



**THE RELATIONSHIP OF BIRTH HISTORY WITH THE GROWTH OF CHILDREN AGED 0-5 YEARS OLD IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE GROGOL PUSKESMAS, SUKOHARJO.**

**Binuko Amarseto\*, Almas Awanis**

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Nasional, Jl. Raya Solo - Baki, Bangorwo, Kwarasan, Kec. Grogol, Kabupaten Sukoharjo, Central Java 57552, Indonesia

\*[binukoamarseto88@gmail.com](mailto:binukoamarseto88@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT**

The process of growth and development is closely related to health factors, in other words, only healthy children can be expected to have an optimal growth and development process. Although the process of child growth and development takes place naturally, the process is very dependent on adults or parents. The reason this study aims to see the relationship that occurs with children aged 0-5 years on their growth and development of various variables in the history of childbirth, including normal/premature birth, baby's weight, and the type of delivery whether normal or caesarean section. This study used a cross sectional approach. The results of this study found that the history of births with growth and development of children aged 0-5 years in the working area of the Grogol Sukoharjo Community Health Center. The data and results of this study can be used as a reference that the type of birth and delivery that is not normal has no effect on the growth and development of children aged 0-5 years.

**Keywords:** growth and development; history of childbirth; toddler

**First Received**

10 July 2022

**Revised**

24 July 2022

**Accepted**

12 September 2022

**Final Proof Received**

20 October 2022

**Published**

9 November 2022

**How to cite (in APA style)**

Amarseto, B., & Awanis, A. (2022). Correlation Between Birth History and Development of Children Aged 0-5 Years. *Indonesian Journal of Global Health Research*, 4(4), 715-718. <https://doi.org/10.37287/ijghr.v4i4.1294>.

**INTRODUCTION**

Humans as biopsychosocial beings are complex creatures. Everything that exists in humans can be seen in their growth and development, both physically and psychologically. From the beginning of life to the end of life can be observed with the science of psychology. Biologically life begins at the time of conception or fertilization (Aprilia, 2020). Preschool children are children who are included in the age group of 5 years (60 months) to 6 years (72 months). Children in the preschool environment must be monitored in the process of their development (Kemenkes RI, 2014). The achievement of a child's development cannot be separated from several domains, namely cognitive development, gross motor and fine motor development, social emotional development and language development (Bartolatta and Shulman, 2014).

The early years of a child's life are very important for their health and development. Healthy development means that children of all abilities, including those with special health care needs, can grow up where their social, emotional and educational needs are met. Having a safe and loving home and spending time with family, playing, singing, reading and talking is very important. Proper nutrition, exercise, and sleep can also make a big difference (CDC, 2021). Development at an early age is aimed at cognitive, physical, language, temperament,

emotional and motor development processes starting from conception to the age of 8 years. The first years of life are very important because the brain is developing rapidly so that it is the best time for nurturing and stimulating the growth and development of children. Children's growth and development is influenced by various factors, including nutrition and stimulation (Larson, et al., 2018).

In developing countries, cesarean section is the last option to save the mother and fetus during critical pregnancy and/or delivery. The maternal mortality rate due to sectio caesarea that occurs is 15.6% of 1000 mothers and 8.7% of 1000 live births in sectio caesarea while early neonatal mortality is 26.8% per 1000 live births. Normal delivery provides physical and psychological benefits for both mother and baby, including reducing the risk of trauma and complications for mother and baby, a faster recovery process, and the patient can experience a more complete motherhood. Medically, there is no shortage of normal delivery compared to childbirth by other means, but there are differences in the delivery process and its recovery (Depkes, 2010). Based on these problems, the researchers are interested in examining the relationship that occurs with children aged 0-5 years on their growth and development from various variables in the history of childbirth, including normal/premature birth, baby's weight, and what type of delivery was normal or caesarean section?.

## METHOD

The design of this study is a correlational study where this study will examine several independent variables on the dependent variable, namely the growth and development of children aged 0-5 years. because the researcher did not give treatment to the respondents with a cross sectional approach where the data of the independent and dependent variables were collected at one time.

## RESULTS

Table 1.  
Growth Correlation Test with Type of Birth and Childbirth

Connection	Signifikansi	Koefisien Korelasi
Birth Type	0,440	0,521
Type of Delivery	0,227	0,368

Table 2.  
Developmental Correlation Test with Type of Birth and Childbirth

Connection	Signifikansi	Koefisien Korelasi
Birth Type	0,440	0,521
Type of Delivery	0,227	0,368

## DISCUSSION

Early detection of deviations in child development is very useful so that diagnosis and recovery can be carried out early, child development is expected to take place as optimally as possible, from the results of the study it was found that there was no relationship between Birth History and Growth and Development of Children aged 0-5 Years in the Working Area of the Grogol Health Center Sukoharjo. Based on the results of the correlation test, it was found that there was no relationship between the type of birth and delivery and growth, this was seen from the significance value of  $p > 0.05$ , and there was also no relationship between the type of birth and delivery and development, this was seen from the significance value.  $p > 0.05$  from the results of the data analysis test.

