

Analysis of the role of cadres and mothers' motivation in improving coverage of vitamin a capsule administration for toddlers

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ABSTRACT

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2021 vitamin A deficiency is one of the highest causes of blindness in the world with an estimated 250,000-500,000 children losing their every years. The national coverage of giving vitamin A capsules for toddlers under five reached 90.2%, still below the national target of 100%. The population of parents who have children under five come to visited Dadok Tunggul Hitam Padang Health Center in the last 3 months 268 people and the sample size is 72. Accidental sampling technique. The results showed that more than half (53.8%) of the participants did not get vitamin A capsules. More than half (52.5%) of respondents had poor motivation about vitamin A capsules in children under five. Less than half (37.5%) of respondents have posyandu cadres do not play a role about giving vitamin A capsules to children under five. There is a link between motivation and the role of posyandu cadres with the provision of vitamin A capsules in children under five.

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INTRODUCTION

Around 40 million children worldwide 13 million children suffer from Vitamin A deficiency and symptoms of eye diseases. About one-third of childhood deaths are also caused by vitamin A deficiency. One of the biggest nutritional issues in Indonesia is vitamin A deficiency (VAD), which is prevalent among infants and toddlers and leads to blindness and reduced immunity, resulting in increased morbidity and mortality. There are still cases of VIA, both mild (night blindness) and severe (blindness) in some areas (Prasetyaningsih, 2019).

In Indonesia vitamin A is given in capsule form suitable children aged 6-59 months every six months. The national rate giving vitamin A capsules for children under five years old reached 90.2%, still below the national target of 100%. The coverage of giving vitamin A capsules to children under five in West Sumatra in 2021 is around 89.7%, still below the national target of 100% (Kemenkes RI, 2021).

Based on data from the Padang City Health Office in 2022, it was found that out of 40,488 toddlers who received Vitamin A capsules, 65.5% were still below the national target of 100%. Of the 23 Puskesmas in Padang City, Puskesmas Dadok Tunggul Hitam Padang has the lowest coverage of vitamin A capsules (33.8%) which is still below the target (95%) compared to Puskesmas Nanggalo (45.1%), Puskesmas Anak Air (46.2%), Puskesmas Lapai (50.4%) and Puskesmas Air Dingin (53.5%). The lack of vitamin A capsules is one of the factors that led to the visit of sick toddlers as many as 1,506 people (59.9%) with a target of 2511 people. The most common diseases suffered by toddlers were ISPA (583 people), diarrhea (91 people), flu (159 people), skin (101 people), eyes (74 people) and others (498 people) (Dinas Kesehatan Kota Padang, 2022)

The initial survey that researchers conducted at Puskesmas Dadok Tunggul Hitam by conducting interviews with 10 mothers who have toddlers, obtained data that 7 of the toddlers did not get vitamin A capsules periodically from the government and 3 people got vitamin A seen from the KIA book. Mothers said their children were not given vitamin A capsules because their children did not want to consume vitamin A capsules and there was no time to come to the posyandu to get vitamin A capsules. Of the 7 people, 5 mothers thought that their children were healthy and did not need vitamin A capsules. Of the 7 people, 4 people said they could not come on the day of the posyandu because they were busy and considered giving vitamin A not so important and of the 7 people, 5 mothers said they did not get information about posyandu activities and giving vitamin A capsules from posyandu cadres (Puskesmas Dadok Tunggul Hitam, 2022).

Vitamin A is an essential nutrients for humans, as it is very important. In children under five years of age, VACD leads to increased morbidity and mortality, susceptibility to infectious diseases, such as diarrhea, pneumonia and ultimately death. Another very serious consequence of VACD is night blindness and other manifestations of xerophthalmia including corneal damage (keratomalacia) and blindness (Mariyana & Sihombing, 2022).

An effective way to increase the provision of vitamin A capsules is to direct the implementation process or increase the success of the activity itself such as promoting food sources that contain vitamin A. In addition, it can also involve health workers and cadres to provide counseling on vitamin A intake so that families can be motivated in fulfilling vitamin A (Kemenkes RI, 2021).

