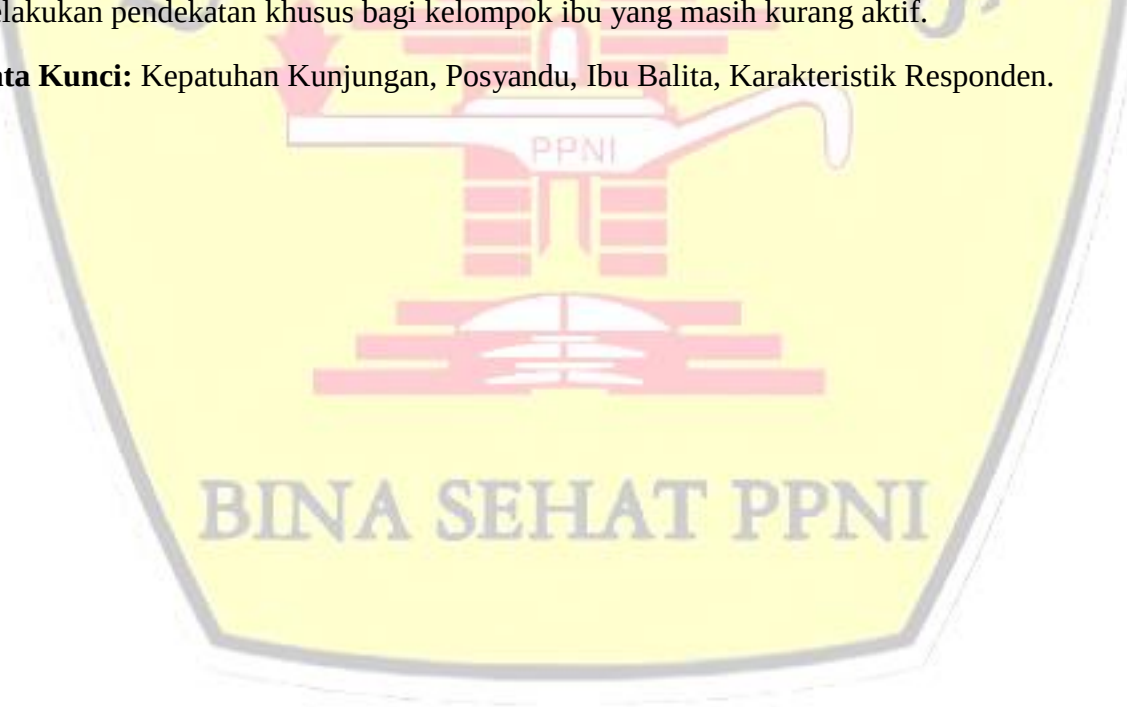


ABSTRAK

Kepatuhan ibu balita dalam melakukan kunjungan rutin ke Posyandu merupakan pilar utama dalam pemantauan tumbuh kembang dan pencegahan gangguan gizi pada anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kepatuhan kunjungan ibu balita di Posyandu Desa Pucangtelu, Kecamatan Kalitengah, Kabupaten Lamongan beserta gambaran karakteristik responden. Desain penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu balita di Desa Pucangtelu dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 115 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner dan data sekunder buku KIA. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden tergolong dalam kategori patuh, yaitu sebanyak 102 ibu (88,7%), dan sebagian kecil tidak patuh sebanyak 13 ibu (11,3%). Berdasarkan karakteristik sosiodemografi dan lingkungan, mayoritas responden berada pada rentang usia reproduksi sehat 20–35 tahun (62,6%), berpendidikan menengah (66,1%), tidak bekerja/IRT (55,7%), berstatus multipara (67,8%), memperoleh dukungan keluarga yang baik (85,2%), menyatakan peran kader aktif (93,0%), serta memiliki jarak tempat tinggal yang dekat ke Posyandu (86,1%). Tingginya kepatuhan kunjungan ibu balita di Desa Pucangtelu didukung secara sinergis oleh kesiapan internal ibu dan kondusifitas faktor lingkungan, khususnya keaktifan kader dan dukungan keluarga. Diharapkan kader dan petugas kesehatan terus mempertahankan inovasi layanan serta melakukan pendekatan khusus bagi kelompok ibu yang masih kurang aktif.

Kata Kunci: Kepatuhan Kunjungan, Posyandu, Ibu Balita, Karakteristik Responden.



ABSTRACT

The adherence of mothers of under-five children to routine Posyandu visits is a fundamental pillar in monitoring growth and preventing nutritional disorders in children. This study aims to describe the adherence of mothers of under-five children to Posyandu visits in Pucangtelu Village, Kalitengah District, Lamongan Regency, along with the characteristics of the respondents. The study employed a descriptive quantitative design. The population comprised all mothers of under-five children in Pucangtelu Village, with a sample size of 115 respondents selected using a total sampling technique. Data were collected using questionnaires and secondary data from the MCH (KIA) handbooks. The results showed that the majority of respondents were categorized as adherent, accounting for 102 mothers (88.7%), while a small proportion were non-adherent, accounting for 13 mothers (11.3%). Based on sociodemographic and environmental characteristics, the majority of respondents were in the healthy reproductive age group of 20–35 years (62.6%), had secondary education (66.1%), were non-working/housewives (55.7%), were multiparous (67.8%), received good family support (85.2%), reported active cadre participation (93.0%), and lived close to the Posyandu (86.1%). The high adherence to Posyandu visits in Pucangtelu Village is synergistically supported by maternal internal readiness and conducive environmental factors, particularly the active role of cadres and family support. Cadres and healthcare workers are expected to maintain service innovations and provide targeted outreach for less active mothers.

Keywords: Visit Adherence, Posyandu, Mothers of Under-Five Children, Respondent Characteristics.

