <https://fik.um.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2.-PROMOSI-KESEHATAN-DAN-ILMU-PERILAKU.pdf>
-

- Rahmah, A., & Saifullah, D. (2021). Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Ibu Terhadap Kepatuhan Kunjungan Balita Ke Posyandu Di Desa Beringin Jaya Kecamatan Bolano Kabupaten Parigi Moutong. *Journal of Health Science Community*, 1(3). From <https://thejhsc.org/index.php/jhsc/article/view/107>
- Rinaldi, S. F., & Mujianto, B. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian dan Statistik* (1st ed.). From <https://repository.dinus.ac.id/docs/ajar/Metodologi-Penelitian-dan-Statistik-teknik-biomedis.pdf>
- Siahaan, B. D. J., Mardiyah, M. S., & Susaldi, N. (2023). Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Keluarga, Dukungan Keluarga Dan Peran Kader Terhadap Kunjungan Balita Ke Posyandu Di Puskesmas Perawang Tahun 2022. *SENTRI: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*, 2(4), 948–961. From <https://ejournal.nusantaraglobal.ac.id/index.php/sentri/article/view/693>
- Silviana, I. (2014). Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Penyakit Ispa Dengan Perilaku Pencegahan Ispa Pada Balita Di PHPT Muara Angke Jakarta Utara Tahun 2014. *Forum Ilmiah*, 11(3), 402–411. From
- Siyoto, S., & Sodik, M. A. (2015). *Dasar Metodologi Penelitian* (1st ed.). Literasi Media Publishing. From https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314093441_Dasar_Metodologi_Penelitian
- Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D*. ALFABETA. From <https://onesearch.id/Record/IOS2726.slims-30031/TOC>
- Sulastri. (2018). *Nilai Karakter Dalam Pembelajaran Kimia* (1st ed.). Syiah Kuala University Press. From <https://fsd.usk.ac.id/sulastri/>
- Susanti, R. (2020a). Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Balita dengan Perilaku Kunjungan Balita Ke Posyandu. *Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Dan Kebidanan*, 11(2), 236–241. From
- Susanti, R. (2020b). Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Balita Dengan Perilaku Kunjungan Balita Ke Posyandu. *Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Dan Kebidanan*, 11(2), 236–241. From https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349500453_HUBUNGAN_PENGETAHUAN_IBU_BALITA_DENGAN_PERILAKU_KUNJUNGAN_BALITA_KE_POSYANDU
- Wardani, A. T. A. (2016). *Analisis Penerapan Manajemen Terhadap Balita Sakit(Mtbs) Terhadap Kejadian Pneumonia Balita Di Puskesmas Halmahera Kota Semarang* [Universitas negeri Semarang]. <http://lib.unnes.ac.id/id/eprint/26221>
- Wati, H. R., Syari, W., & Parinduri, S. K. (2023). Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kunjungan POSBINDU Lansia di Desa Bojong Indah Tahun 2020. *PROMOTOR*, 6(2), 95–99. From <https://ejournal2.uika-bogor.ac.id/index.php/PROMOTOR/article/view/205>
- WHO. (2022, November 11). *Pneumonia in children*. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/pneumonia>
- WHO. (n.d.). *Integrated Management of Childhood Illness*. Retrieved May 11, 2023, from <https://www.who.int/teams/maternal-newborn-child-adolescent-health-and-ageing/child-health/integrated-management-of-childhood-illness>
- World Health Organization. (2020). *Severe acute respiratory infections treatment centre: practical manual to set up and manage a SARI treatment centre and SARI screening facility in health care facilities*. CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. From <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/331603>
- Yusuf, S., & Rusman, A. D. P. (2019). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kunjungan Balita Ke Posyandu Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Mangkoso Kabupaten Barru. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manusia Dan Kesehatan*, 2(3), 473–485. From <http://jurnal.umpar.ac.id/index.php/makes/article/view/192>
-