Based on Lawrence Green's theory in (Notoatmodjo, 2019b) states that the factors that influence behavior are predisposing factors, which are the basic factors of motivation to act including: knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, community value systems, education, employment and socio-economics. Enabling factor is a factor that allows a motivation to implement which includes the availability of human resources facilities and the role of health workers and reinforcing factors are factors that strengthen changes in one's behavior including family support, the role of health workers, and others (Liliandriani, 2021).

The perceptions we have can influence our behavior. The lack of good perception is influenced by understanding of the provision of vitamin A capsules. A person's good understanding and ability to one object such as vitamin A, can lead to a good perception of vitamin A administration in toddlers (Notoatmodjo, 2019) The encouragement that arises in the mother (motivation) affects the mother's action to give vitamin A to her toddler. The stronger the mother's motivation, the better the mother's behavior to give vitamin A to her toddler (Notoatmodjo, 2019)

The role of cadres is one of the government's efforts to empower communities to reduce infant and under-five mortality rates, and improve public health standards, especially the health of mothers and children under five many country through the role of cadres providing information, mobilizing communitis through health promotion on vitamin A (Robinson & Gilmore, 2021).

RESEARCH METHOD

The research used is analytical and the research design used is a cross sectional study, namely the based on aggregated independent and dependent variables collected at the same time and looking for the relationship between the independent variable (motivation and role of cadres) with dependent variable (administration vitamin A capsules) (Notoatmodjo, 2019). The time of this research was carried out on October 2023. Population is the whole object under study. The population in this study consisted all mothers with children under the age of five who visited the Dadok Tunggul Hitam Health Center in January - June 2023, totaling 268 people. the sampling method is accidental sampling, namely sampling that exists at the time of the research. Primary data obtained from distributing questionnaires by interviewing the variables of motivation, the staff involvement cadres and the supply of vitamin A capsules. Secondary data found Padang City Health Office and Puskesmas Dadok Tunggul Hitam. Data analysis procedures involve editing data and information collected by questionnaire, inserting data into the computer, data validation, re-inserting data that has been validated according to the variables to be analyzed, as well as determining the data analysis program SPSS, data tabulation and finally data interpretation. In analyzing research data, the statistical test used is the Chi-Square Test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Univariate Analysis

Respondent Characteristics

Characteristics respondents to at Dadok Tunggul Hitam public health center Padang in 2023 can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Frequency distribution characteristic of respondents at Dadok Tunggul Hitam public health center Padang in 2023

No	Characteristics	f	%
1.	Education		
	Low (Elementary and middle school)	27	33,8
	Higher (high school and university)	53	66,2
	Total	80	100
2.	Jobs		
	Work	27	33,8
	Not Working	53	66,3
	Total	80	100

Based on the table above, 33.8% of respondents have low education (elementary and junior high school) and 66.2% have high school and college education and 33.8% of respondents work and 66.3% do not work.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of respondents based on vitamin A capsule administration at Dadok Tunggul Hitam public health center Padang in 2023

No	Vitamin A Capsule Administration	f	%
1	Not Getting	43	53,8
2	Get	37	46,3
	Total	80	100

Based on the table above, it is known that more than half (53.8%) of the respondents did not get vitamin A capsules.

Table 3. Frequency distribution of respondents based on the role of posyandu cadres regarding vitamin A capsules in children under five years old

No	Role of Posyandu Cadres	f	%
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1	No Role	30	37,5
2	Play a role	50	62,5
Total		80	100

Based on the table above, it is known that less than half (37.5%) of respondents have posyandu cadres do not play a role in vitamin A capsules in children under five years of age.

Table 4. Frequency distribution of respondents based on motivation about vitamin A capsules in children under five years old

No	Motivation	f	%
1	Not so good	42	52,5
2	Good	38	47,5
Total		80	100

Based on the table above, it is known that more than half (52.5%) of respondents have poor motivation about vitamin A capsules in children under five years of age.

