

## Faktor Pertumbuhan dan Perkembangan Anak : Studi Kuantitatif: Child Growth and Development Factors: Quantitative Study

<b>Title</b>	Faktor Pertumbuhan dan Perkembangan Anak : Studi Kuantitatif: Child Growth and Development Factors: Quantitative Study
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<b>Accreditation</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The growth and development of children in Indonesia still needs serious attention, the rate of growth and development delays is still quite high, around 5-10% experiencing general developmental delays. Two out of 1000 babies have motor development disorders and 3 to 6 out of 1000 babies also have hearing loss and one in 100 children have less intelligence than speech delays. It is estimated that the number of children will continue to increase, therefore health services must be improved. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between LBW history and parental education with the growth and development of children during the pandemic at the Surakarta PNTC growth and development clinic. The research method uses quantitative descriptive with an explanatory approach, the respondents of this research are 30 respondents. The results of the study based on bivariate analysis found that the history of LBW had a p-value of <math>0.00 &lt; 0.05</math> and parental education with a p-value of <math>0.01 &lt; 0.05</math>, which means that there is a relationship between the history of LBW and parental education with growth and development. children during a pandemic. It is hoped that the contribution of the research to the role of parents is very important in providing stimulation to children every day, because parents become good teachers at home.</p> <p>Abstrak Pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak di Indonesia masih perlu mendapatkan perhatian serius, angka keterlambatan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan masih cukup tinggi sekitar 5-10% mengalami keterlambatan perkembangan umum. Dua dari 1000 bayi mengalami gangguan perkembangan motorik dan 3 sampai 6 dari 1000 bayi juga mengalami gangguan pendengaran serta satu dari 100 anak mempunyai kecerdasan kurang keterlambatan berbicara dengan populasi anak di Indonesia menunjukkan sekitar 33% dari total populasi yaitu sekitar 83 juta dan setiap tahunnya jumlah populasi anak diperkirakan akan terus meningkat, maka dari itulah pelayanan kesehatan harus ditingkatkan. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui hubungan BBL dan pendidikan orang tua dengan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak selama masa pandemi di klinik tumbuh kembang PNTC Surakarta. Metode penelitian menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional, responden dari penelitian ini ada 30 responden. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan analisis bivariat didapatkan bahwa berat badan lahir mempunyai p-value <math>0,00 &lt; 0,05</math> dan pendidikan orang tua dengan p-value <math>0,01 &lt; 0,05</math> yang artinya ada hubungan antara berat badan lahir dan pendidikan orang tua dengan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak di masa pandemi. Kontribusi dalam penelitian diharapkan peran orang tua sangat penting dalam memberikan stimulasi kepada anak setiap harinya, karena orang tua menjadi guru yang baik saat di rumah.</p>
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