

Relationship Between Perception and Attitude With Visits of Mother and Toddler to Integrated Service Post

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Abstract

Introduction: The community's role in various health development efforts is seen from the Community-Based Health Efforts, which are growing rapidly in the form of Integrated Service Post. The activeness of the mother is very important in supporting this activity. **Objective:** To determine the Relationship Between Perception And Attitude With Visits Of Mother And Toddler To Integrated Service Post at working Area of Public Health Center Long Jaringan Mahakam Ulu District In 2023. **Method:** Quantitative descriptive research with cross sectional design. The research was conducted in March- April 2023, the sample of this research amounted to 80 mothers who visits Integrated Service Post. **Result and Discussion:** There is significant relationship between mother's perception and the role of cadres p -value 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), and between mother's attitudes on Integrated Service Post 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), and activity of mothers taking their toddlers to Integrated Service Post. **Conclusions:** There is relationship Between Perception And Attitude Of Mother with activity of mother to taking the toddlers to Integrated Service Post who supported by characteristics of education, profession, distance to the Integrated Service Post, transportation to the Integrated Service Post and the completeness of facilities at Integrated Service Post. **Keyword:** Attitude; Perception; Integrated Service Post;

Introduction

Health development is a collaborative effort between the government and the community. One example of the community's involvement is the rapid expansion of community-funded health initiatives, such as the Integrated Service Post (Setianingsih, Dulakhir, & Yusup, 2021). The Integrated Service Post is a community-driven health initiative that focuses on priority programs including family planning, maternal and child health (KIA), nutrition, immunization, and diarrhea control (Dewi, Mustika, & Kusumawati, 2020). These posts are organized and managed by the community, making basic health services more accessible, with the active participation of local cadres and stakeholders playing an essential role (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2012).

The government, on the other hand, is responsible for providing comprehensive growth and development services for young children, particularly in their mental and social development. This focus arises because physical growth has already been addressed through initiatives such as improved family nutrition, the use of growth monitoring tools like KMS, increased breastfeeding, and family planning programs (Susanti, 2020). Although Integrated Service Posts are recognized as highly beneficial to communities, their performance has not met expectations, leading the government to launch a revitalization program for these posts (ELYSABET, 2023).

Furthermore, the success criteria for Integrated Service Posts are defined in Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2010 and the Ministry of Health's 2015–2019 strategic plan, which aims for at least 80% of children to be regularly weighed at these posts by 2019. Every month, health services—such as routine check-ups, weight monitoring, nutritional assessments, vitamin A supplementation, immunizations, health consultations, and other related services—are provided for mothers and young children at Integrated Service Posts across Indonesia (Anjani, 2019). Common challenges faced at these posts include malnutrition, weight loss, and vitamin A deficiency, making community involvement essential to ensure that children under five receive adequate health and nutrition care (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2010).

One way to gauge community engagement with these services is by comparing the total number of children under five in each area (S) with the number of children under five who have been weighed during a specified Integrated Service Post activity (D). This D/S ratio reflects the proportion of children being weighed. A child's weighing record is considered satisfactory if they are weighed at least four consecutive times within six months, whereas fewer than four weighings is deemed unsatisfactory (Ministry of Health, 2014).

Toddlers are considered active at the Integrated Service Post if they attend more than eight times in one year, whereas fewer than eight visits classify them as inactive. (Hadi, Anwary, & Asrinawaty, 2022). Indonesian health data from Riskesdas 2018 indicates a malnutrition rate of 3.9% and a stunting rate of 13.8%, which are very similar to the Ministry of Health's 2017 findings of 3.8% malnutrition and 13.0% stunting among children aged 0–59 months (Ministry of Health, 2020). In 2021, 81.8% of visits involved

the possession of KIA books, and 69.6% of children under five demonstrated proper growth and development (Health profile, 2022).

During the COVID-19 pandemic, activities at the Integrated Service Post were halted as the government enforced physical distancing and large-scale restrictions that limited mobility and access to health services. These measures, which also affected toddlers, potentially increased the risk of complications and mortality. Although the posts operate under regional policies, maternal and child health efforts—including growth monitoring—continued through independent home monitoring and scheduled appointments at health facilities, all in strict adherence to health protocols (Arumsari, Supriyati, & Sima, 2022), (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019).