Bivariate Analysis

Table 5. The relationship between the role of posyandu cadres and the provision of vitamin A capsules

	No role of posyandu cadres	Capsule administration						Total	p value
		No		Get		Total			
		f	%	f	%	f	%		
1.	No role	27	90,0	3	10,0	30	100	0,000	
2.	Role	16	32,0	34	68,0	50	100		
Total		43	53,8	37	46,3	80	100		

From the table, you can see that respondents who did not get vitamin A capsules were more in posyandu cadres who did not play a role (90.0%) compared to posyandu cadres who played a role (32.0%). you obtained pvalue = 0.000 (pvalue <0.05) which means that a significant relationship between the role of posyandu cadres with the provision of vitamin A capsules in children under five years of age at Puskesmas Dadok Tunggul Hitam Padang in 2023.

Table 6. Relationship between Motivation and Provision of Vitamin A Capsules

No	Motivation	Capsule Administration						Total	p value
		Vitamin A		Total		Total			
		Get		Total		Total			
		f	%	f	%	f	%		
1.	Less Good	36	85,7	6	14,3	42	100	0,000	
2.	Good	7	8,4	31	81,6	38	100		
Total		43	53,8	37	46,3	80	100		

Based on the table above, it can see that respondents did not get vitamin A capsules were more in poor motivation (85.7%) compared to good motivation (8.4%). From the statistical test, the pvalue = 0.000 (pvalue <0.05) means that is a significant relationship between motivation and the provision of vitamin A capsules in children under five at the Dadok Tunggul Hitam Health Center in Padang in 2023.

Discussion

Vitamin A Capsule Administration in Toddlers

The results showed that more than half (53.8%) of the respondents did not get vitamin A capsules at Puskesmas Dadok Tunggul Hitam Padang in 2023. The findings of this study are similar to (Virgo, 2020) on regarding factors associated with Vitamin A capsules in toddlers at the Posyandu Beringin Lestari Village, Tapung Hilir I Puskesmas work area, Kampar Regency found the results of no vitamin A administration (58.8%). The results this study are line with Prasetyaningsih (2019) on the relationship between knowledge and attitudes with the provision of vitamin A capsules in children under five of age found the results were not given vitamin A capsules (54.4%).

Vitamin A is an important nutrient that is stored in fat and stored in the dark, it cannot be produced by the body, so functions such as vision, growth and the body's disease must be externally. Children aged 1-5 years, both healthy and unhealthy, with a dose of 200,000 SI (red color). One capsule is given once simultaneously in February and August. (Kemenkes RI, 2021).

Work factors affect the role of mothers who have infants / toddlers such as the emergence of a problem in the inactivity of mothers visiting Posyandu, because they earn a living to meet their insufficient needs, so that it has an impact on the absence of mothers' time to bring their to Posyandu get Vitamin A because of their busy work (Amanati, 2018). According to (Octaviana & Ramadhani, 2021) the more educated a person is the easier it is to apply the education he has in behavior. Vice versa, the lower a person's education, the more difficult it is to apply his or her education in behavior.

According to the researcher's analysis, the incomplete provision of vitamin A capsules was due to the fact that 33.8% of working mothers were found in this study. Working mothers face significant time challenges in performing dual roles as workers and parents. This busyness makes it difficult for them to consistently provide vitamin A capsules to children under five due to different time priorities. Low maternal education (elementary and junior high school) was also found in 33.8% of mothers. Mothers with low education have limited knowledge about the importance of vitamin A administration and its benefits for the health of children under five (Yuli Yanti, 2019). This includes a limited understanding of the risks of vitamin A deficiency and a lack of awareness of the positive impact of vitamin A administration. Mothers with low education levels have limited access to or are less involved in health education programs. This may affect their ability to understand health information and follow vitamin A administration guidelines. It is expected that health officials can formulate policy recommendations and provide more targeted intervention programs to increase support and education to working mother low education levels increase their awareness and participation in vitamin A administration to children under five.

Role of Posyandu Cadres

The results show this study indicate that less than half (37.5%) of respondents have posyandu cadres do not play a role in the provision of vitamin A capsules to children under five years of age at Puskesmas Dadok Tunggul Hitam Padang in 2023.

