

## **Factors Associated with Mothers' Participation in Bringing Toddlers (Aged 12–36 Months) to the Integrated Health Post (Posyandu) in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency**

<sup>1</sup> Yohana Samosir, <sup>2</sup> Debora Lestari Simamora

<sup>1,2</sup> Universitas Imelda Medan

---

### **ARTICLE INFO**

Keywords:  
maternal activeness,  
toddlers,  
Posyandu,  
knowledge,  
employment,  
husband support,  
attitude

---

Email :  
yohanasamosir2003@gmail  
.com

---

### **ABSTRACT**

The morbidity and mortality rates of mothers and children remain critical public health concerns in Indonesia. Posyandu (Integrated Health Service Post), as a Community-Based Health Effort (UKBM), plays a vital role in child health maintenance, especially through mothers' active participation in bringing their toddlers for health services. This study aims to identify the factors associated with mothers' activeness in bringing toddlers (aged 12–36 months) to Posyandu in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency, in 2023. An analytical survey with a cross-sectional approach was employed, involving 72 mothers selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires and analyzed using the chi-square test. The results showed that the majority of mothers (66.7%) were inactive in taking their toddlers to Posyandu. There was a significant relationship between mothers' activeness and knowledge ( $p=0.001$ ), employment status ( $p=0.000$ ), husband's support ( $p=0.000$ ), and attitude ( $p=0.000$ ). Mothers with good knowledge, who were unemployed, received support from their husbands, and had a positive attitude were more likely to actively attend Posyandu. These findings highlight the importance of educational interventions and social support in increasing mothers' participation in Posyandu, which is essential for optimizing child growth and development.

Copyright © 2025 COVID-19.

All rights reserved is Licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License \(CC BY-NC 4.0\)](#)

---

### **INTRODUCTION**

The morbidity and mortality rates of mothers and children remain a significant concern. One of the efforts to reduce these rates, especially among toddlers, is through proper health maintenance. Health care for toddlers focuses on preventive measures to improve health, as well as on treatment and rehabilitation. These services can be provided at Community Health Centers (Puskesmas), Auxiliary Health Centers (Puskesmas Pembantu), Village Maternity Posts (Polindes), and especially at Integrated Health Service Posts (Posyandu).

According to the World Health Organization (2018), the overall public health status remains low. This is largely due to the suboptimal utilization of available health services by the community, including Posyandu. In fact, Posyandu is one of the Community-Based Health Efforts (UKBM) established based on community needs and managed by, from, and for the community, with guidance from health center staff, cross-sector collaboration, and other related institutions.

Data from the Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS, 2017) show that the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) decreased from 46 per 1,000 live births (IDHS 2002–2003) to 32 per 1,000 live births (IDHS 2017), meaning approximately 1 in 31 children dies before reaching the age of five. The results of the Basic Health Research (Riskesdas, 2017) indicate that 74.5% (around 15 million) of toddlers were weighed at least once in the past six months, 60.9% of them were weighed more than four times, and 65% (around 12 million) already had a Child Growth Monitoring Card (KMS). Efforts to optimize children's growth and development can be carried out by utilizing Posyandu (Integrated Health Service Post) effectively and efficiently to reach all target groups in need of services.

According to the Provincial Health Office of North Sumatra (2017), the U5MR in the province is 8 per 1,000 live births. Posyandu is a basic health activity organized by the community, from the community, and for the community, supported by health workers within the working area of the

Community Health Center (Puskesmas). Its implementation can take place at hamlet halls, village halls, or other locations easily accessible to the community (Cahyo & Ismawati, 2017).

Toddler visits to Posyandu are crucial for monitoring children's growth and development through weight measurements and for allowing health personnel to conduct early detection and provide other health services (Ismawati, 2016). A toddler's visit to Posyandu refers to the attendance of a child to receive health services such as weight monitoring, immunizations, and nutrition counseling (Minister of Health Decree, 2017). Ideally, visits should be made monthly, or 12 times a year. A mother is considered active if she attends at least eight times a year, and inactive if fewer than eight times (Ministry of Health, 2017).