The effectiveness of Integrated Service Posts is strongly linked to the involvement of mothers of children under five, encompassing not only their physical and intellectual contributions but also material support (WIJAYANTI, 2024). The number of activities at these posts can increase with higher active participation by mothers and the community, as evidenced by enhanced health programs such as immunization, toddler growth and development monitoring, maternal examinations, and family planning (Aryaneta & Chagiaurent, 2019). In fact, a mother's active engagement in every Integrated Service Post activity significantly influences the overall nutritional status of the community, especially for children under five and pregnant women. Therefore, it is crucial that mothers with young children actively participate in these activities to ensure proper monitoring of toddler health (Wati, 2020).

According to the Mahakam Ulu Health Office Data Report, one key method for monitoring infant growth and development is by weighing them during visits to the Integrated Service Post. In 2019, the D/S coverage was 74.9%, but it dropped to 55.4% in 2020 (Health office profile). Non-compliance with regular visits to the Integrated Service Post leads to a lack of motivation and awareness among mothers in maintaining the health of children under five (Sari, 2015). This trend is further reflected in the coverage data from the Long Tangga Health Center for the last three months of 2022, where D/S coverage was recorded as 65.1% in July, 62.5% in August, and 60% in September, indicating a declining pattern.

The performance of the Integrated Service Post program is measured using the Minimum Service Standards (SPM) set by the health center. This standard is determined by dividing the number of toddlers receiving services (Y) by the total number of toddlers in the area (X) and then multiplying by 100% to obtain the coverage percentage (Permen of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019). In 2022, only four out of the 11 Integrated Service Posts in the Long Tangga health center area achieved the minimum service standard target of 80%—specifically, Integrated Service Post DBI at 80%, Integrated Service Post DBB at 85%, Integrated Service Post Wana Pariq at 85%, and LHU at 84%.

According to Green, as cited in Notoatmodjo (2012), behavioral factors are shaped by predisposition factors (including knowledge, attitude, education, employment status, and age), supporting factors (such as socio-cultural influences, economic status, the distance to the Integrated Service Post, and available service facilities), and driving

factors (like the influence of a spouse or family, health workers, cadres, and community leaders). Knowledge plays a dominant role in forming an individual's behavior, and actions based on sound knowledge are expected to improve mothers' participation in taking their children to the Integrated Service Post (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

Parental education plays a crucial role in Integrated Service Post activities, as well-educated parents are more likely to access external information—particularly concerning their children's health—and to actively bring their toddlers to these posts (Triana, Razi, & Sayuti, 2021). Employment is equally significant because it provides income that supports both the mother and her family; however, mothers with demanding work schedules may have limited time to participate in these activities. Moreover, community cadres are essential as they are the primary organizers of Integrated Service Post events. Their active involvement is expected to boost community participation by encouraging parents to regularly attend these services.

In the area served by the Long Tangga health center, some cadres have made significant efforts to invite mothers of toddlers to bring their children to the Integrated Service Post. They conduct home visits for mothers who are absent from the activities, collaborate with PMT to increase attendance, and village midwives also work to motivate mothers to consistently participate. Factors that deter mothers from bringing their toddlers include inflexible homework routines, the perception that the posts merely provide weighing services, a lack of motivation, long travel distances, and the belief that visits are unnecessary once a child has completed their vaccination schedule.

Method

The research used is quantitative descriptive with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study is all mothers who visit the Integrated Service Post in the work area of the Long Tangga health center totaling 387 out of 11 Integrated Service Post. Sampling in this study is proportionate random sampling. The number of samples in this study was 80 people

Results and Discussion

Result

Table 1
 Characteristics of Respondents

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Presentation %
1	Education		
	ES	10	12,5
	JHS	30	37,5
	SHS	30	37,5
	Bachelor	10	12,5
2	Work		
	Housewives	49	61,3
	Civil Servants	11	13,8
	Self employed	20	25,0
3	Home Distance		
	Near < 1 KM	50	62,5
	> 1 KM away	30	37,5
4	Means of Transportation		
	Walk	50	62,5
	Motor	30	37,5
5	Completeness of Integrated Service Post Facilities		
	Complete	45	56,3
	Incomplete	35	43,8
	Total	80	100,0

The education data from the respondents was 30 (37.5%) JHS and SHS education, the occupation of 80 respondents, most of the respondents worked as housewives as many as 50 respondents 62.5%. The distance from home to the Integrated Service Post from 80 respondents was mostly the distance from home to the Integrated Service Post < 1 KM as many as 50 respondents (62.5%). Transportation Tools to Integrated Service Post from 80 respondents Most of the transportation tools used by mothers on foot were 50 respondents (62.5%).