The findings of this study are consistent with (Hanapi et al., 2019) on factors associated with the provision of vitamin A capsules in children five years of age found the results of the role of cadres less active 41.8%. Another study conducted by (Wahyunita et al., 2019) on factors influencing the provision of vitamin A capsules to children under five in Ciriung Cibinong Village, Bogor Regency found that 46.7% of cadres did't played role.

Cadres are community workers who are considered closest to the community and are expected to do their work voluntarily without demanding monetary or other material rewards (Wiranti Sara, 2020), but there are also cadres who are provided with a house or a room and some equipment by the local community, such as health cadres (Kemenkes RI, 2021).

This is in accordance with the theory of (Soetjningsih, 2021) which says that role of health workers very important protecting, improv, and supporting efforts to monitor the procedure for

giving vitamin A to toddlers. The employee must be ready to work voluntarily and in good faith, be willing and able to carry out posyandu activities, and mobilize the community to carry out and participate in posyandu activities (Pujiati, 2020).

Researcher analysis of the role of posyandu cadres who do not play this role can be seen that the lack of understanding of cadres about the benefits of vitamin A for the health of children under five and the adverse effects that can occur if it is not given, posyandu cadres do not check back for children under five who have not received vitamin A capsules. In addition, mothers of children under five who are not present at time giving vitamin A capsules at the posyandu should posyandu cadres revisit the mother's house. This is because the monitoring and follow-up system in the posyandu program is less effective, posyandu cadres lack awareness and good responsibility to ensure that all children under five receive the appropriate dose of vitamin A capsules, the number of posyandu cadres is insufficient with the number of target children under five where 1 posyandu represents 2 people should be 1 posyandu 4 posyandu cadres. It is expected that the role of government or health institutions in supporting cadres, including policies and programs on vitamin A capsule administration, will be supported and implemented at the community level.

Mom's Motivation

The results of this survey showed that more than half (52.5%) of respondents at the Dadok Tunggul Hitam Padang Health Center had little appetite for vitamin A capsules for children under five in 2023. This study is similar to (Sengeng, 2016) on factors associated with the provision of vitamin A capsules to children under five years of age at Posyandu Flamboyan, Rawasari working health center found the rate of poor motivation (53.4%). Another similar study conducted by (Sari et al., 2022)Puspita (2022 on the relationship between family motivation and the role of officers with maternal behavior in vitamin A in young children in the Tegal Arum Working Area, Tebo district, Jambi Province found the results of poor motivation 54.9%.

Motivation is a tendency (a trait that is the subject of conflict) in a person that arouses motivation and directs his behavior. Motivation includes biological and emotional need factors that can only be estimated from observing human behavior. Behavior that is motivated by a need and directed towards achieving a goal so that a need is met and a desire is satisfied (Hasibuan, 2018). The results are supported by theory (Notoatmodjo, 2019). that healthy behavior requires motivation and skills. This motivation is very necessary for someone to change behavior.

Researcher analysis of this poor motivation can be seen from the results of the study as many as 53.8% never come to the posyandu to get vitamin A capsules, 57.5% sometimes get information from health workers about vitamin A capsules, 56.3% sometimes mothers take the time to attend the posyandu, 52.5% sometimes mothers get support from family or the surrounding environment.

Due to the mother's lack of awareness of the importance of the child's health and so the mother is not motivated to attend posyandu regularly. Due to lack of support from health workers in reminding, providing information, or assisting in the process of giving vitamin A capsules and lack of family support (Gurning et al., 2022). This is due to the insufficient number of healthcare professional in the region compared to the targetgroup of children under five of the Dadok Tunggul Hitam Health Center, so that health workers are not optimally reaching out to provide information about vitamin A to the target. It is hoped that the leadership of the Dadok Tunggul Hitam Health Center can add health workers so that information about vitamin A reaches all the targets of mothers under five.

The Relationship between the Role of Posyandu Cadres and the Provision of Vitamin A Capsules to Toddlers

The results showed that respondents who didn't get vitamin A capsules were more in posyandu cadres did not play a role (90.0%) compared to posyandu cadres who played a role (32.0%). From the statistical test obtained pvalue = 0.000 (pvalue <0.05) which means there is a

significant relationship the between role of posyandu cadres with the provision of vitamin A capsules in children under five years of age at Puskesmas Dadok Tunggul Hitam Padang in 2023.