Several impacts may occur if mothers are not actively bringing their toddlers to the Posyandu, including not receiving health education on normal growth, not receiving vitamin A supplements, not knowing their child's monthly weight, and missing out on supplemental food counseling. A mother's activeness is crucial in monitoring her child's growth and development (Ministry of Health, 2017). This activeness is influenced by several factors such as knowledge, occupation, husband's support, and attitude. Mothers with higher knowledge levels tend to be more active in visiting the Posyandu monthly (Mubarak, 2018). This aligns with research by Nila (2017), which showed that occupation, knowledge, the role of health cadres, and socioeconomic status are associated with maternal activeness in Posyandu, whereas education is not. A mother's occupation affects the amount of time available to bring her child to the Posyandu. Working mothers or those with household responsibilities often face difficulties. Distance is also a factor influencing interest in visiting Posyandu (Maulana, 2017). A study by Indah (2019) also found that knowledge, education, occupation, and number of children are significantly related to a mother's activeness, while distance is not.

Attitude is an important concept in social psychology that reflects a person's response to an object or event. Mothers who have a positive attitude toward Posyandu are more likely to bring their children to receive health services (Rey, 2017). Rey's (2017) study found a significant relationship between attitude and maternal compliance in attending Posyandu, including access to services.

A mother's activeness is also strongly influenced by support from those closest to her, particularly her husband. This support can come in the form of motivation, permission, or assistance with daily activities to facilitate attending Posyandu (Meilani, 2017). Reihana et al. (2016) in their study showed that education, knowledge, family support, presence of health officers, provision of supplementary food, and maternal motivation are associated with active participation in Posyandu. The most dominant variable was the interaction between education and maternal knowledge. No public health program will succeed without community understanding of its importance. Therefore, the role of health workers is essential. Friendly and proactive health workers can increase mothers' motivation to bring their children to Posyandu (Sembiring, 2017).

Data from Karang Anyar Posyandu show that toddler participation reached only 37.7% in 2018, 37.7% in 2019, and 37.2% in 2020. A preliminary survey at the Posyandu in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, showed that out of 10 mothers, 6 were inactive and 4 were active in bringing their children to Posyandu. Active mothers were generally well-educated, received family support, and had easier access to the location.

### METHODS

This study is an analytical survey with a cross-sectional approach, aimed at identifying the factors associated with the activeness of mothers in bringing their toddlers (aged 12–36 months) to Posyandu in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency in 2023. Data were collected simultaneously at a single point in time through observation and questionnaires. The research location was selected because no similar studies had been conducted there, and the Posyandu visit coverage remained low at 37.2%. The study was conducted from July to August 2023, beginning with a preliminary survey and literature review. The population consisted of all mothers with toddlers, totaling

262 individuals from 8 Posyandu centers. A minimum sample of 72 respondents was selected based on statistical formula calculations.

Data collection in this study utilized three types of data: primary, secondary, and tertiary. Primary data were obtained directly from respondents using a questionnaire developed by the researcher to identify respondent characteristics. Secondary data included descriptive information from the research site, such as available health services, number of personnel, and implementation of nursing services. Tertiary data were gathered from valid references such as scientific journals, textbooks, and official sources including IDHS, Riskesdas 2018, WHO, UNICEF, and the Ministry of Health. The data collection technique involved distributing questionnaires to respondents for primary data, and collecting supporting documents and information from official websites for secondary and tertiary data. The questionnaire instrument covered aspects such as knowledge, education, occupation, family support, and attitude. It was developed by the researcher and tested beforehand. Validity testing was conducted using the Product Moment correlation test with the aid of SPSS software, and a questionnaire was considered valid if the correlation value was positive and the significance level was  $\leq 0.05$ . The trial was conducted on 20 respondents with similar characteristics in Sidodadi Village, Beringin Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency.