Completeness of Integrated Service Post Facility data from 80 Distribution of frequency of maternal perception, maternal attitude and mother's activeness in bringing toddlers to the Integrated Service Post in the Long Tangga health center area In 2023, most of the respondents were complete Integrated Service Post Facilities as many as 45 respondents (56.3%).

Table 2

Distribution of frequency of maternal perceptions, maternal attitudes, and maternal activeness of bringing toddlers

No	Variable	Frequency	Presentation %
1	Mother's Perception of the Role of Cadres		
	Good	60	75,0
	Not Good	20	25,0
2	Mother's Attitude about Integrated Service Post		
	Good	52	65,0
	Bad	28	35,0
3	Mother's Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Integrated Service Post		
	Active	55	68,0
	Inactive	25	31,3
	Total	80	100,0

Mother's Perception of the Role of Cadres data from 80 respondents Most of the mothers have a good perception of the role of cadres as many as 60 respondents (75%). Mother's attitude about Integrated Service Post data from 80 respondents mostly had a good attitude about Integrated Service Post as many as 52 respondents (75%). The Activeness of Mothers Bringing Their Toddlers to the Integrated Service Post data from 80 respondents, most of them Active Mothers were 55 respondents (68.8%).

Table 3

Relationship between mothers' perception of cadres and maternal activeness in bringing toddlers to the Integrated Service Post

Mother's activeness in bringing toddlers to Integrated Service Post	Mother's perception of the role of cadres				Total		p-value
	Good		Not Good				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	0,001
Active	55	41,3	1	13,8	55	55	
Inactive	5	18,8	19	6,3	25	25	
Total	60	60	20	20	80	80	

Based on the table, it is known that there is a significant relationship between the mother's perception of the role of cadres and the activeness of mothers bringing toddlers to the Integrated Service Post with p Value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$) This can be shown that 55 respondents who actively bring toddlers to 41.3% have a good perception of the role of cadres, while the remaining 25 mothers are not active in bringing toddlers to the Integrated Service Post, namely 5 respondents (18.8%) have a good perception of cadres and 20 respondents (6.3%) thinking that the role of cadres is not good

Table 4

Relationship between mothers' attitudes about Integrated Service Post and mothers' activeness in bringing toddlers to Integrated Service Post

Mother's activeness in bringing toddlers to Integrated Service Post	Mother's Attitude to Integrated Service Post				Total		p-value
	Good		Not Good				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	0,001
Active	49	35,8	6	19,3	55	49	
Inactive	3	16,3	22	88,25	25	3	
Total	52	52	28	28	80	80	

Based on the table, it is known that there is a significant relationship between the attitude of mothers and the activeness of mothers bringing toddlers to the Integrated Service Post with p Value = 0.001 ($\alpha=0.05$) This can be shown that 49 respondents who actively bring toddlers to 35.8% have a good attitude about the Integrated Service Post, good about the role of cadres and as many as 6 respondents (19.3%) actively bring their toddlers but have a bad attitude. Meanwhile, the remaining 25 mothers who were not active in bringing toddlers to the Integrated Service Post had a poor attitude as many as 25 respondents (8.8%).