The Covid-19 pandemic during this research period, in addition to bringing social and economic impacts, will also have a health impact on children's growth and development, the importance of nutrition and also the physical activity of children who are disrupted during a pandemic, have a significant impact and need to be handled seriously, one of which is seen from BKKBN and Posyandu who cooperate with all health lines to overcome this.

## **CONCLUSION**

The data and results of this study can be used as a reference that the type of birth and delivery that is not normal has no effect on the growth and development of children aged 0-5 years.

## **REFERENCES**

- Aprilia. (2020). *Perkembangan Pada Masa Prnatal Dan Kelahiran. Pascasarjana, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia.*
- Andriyana, D., (2017). *Tumbuh Kembang dan Terapi Bermain pada Anak.* Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Beaty, J. J., (2019). *Observasi Perkembangan Anak USia Dini.* Jakarta: Kencana.
- CDC. (2021). *Child Development Basic.* Diakses dari <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/childevelopment/facts.html> [Diakses 15 April 2021].
- Dariyo, Agoes. (2011). *Psikologi Perkembangan Anak Tiga Tahun Pertama.* Bandung: PT Refika Aditama.
- Hasnida. (2014). *Analisis kebutuhan anak usia dini.* Jakarta timur: PT. Luxima Metro Media.
- Kail, R. V., (2012). *Children and Their Development.* s.l.:Prentice-Hall,Inc.
- Kania, N., (2010). *Upaya Peningkatan Kualitas Tumbuh Kembang Anak.* [Online] Available at: [http://pustaka.unpad.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/upaya\\_peningkatan\\_tumbuh\\_kembang\\_anak.pdf](http://pustaka.unpad.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/upaya_peningkatan_tumbuh_kembang_anak.pdf). [Diakses 29 Maret 2021].
- Kementerian Kesehatan RI. (2015). *Buku Ajar Imunisasi, Cetakan II.* Jakarta: Pusdiklatnakes.
- Larson, L. M., Martorell, R. & Bauer, P. J., (2018). *A Path Analysis of Nutrition, Stimulation, and Child Development Among Young Children in Bihar, India.* *Child Development*, 89(5), pp. 1871-1886.
- Ratnaningsih, T., Peni, T. & Indatul, S., t.thn. *Buku Ajar (Teori dan konsep) : Tumbuh Kembang dan Stimulasi BAYi, Todler, Usia Sekolah, dan Remaja.* Sidoarjo: Indomedia Pustaka.
- Rivanica, R. & Oxyandini,M, (2016). *Buku Ajar Deteksi Dini Tumbuh Kembang dan Pemeriksaan Bayi Baru Lahir.* Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Ruffin, N., (2019). *Understanding Growth and Development Patterns of Infants.* Virginia Cooperative Extension, pp. 350-355.
- Sari, Eka Puspita dan Kurnia Dwi Rimandini. (2014). *Asuhan kebidanan persalinan.* Jakarta timur : CV. Trans Info Media.
- Soetjningsih & Ranuh, I. G., (2013). *Tumbuh kembang Anak. Edisi 2 penyunt.* Jakarta: EGC.

- Suparno Paul. (2001). Teori Perkembangan Kognitif Jean Piaget. Yogyakarta. Kanisius.
- Susanti, R., Veftisia, V. & Khayati, Y. N., (2018). Pengaruh Penerapan Stimulasi Perkembangan Balita Pada Ibu Rumah Tangga di Kelurahan Candirejo Kecamatan Ungaran Barat Kabupaten Semarang. Indonesian journal Of Midwifery.
- Wiyogowati, C. (2012). Kejadian Stunting Pada Anak Berumur di Bawah Lima Tahun (0-5 Bulan) di Provinsi Papua Barat Tahun 2010 (Analisis Data Riskesdas Tahun 2010). Skripsi Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia, Depok.
- WHO. (2020). Improving Early Childhood: Development. [Online] Available at:[https://www.who.int/maternal\\_child\\_adolescent/child/Improving\\_Early\\_Childhood\\_Development\\_WHO\\_Guideline\\_Summary\\_.pdf](https://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/child/Improving_Early_Childhood_Development_WHO_Guideline_Summary_.pdf) [Diakses 29 Maret 2021].