Data analysis in this study consisted of univariate and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis was used to describe the characteristics of each variable, both independent variables such as knowledge, husband's support, and attitude, and other variables, presented in the form of frequency distributions and percentages. Meanwhile, bivariate analysis was used to examine the relationship between independent variables and the activeness of mothers in bringing their toddlers to Posyandu in Karang Anyar Village, Deli Serdang Regency, in 2023. The statistical test used was chi-square with a significance level ( $\alpha$ ) of 0.05. The hypothesis was accepted if the p-value  $< 0.05$  and rejected if  $p > 0.05$ . The results were presented in tabular form to facilitate the interpretation of relationships between variables.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Results

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents in Helvetia Village in 2023

No	Respondent Characteristics	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>			
1	< 20 years	3	4.2
2	20–35 years	58	80.6
3	> 35 years	11	15.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number of Children</b>			
1	Primipara	9	12.5
2	Multipara	57	79.2
3	Grandemultipara	6	8.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Education Level</b>			
1	Primary	3	4.2
2	Secondary	63	87.5
3	Higher	6	8.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the results of the study involving 72 respondents, the majority were in the age range of 20–35 years, totaling 58 individuals (80.6%). Respondents under 20 years of age numbered 3 (4.2%), and those over 35 years of age numbered 11 (15.3%). In terms of parity, most respondents were multiparous, totaling 57 individuals (79.2%), followed by 9 primiparous mothers (12.5%) and 6 grand multiparous mothers (8.3%). Regarding educational background, the majority had a secondary level of

*Factors Associated with Mothers' Participation in Bringing Toddlers (Aged 12–36 Months) to the Integrated Health Post (Posyandu) in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency – Yohana Samosir, et.al*

education, amounting to 63 respondents (87.5%), while 3 respondents (4.2%) had primary education, and 6 respondents (8.3%) had higher education.

### Univariate Analysis

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents in Helvetia Village

No	Variable	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
<b>Knowledge</b>			
1	Good	9	12.5
2	Fair	37	51.4
3	Poor	26	36.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Occupation</b>			
1	Employed	51	70.8
2	Unemployed	21	29.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Husband's Support</b>			
1	Supportive	23	31.9
2	Not Supportive	49	68.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Attitude</b>			
1	Positive	21	29.2
2	Negative	51	70.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mother's Activeness in Attending Posyandu</b>			
1	Active	24	33.3
2	Inactive	48	66.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>

Of the 72 respondents, 9 individuals (12.5%) had good knowledge, 37 individuals (51.4%) had fair knowledge, and 26 individuals (36.1%) had poor knowledge. The majority of respondents were employed, totaling 51 individuals (70.8%), while 21 respondents (29.2%) were unemployed. A total of 23 respondents (31.9%) received support from their husbands, whereas 49 respondents (68.1%) did not receive such support. Based on attitude, 21 respondents (29.2%) had a positive attitude toward Posyandu visits, while 51 respondents (68.1%) exhibited a negative attitude. As for maternal activeness, 24 mothers (33.3%) were classified as active in bringing their toddlers to Posyandu, while 48 mothers (66.7%) were not active.

### Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was performed using the chi-square test to examine the relationship between independent and dependent variables, with a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ , processed using SPSS.

### The Relationship Between Knowledge and Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu

Table 3. Cross-tabulation of Knowledge and Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu

No	Knowledge Level	Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu				Total		Sig-p
		Active		Inactive				
		F	%	f	%	f	%	
1	Good	6	8,3	3	4,2	9	12,5	0,001
2	Fair	16	22,2	21	29,2	37	51,4	
3	Poor	2	2,8	24	33,3	26	36,1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>	

Out of 72 respondents, the majority of mothers with poor knowledge tended to be inactive in bringing their toddlers to Posyandu. The chi-square test resulted in a p-value of 0.001, which is less than the significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ , indicating a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and activeness in visiting Posyandu in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency in 2023.

### The Relationship Between Occupation and Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu

Table 4. Cross-tabulation of Occupation and Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu

No	Occupation	Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu				Total		Sig-p
		Active		Inactive				
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
		1	Employed	4	5,6	47	65,3	
2	Unemployed	20	27,8	1	1,4	21	29,2	0,000
Total		24	33,3	48	66,7	72	100	

Based on the 72 respondents, mothers who were not employed were more active in bringing their toddlers to the Posyandu compared to those who were employed. The chi-square test resulted in a p-value of  $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$ , indicating a significant relationship between mothers' employment status and their activeness in bringing toddlers to the Posyandu in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency in 2023.

