

ABSTRACT

EARLY DETECTION OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN TODDLERS AT THE VILLAGE BIRTHING SERVICE CENTER IN SUMENGKO VILLAGE JATIREJO DISTRICT MOJOKERTO REGENCY

BY : KHARISMA ANANDA VERAMITA

Early detection of growth and development is really important to check toddlers' growth conditions from the start, so if there are any deviations, they can be quickly detected and addressed with the right interventions. Children's growth is monitored through anthropometric measurements, while development is assessed using the Developmental Pre-Screening Questionnaire (KPSP). This study uses a quantitative descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach. The population consisted of 105 toddlers, with a sample of 65 toddlers selected using purposive sampling. Data was collected through anthropometric examinations, including weight, height, and head circumference, as well as development screening using KPSP. The data was analyzed descriptively and presented in the form of frequency distributions. All toddlers had normal growth status based on the results of the anthropometric examination. The developmental screening results show that 23 toddlers (71.9%) are in the appropriate category, 8 toddlers (25.1%) are in the doubtful category, and 1 toddler (3.1%) is in the deviation category. Overall, the toddlers' growth is in line with age standards. However, there are still toddlers with development considered doubtful and showing deviations. Therefore, developmental stimulation, regular monitoring, and follow-up according to the guidelines of Early Childhood Development Stimulation, Detection, and Intervention (SDIDTK) are needed to optimize the growth and development of toddlers.

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Keywords: early screening, child growth, toddler development.

ABSTRAK

**DETEKSI DINI PERTUMBUHAN DAN PERKEMBANGAN PADA
BALITA DI POLINDES DESA SUMENGKO KECAMATAN JATIREJO
KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO**

OLEH : KHARISMA ANANDA VERAMITA

Deteksi dini pertumbuhan dan perkembangan merupakan upaya penting untuk mengetahui kondisi tumbuh kembang balita sejak dini sehingga penyimpangan dapat segera diidentifikasi dan ditindaklanjuti dengan intervensi yang tepat. Pemantauan pertumbuhan dilakukan melalui pengukuran antropometri, sedangkan perkembangan dinilai menggunakan Kuesioner Pra Skrining Perkembangan (KPSP). Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 105 balita, dengan sampel sebanyak 65 balita yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui pemeriksaan antropometri yang meliputi berat badan, tinggi badan, dan lingkaran kepala serta skrining perkembangan menggunakan KPSP. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif dan disajikan dalam bentuk distribusi frekuensi. Seluruh balita memiliki status pertumbuhan dalam kategori normal berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan antropometri. Hasil skrining perkembangan menunjukkan bahwa 23 balita (71,9%) berada pada kategori sesuai, 8 balita (25,1%) pada kategori meragukan, dan 1 balita (3,1%) pada kategori penyimpangan. Pertumbuhan balita secara umum telah sesuai dengan standar usia. Namun, masih ditemukan balita dengan perkembangan yang tergolong meragukan dan mengalami penyimpangan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan stimulasi perkembangan, pemantauan secara berkala, serta tindak lanjut sesuai pedoman Stimulasi, Deteksi, dan Intervensi Dini Tumbuh Kembang (SDIDTK) untuk mengoptimalkan tumbuh kembang balita.

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Kata kunci : skrining dini, pertumbuhan anak, perkembangan balita.