Discussion

Based on the characteristics of education, it shows that of the 80 respondents, almost more than a quarter are educated in junior high and high school, namely 30 respondents (37.5%), the number is larger than other levels of education. This result is in line with (Elva Pristiani, et al., 2016) showing that of the 87 respondents, mothers of toddlers with knowledge with sufficient category as many as 70 respondents (80.5%) and 17 respondents with less knowledge (19.5%)

And in line with the opinion (Notoadmojo, 2014) this education will later be able to affect the level of knowledge of a person in utilizing the health services around him. The Researcher assumes that based on the level of education, mothers already have minimal education because the knowledge that a person has is the basis for doing, therefore a person's ability to do something depends on the knowledge he has. The basic knowledge of Integrated Service Post, the goals, and benefits obtained in Integrated Service Post allows mothers to be present at every implementation of Integrated Service Post even if it is not directly related. Based on the characteristics of mothers' work, it shows that of the 80 respondents, almost more than half of the respondents do not work (housewives), as many as 50 respondents (62.5%). These results are in line with the research (Monarita, 2018) that out of 100 respondents there were 66 respondents (66.0%) with IRT work, most of the mothers under five were active in Integrated Service Post activities.

Work is something that is done to earn a living, a daily livelihood. Women have such open work opportunities. The basic reasons for a woman to have a job are not the same from one another. A common reason that is often encountered is due to the financial

need to enrich personal experience and knowledge, the desire to achieve (Monarita, 2018). The researchers' assumptions stated that many mothers did not work and had more time to take their children to the Integrated Service Post and were more able to pay attention to the health of their toddlers. Based on the characteristics of the distance from home to the Integrated Service Post, it shows that out of 80 respondents, more than half of the respondents were closer to the Integrated Service Post, as many as 50 respondents (62.5%). The results are in line with the research (E. Nirmalasari et al. 2015) of 40 respondents (51.3%) whose mileage is far inactive in the use of Integrated Service Post. Meanwhile, 17 respondents (24.4%) who are active in the use of Integrated Service Post and as many as 15 respondents (16.7%) who are not active in the use of Integrated Service Post.

This study is in accordance with (Heriana, 2013) that respondents who travel much more use Integrated Service Post than those who travel close. The researcher's assumption means that the average distance traveled by mothers with Integrated Service Post < 1 KM, therefore the distance between mothers and Integrated Service Post is not a reason to be lazy to go to the Integrated Service Post because one of the criteria for the formation of the Integrated Service Post is that the place is strategic and easy to reach by the community. Based on the characteristics of transportation tools, it shows that out of 80 respondents who have more than half of the respondents, there are 62.5% of respondents who go to the Integrated Service Post on foot.

The researcher's assumption that maternal respondents prefer walking rather than using a vehicle in addition to being healthier, it is also easier to invite other mothers to go to the Integrated Service Post together and can save costs. Based on the characteristics of the Integrated Service Post facility, it shows that out of 80 respondents, more than half of the respondents stated that the Integrated Service Post facility is complete, as many as 45 respondents (56.3%). The Researcher's Assumption states that the Complete Integrated Service Post makes it easier to carry out services and makes respondents interested in visiting the Integrated Service Post more often and easier to monitor for health workers if the facilities are complete. Based on the characteristics of the perception of mothers, the role of cadres shows that out of 80 respondents, almost all cadre roles are good, as many as 60 respondents (75%). This result is in line with (A. Maifulliana, 2013), namely the positive perception of the attitude of Integrated Service Post cadres as many as 94% or 75 respondents, while only 6% or 5 respondents have a negative perception.

The researcher's assumption states that many mothers have a positive perception of the role of cadres because the role of cadres is very important and is the spearhead of the Integrated Service Post because cadres are facilitators of health workers in the community to organize the implementation of the Integrated Service Post program and play an active role in providing motivation to pregnant women and mothers with toddlers in the local community. Based on the characteristics of mothers' attitudes about Integrated Service Post, it shows that out of 80 respondents, 60 respondents (75%) behaved well. This result is in line with the research (Indra Triwahyu Dianingsih, 2013) that out of 36 respondents, more than half of the respondents had a positive attitude, namely 20 respondents (55.6%).

This happens because the Integrated Service Post is closely related to the active role of the community (maternal participation) and positive attitudes. In line with (Notoatmodjo, 2018) states that attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from a person to a stimulus or object. The researcher's assumption that many mothers who express a good attitude towards the Integrated Service Post, because of a good attitude, is the tendency of their actions to approach, like, expect certain objects, including visiting the Integrated Service Post to be more active. Therefore, attitude is very important to determine interest in one particular object.