### The Relationship Between Husband's Support and Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu

Table 5. Cross-tabulation of Husband's Support and Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu

No	Husband's Support	Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu				Total		Sig-p
		Active		Inactive				
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	Supportive	17	23,6	6	8,3	23	31,9	0,000
2	Not Supportive	7	9,7	42	58,4	49	68,1	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33,3</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>66,7</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100</b>	



Of the 72 respondents, mothers who received support from their husbands were more active in bringing their toddlers to the Posyandu compared to those who did not receive such support. The chi-square test showed a p-value of  $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$ , indicating a significant relationship between husband's support and the activeness of mothers in bringing toddlers to the Posyandu in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency in 2023.

### The Relationship Between Attitude and Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu

Table 6. Cross-tabulation of Attitude and Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu

Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu								
No	Attitude	Toddlers to Posyandu				Total	Sig-p	
		Active		Inactive				
		f	%	F	%			f
1	Positive	17	23,6	4	5,6	21	29,2	0,000
2	Negative	7	9,7	44	61,1	51	70,8	
Total		24	33.3	48	66,7	72	100	

Out of 72 respondents, mothers with a positive attitude were more active in bringing their toddlers to the Posyandu compared to those with a negative attitude. The chi-square test showed a p-value of  $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$ , indicating a significant relationship between the mother's attitude and her activeness in bringing toddlers to the Posyandu in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency in 2023.

### Discussion

#### The Relationship Between Knowledge and Mothers' Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency, 2023

The results of the study show a significant relationship between the mother's level of knowledge and their activeness in bringing toddlers to the Posyandu (p-value  $0.001 < \alpha 0.05$ ). Mothers with good knowledge were more actively involved, while those with poor knowledge tended to lack understanding of the benefits of Posyandu and were less active.

These findings are consistent with the research by Sativa & Diniyah (2022) conducted in Sleman, which stated that knowledge, occupation, and socioeconomic factors play a role in mothers' activeness in Posyandu activities. This confirms the importance of improving maternal knowledge as a key effort in encouraging active participation in monitoring child growth and development.

#### The Relationship Between Employment and Mother's Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency, 2023

The results of the study indicate a significant relationship between the mother's employment status and her activeness in bringing toddlers to the Posyandu (p-value =  $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$ ). Unemployed mothers tend to be more active in visiting the Posyandu compared to working mothers, the majority of whom are inactive. This suggests that work commitments serve as a barrier to attending Posyandu activities.

Employment affects the mother's available time, thereby reducing the opportunity to participate in Posyandu. Economic factors that drive mothers to work may also reduce the time they have to seek information about the importance of Posyandu services. These findings are consistent with research by Reihana and Duarsa, which showed a relationship between mothers' participation in Posyandu and factors such as employment, knowledge, education, and family support. According to the researcher's assumption, mothers with heavy workloads tend to have limited time to bring their children to the Posyandu. This limitation is exacerbated when accompanied by low education levels, which may hinder their understanding of the importance of child health services. Therefore, interventions through

education and family support are crucial to increase the participation of working mothers in Posyandu activities.

### **The Relationship Between Husband's Support and Mother's Activeness in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency, 2023**

The results of the study show that among the 72 respondents, mothers who received support from their husbands were more active in bringing their toddlers to the Posyandu compared to those who did not receive such support. The chi-square test showed a p-value of  $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$ , indicating a significant relationship between husband's support and mother's activeness in attending Posyandu. Husband's support, both moral and material, is an important factor in encouraging mothers to participate in health services, including Posyandu. This support may take the form of informational support, appraisal, practical help, and emotional encouragement. The husband's level of education and age also influence the level of support; those who are more educated and in early adulthood are generally more supportive in matters concerning child health.

