Abstract

Developmental stimulation refers to a series of activities aimed at promoting optimal growth and development in children. One of the factors influencing the success of child growth and development is the knowledge and ability of parents to detect early signs of development.
This research aimed to determine the effect of developmental stimulation education on the early detection ability of child growth and development in children aged 0-5 years. The research method was a pre-experimental design using a pretest-posttest one-group design approach. The subjects included 73 samples, with 17 samples aged 0-12 months, 18 samples aged 12-36 months, and 38 samples aged 36-60 months. Early detection ability was measured before and after the education using the KPSP questionnaire as a reference. The results indicated that in the 0-12-month age group, there was a significant increase in early detection ability after receiving education ($p1 = 0.001$, $p < 0.05$). In the 12-36 month age group, a significant improvement was also observed ($p2 = 0.001$, $p < 0.05$), while the 36-60 month age group showed an increase after the education ($p3 = 0.001$, $p < 0.05$). This study concluded that there was a significant effect of developmental stimulation education on the early detection ability of parents for children aged 0-5 years.

Keywords: Stimulation Education; Early Detection Ability of Children

Abstrak

Stimulasi tumbuh kembang adalah rangkaian aktivitas untuk merangsang pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak yang optimal.Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak adalah pengetahuan dan kemampuandeteksi dini tumbuh kembang oleh orang tua. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui Pengaruh Edukasi Stimulasi Tumbuh Kembang Terhadap Kemampuan Deteksi Dini Tumbuh Kembang Anak Usia 0-5 Tahun. Metode penelitian yaitu *Pra-Eksperimen* dengan pendekatan *Pretest-PosttestOne Group Design*. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 73 sampel yaitu usia 0-12 bulan sebanyak 17 sampel, 12-36 bulan sebanyak 18 sampel dan usia 36-60 bulan sebanyak 38 sampel. Pengukuran kemampuan deteksi dini dilakukan sebelum dan sesudah edukasi menggunakan kuisioner KPSP sebagai acuan. Hasil penelitian pada kelompok usia 0-12 bulan terjadi peningkatan kemampuan deteksi dini setelah diberikan edukasi p1=0,001 ($p < 0,05$). Pada kelompok usia 12-36 bulan mengalami peningkatan signifikan p2=0,001 ($p < 0,05$), sedangkan pada kelompok usia 36-60 bulan mengalami peningkatan setelah diberikan edukasi p3=0,001 ($p < 0,05$). Kesimpulan penelitian ini terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara edukasi stimulasi tumbuh kembang terhadap kemampuan deteksi dini oleh orang tua pada anak usia 0-5 tahun.

Kata Kunci : Edukasi Stimulasi, kemampuan deteksi dini anak.