

#41-PP66

## Correlation of Health Cadre Characteristics with Maternal Child Health Data Knowledge

**Yudhy Dharmawan\***, Dharminto\*, Djoko Nugroho\*, Cahya Tri Purnami\*

*\*Faculty of Public Health, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia*

### Introduction

Maternal mortality rate in Central Java, Indonesia in 2015 was still high, at 111 / 100,000 live births. Therefore developed a method for early detection of the cause of death in “Desa Siaga “ Program. In this program include a community-based surveillance, such as recording and reporting on the health of mother and child from the cadre.

A good recording of health workers make early detection of health problems of mothers and children can proactively make home visits, especially in mothers and infants at risk. Maternal & Child Health (MCH) data collection is highly dependent on qualified human resources, especially the health cadres . Health cadres understanding about the data MCH still has not been properly applied field. Recording and reporting of MCH Data are not going well, because less conscious health cadres and the public of the importance of health data. Many factors affect the MCH data collection in MCH Handbook, including Cadre characteristics as data collectors. Therefore, it needs a research of the relationship Cadre characteristics with the knowledge MCH Handbook and Data Needs.

### Objectives

Objectives of this research was Correlation of Cadre Characteristics with MCH Data Collection Knowledge.

### Methodology

The study design was observational research using the survey technique, with a cross-sectional analysis approach, which measure and analyze the independent variables and the dependent variables simultaneously. The study population was all Cadre in Kemawi Village, Sumowono Subdistrict, Semarang Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia. The variables measured were Age, Education Level, Work Period, Training, MCH Data Perception and MCH Data Needs of Cadre. The analysis was done using descriptive statistics presented in percentage and analytical Statistic with Rank Spearman Correlation at 0.05 level significance.

### Results

This study enrolled 22 cadre in “ Desa Siaga “ village has good status. Age cadres ranged from 28 years to 52 years, with average was 40.59 years. Work Period of cadre was ranging from 1 year to 21 years, an average of 11.68 cadres have been working for years. Most of cadre education is finished primary school. Training of cadres were most frequency 2 times.

MCH Data Perception was measured through a 12 point statement with average value (mean) 8.1364 with a standard deviation (SD) 1.16682

MCH data needs was measured by a 12 point statement, with average value (mean) 9.7727 with a standard deviation (SD) 1.30683

Variable work period of cadre has a significant relationship with the data needs. Variable perception of cadres had a significant association with the data needs of the data collection KIA.

Age, work period, education level and training does not have a significant relationship with perception of cadres, as well as age, education level and training does not have a significant relationship MCH Data needs.

### **Conclusion**

Cadre with working long had a significant relationship with MCH Data needs. Kader knowledge about MCH handbook is also associated with MCH Data Needs. Therefore, to maximize the use of data as a source of information for the MCH management effort required to maintain Cadre who have a long working period. It also will increase the knowledge, attitudes and visit mothers in health care that will have an impact on improving the health of mothers and children and prevent child and maternal mortality.

**Keywords:** Mother Mortality, MCH Handbook, Cadre.

**Corresponding author:** Yudhy Dharmawan, Faculty of Public Health, Diponegoro University, E-mail: [yudhydharmawan@live.undip.ac.id](mailto:yudhydharmawan@live.undip.ac.id)