This finding aligns with Hanik's (2017) study, which showed a link between knowledge and mother's activeness in Posyandu activities. In this context, husband's support may strengthen the mother's motivation to participate actively. According to the researcher's assumption, mothers who receive support from their husbands tend to have higher motivation to regularly attend Posyandu. Conversely, a lack of spousal support may hinder participation, even among knowledgeable mothers. Strong social support from a spouse is thus a key factor in enhancing maternal participation in Posyandu activities.

### **The Relationship Between Attitude and the Activeness of Mothers in Bringing Toddlers to Posyandu in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency, 2023**

Based on the research findings from a total of 72 respondents, it was found that 17 mothers (23.6%) with a positive attitude were active in bringing their toddlers to the posyandu, while 4 mothers (5.6%) with a positive attitude were not active. Meanwhile, 7 mothers (9.7%) with a negative attitude were still active in attending the posyandu, and 44 mothers (61.1%) with a negative attitude were not active. Statistical analysis using the chi-square test at a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$  showed a p-value of 0.000, which is less than  $\alpha$  ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ). This indicates a significant relationship between the mother's attitude and their activeness in bringing toddlers to the posyandu in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency in 2023.

Attitude is a fundamental concept in social psychology that reflects an individual's tendency to respond to specific stimuli cognitively, affectively, and conatively. According to Notoatmodjo (2012), attitude is a person's internal reaction or closed response to an object, which reflects a predisposition to behave in a certain way.

These findings are supported by a previous study conducted by Nurinka (2018), titled "Factors Affecting the Utilization of Toddler Posyandu in Timuran Village, Working Area of Setabelan Public Health Center, Surakarta City." The study used a cross-sectional approach with 103 mothers of toddlers, and chi-square analysis. The results showed a relationship between the mother's knowledge ( $p=0.035$ ), attitude ( $p=0.048$ ), and needs ( $p=0.024$ ) with posyandu utilization, although there was no significant relationship with the mother's employment status ( $p=0.592$ ).

The assumption of the researcher in this study suggests that the mother's attitude is related to the activeness of bringing toddlers to the posyandu, although other external factors also influence this behavior. For example, mothers with a positive attitude who are less active in attending posyandu might be influenced by distance or the belief that visits are no longer necessary because the child has completed immunization. Conversely, mothers with a negative attitude but who are still active might be driven by external factors such as peer encouragement or family support, which create social motivation to attend posyandu. Thus, although attitude is a significant factor, the actual behavior of mothers in bringing toddlers to the posyandu is also influenced by various contextual factors.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the study on factors related to mothers' activeness in bringing toddlers to the Posyandu (integrated health service post) in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency in 2023, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between several factors and mothers' activeness. These factors include knowledge, occupation, husband's support, and the mother's attitude. All four factors play a role in either encouraging or hindering mothers from actively bringing their toddlers to the Posyandu to receive health services. This study provides insights into the factors associated with mothers' activeness in utilizing Posyandu services. The results are expected to serve as valuable input for the health service centers to improve their healthcare delivery, particularly through regular counseling for mothers with toddlers. Educational institutions such as the Helvetia Institute of Health may also use these findings as a reference for teaching and future research. It is recommended that future researchers explore in greater depth the application of midwifery science in the context of increasing maternal participation in Posyandu activities.