Based on the prevalence of maternal activeness visiting the Integrated Service Post, it was stated that there were 55 (68.8%) respondents who actively brought their toddlers to the Integrated Service Post. This result is in line with (A. Maifulliana, 2013) that 81% (65 respondents) actively visited the Integrated Service Post during the last 3 months and only 19% (15 respondents) were not actively visiting the Integrated Service Post. This maternal activity is supported by several factors including perception attitude make mothers aware of the importance of Integrated Service Post.

Researcher Assumption The activeness of mothers under five in Integrated Service Post activities is one of the supporting factors that are indispensable for monitoring the growth of their children. The attitude of mothers of toddlers to realize that Integrated Service Post is the main thing to improve the health degree of mothers under five years old, this can cause positive behavior of mothers of toddlers about Integrated Service Post. Based on table 4.3, a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$ is obtained so that it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the mother's perception of the role of cadres and the activeness of mothers bringing toddlers to the Integrated Service Post.

There is a relationship between mothers' perception of cadres and the activeness of mothers bringing toddlers to the Integrated Service Post in Long Tangga District in 2022, which can be evidenced by the results of cross-tabulation if the mother's perception is good, then the mother's activeness in bringing her toddlers is 55 respondents (65%) more. The results of this study are in line with (Fatma Helna, et al, 2012) with the results of the chi square test obtained a p value = 0.016, there is a significant relationship between the activeness of cadres and the behavior of mothers bringing children to the Integrated Service Post.

The results of this study are the same as the results of research conducted by (Malahyati. N, 2015) entitled The Relationship between the Role of Cadres and Family Support on the Low Visits of Infants and Toddlers to the Integrated Service Post in Buket Selamat Village, Sungai Raya District, East Aceh Regency with research showing that as many as 64 respondents said that cadres played an active role in the visit of the Integrated Service Post as much as 87.5% and cadres who were not active in the visit to the Integrated Service Post as much as 79.2%. And this study is in line with the research (Alifa Dinda Septifani, et al., 2015) with the results of the chi square statistical test obtained p value = 0.002 which means that there is a relationship between the perception of mothers under five about the presence of health workers and the use of Integrated

Service Post. Compliance is behavior according to rules and discipline. This causes mothers to feel satisfied with the service and be more active in bringing their children during the Integrated Service Post.

Based on Table 4, a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$ was obtained so that it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the mother's attitude about the Integrated Service Post and the mother's activeness in bringing the toddler to the Integrated Service Post. It can be proven by cross-tabulation where mothers who bring their toddlers with Integrated Service Post as many as 52 (65%) have a good attitude. This research is in accordance with (Allport's theory, 2014), the attitude consists of 3 points, namely: (1) Beliefs or beliefs, ideas and concepts towards objects. (2) Emotional life or evaluation of people towards objects, meaning how the person's assessment (contained in emotional factors) towards objects. (3) Tendency to behave. The three components above together form a whole attitude. In determining this attitude, knowledge, thoughts, confidence, emotions play an important role.

This research is also in line with research (Eva Nirmalasari, et al, 2015) which states that the relationship between attitude and the use of Integrated Service Post was obtained by a statistical test using chi-square obtained a value of $p = 0.00 < 0.05$ means that there is a relationship between attitude and the use of Integrated Service Post. and this research is in line with research (Elva Pristiani, et al, 2015) which states that there is a relationship between the attitude of mothers under five and the frequency of weighing toddlers to the Integrated Service Post in the Working Area of the Pamandati Health Center, Konawe Selata Regency, as evidenced by the value of n (p Value = 0.025).

The researcher's assumption from this study is that the attitude of mothers under five about the Integrated Service Post is positive, then the mother of the toddler will attend the Integrated Service Post regularly every month and vice versa if the attitude of the mother of the toddler about the Integrated Service Post is negative, then the presence of the mother of the toddler will not be routine every month. When respondents go through action and learning, a person will gain trust and attitude towards something they want or like and will influence their behavior. Attitude will also put a person into one thought, like or dislike something, there will be a tendency to act positively, including taking toddlers to the Integrated Service Post once a month routinely.

Conclusion

There is a relationship between mothers' perception of cadres and the activity of mothers bringing toddlers to the Integrated Service Post in the work area of the Long Tangga health center. There is a relationship between mothers' attitudes and the activeness of mothers bringing toddlers to the Integrated Service Post in Long Relation District

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