### REFERENCES

- World Health Organization. World Health Statistics 2018 : Monitoring Health for The SDGs. 2018. 103 p.
- SDKI. Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia. Angka Kematian Balita (AKABA) per kelahiran hidup. 2017;
- Riskesdas (Riset Kesehatan Dasar). Memanfaatkan Posyandu Secara Optimal dan membawa balita ke posyandu. 2017;
- Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Sumatera Utara. Profil kesehatan Provinsi Sumatera Utara Tahun 2017. Medan Dinas Kesehat Provinsi Sumatera Utara. 2017;
- Cahyo, Ismawati. Posyandu dan Desa Siaga. Yogyakarta. Nuha Medika. 2017;
- Ismawati, C. Posyandu dan Desa Siaga Panduan untuk Bidan dan Kader. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika; 2016.
- Kepmenkes. Buku Pelayanan Posyandu. Jakarta: Kerjasama; 2017.
- Menkes RI. Pedoman umum Pengelolaan Posyandu. Jakarta; 2017
- Mubarak, Wahid I. Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat Teori dan Aplikasi. Jakarta: Salemba Medika; 2018.
- Nila, E. Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Keaktifan Ibu Balita Dalam Kegiatan Posyandu Dusun Mlangi Kabupaten Sleman. 2017: (3)1.
- Maulana, HDJ. Promosi Kesehatan. Jakarta: EGC; 2017.
- Indah. Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Keaktifan Ibu Balita Dalam Kegiatan Posyandu di Dusun Pedak, Wijirejo, Kabupaten Bantul tahun 2019
- Runjati. Asuhan Kebidanan Komunitas. Jakarta: EGC; 2018.
- Rey. Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kepatuhan ibu Balita melakukan Kunjungan ke Posyandu Tahun 2017; 2017 (2)1.
- Meilani, N. Asuhan Kebidanan Komunitas. Yogyakarta; Fitramaya. 2017
- Reihana, dkk. Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan tingkat partisipasi ibu menimbang Balita ke Posyandu. 2016; (2) 2.
- Sembiring, Nasap. Posyandu Sebagai Saran Peran Serta Masyarakat Dalam Usaha Peningkatan Kesehatan Masyarakat Anak. Jakarta : EGC; 2017.
- Ayu. Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kunjungan Balita Ke Posyandu tahun 2016; 2016 (4)2.
- Meuthya. Hubungan Faktor perilaku Ibu Balita dengan Kunjungan ke Posyandu di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Mokoau Tahun 2016; 2016 (1)1.
- Nurinka. Faktor-faktor Pemanfaatan Posyandu Balita di Kelurahan Timuran Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Setabelan Kota Surakarta tahun 2018; 2018 (3)2.
- Hanik. Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan tentang Posyandu dengan Keaktifan Ibu dalam Kegiatan Posyandu di Desa Simo Kec. Kradenan Kab. Grobogan tahun 2017; 2017 (2)1.
- Malahayati. Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kunjungan Ibu Balita ke Posyandu Tersanjung di Desa Lueng Keunbe Jagat Makmur Kabupaten Nagan Raya Tahun 2016; 2016 (2)2.

*Factors Associated with Mothers' Participation in Bringing Toddlers (Aged 12–36 Months) to the Integrated Health Post (Posyandu) in Helvetia Village, Sunggal Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency – Yohana Samosir, et.al*



- Ellse. Hubungan Pengetahuan dengan Keaktifan Ibu dalam Membawa Anak Usia 1-5 tahun melakukan Penimbangan di Wilayah Kerja Posyandu Lili Kabupaten Mempawah Tahun 2018; 2018 (2)1.
- Suparyanto. Konsep Kepatuhan dan Posyandu. Yogyakarta; Nuha Medika. 2016;
- Kurnia, Rohmat. Pedoman Pelaksanaan Posyandu, Kesehatan Masyarakat Desa dan Kelurahan. Jakarta; Bee Media Pustaka. 2019
- Anisa. Pedoman Pelaksanaan Posyandu. Jakarta; Nuha Medika. 2017.
- Menkes RI. 2016. Pedoman Umum Pengolaan Posyandu. Jakarta; PT. Raja Grafindo Persada. 2015.
- Dwi, Heni. Posyandu dan Kesehatan Jiwa. Bandung; Nuha Medika. 2016.
- Wawan; Dewi M. Buku Teori dan Pengukuran Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Manusia. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika; 2018.
- Putri wijayanti murviana anisa. Hubungan Pemanfaatan Buku KIA Dengan Pengetahuan Ibu Hamil Tentang Tanda Bahaya Kehamilan. 2017;14:58-65.
- Hasanah N. Landasan teori konsep dukungan sosial suami. 2012;13-54.
- Muhammad I. Panduan Penyusunan Karya Tulis Ilmiah Bidang Kesehatan menggunakan Metode Ilmiah. Bandung: Cita Pustaka Media Perintis; 2017.