This study is consistent with Hanapi (2019) study on factors with the provision vitamin A capsules in toddlers found the results there is a relationship between the role of cadres with the provision of vitamin A capsules (pvalue=0.000). Another study conducted by (Wahyunita et al., 2019) on factors influencing the provision of vitamin A capsules toddlers in Ciriung Cibinong Village, Bogor found that there was a relationship between the role of workers and the provision of vitamin A capsules to young children (pvalue=0.000).

The role of cadres is one of the government's efforts to empower communities to reduce infant and under-five mortality rates, and improve public health levels, especially maternal and under-five in many countries through the role of cadres in providing information and raising public awareness about vitamin A capsules through health promotion (Virgo, 2020). The role of cadres is one of the government's efforts to empower the community to reduce infant and under-five mortality rates (Ayudia et al., 2021) and improve public health levels, especially the health of mothers and children under five (Hardiyanti, 2019).

The role of cadres is absolutely necessary in the provision of vitamin A carried out at Posyandu which is one form of community-sourced health efforts based on community participation to maintain survival, fostering the growth and development of children perfectly both physically and mentally (Yurinta Nur Azizah, 2019). From various literature obtained information that community participation, especially as cadres, cannot arise just like that but there must be motivation from other parties that are continuous in nature (Nuzula et al., 2023).

According to the researcher's analysis, the results of this study indicate is relationship between the role of posyandu cadres and the coverage of vitamin A capsules. The role of posyandu cadres who do'nt play a role is more on the coverage of vitamin A capsules that do not get. This is because posyandu cadres do not recheck children under five who have not received vitamin A capsules, the level of involvement or commitment of posyandu cadres varies as does the training experience, motivation, or support they receive, lack of cadre perception of the importance of vitamin A capsules and their positive impact on the health of children under five, can also be influenced by several factors such as lack of time, limited resources, or logistical constraints (Wiranti Sara, 2020). These assumptions can provide a basis for recommendations and improvements in the implementation of posyandu programs vitamin A capsule administration to young under five and it is expected that posyandu cadres will have the opportunity to visit the target homes.

The Relationship between Motivation and Vitamin A Capsule Administration in Toddlers

The results showed that respondents who did not get vitamin A capsules were more in poor motivation (85.7%) compared to good motivation (8.4%). From the statistical test, the pvalue = 0.000 (pvalue <0.05) means that there is a significant relationship between motivation and the provision of vitamin A capsules in children under five years old at the Dadok Tunggul Hitam Padang Health Center in 2023.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Sengeng, 2016) on factors associated with vitamin A administration in toddlers at Posyandu Flamboyan, Rawasari Health Center working area, found that there is a relationship between motivation and vitamin A administration (pvalue = 0.019). Another similar study conducted by (Sari et al., 2022) on the relationship between parental behavior on family motivation in vitamin A in toddlers in the Tegal Arum Puskesmas Working Area, Tebo Jambi Province found that there was a relationship between motivation and vitamin A administration (pvalue=0.000).

Motivation is a tendency (a trait that is the subject of conflict) in a person that arouses motivation and directs his behavior. Motivation includes biological and emotional need factors that can only be estimated from observing human behavior. Behavior that is motivated by a need and

directed towards achieving a goal so that a need is met and a desire is satisfied (Murniati Nazara, 2019). Motivation as a concept describes the background conditions that motivate certain behaviors and the internal responses that characterize human behavior that drives or moves, as a stimulus from within, an impulse that causes someone to do something (Maulina, 2018). The inactivity of mothers in carrying out posyandu who have toddlers will cause direct problems that have an impact on their toddlers such as early detection of growth and development disorder in young toddlers, toddlers do not get vitamin A, mothers do not get counseling about maintaining toddler health and Supplementary Food Provision (PMT) (Hariyanto et al., 2018).

According to the researcher's analysis, the relationship between motivation and the provision of vitamin A capsules in children under five can be seen that children under five who do not get vitamin A capsules are more likely to have poor motivation (85.7%). This is because mothers never come to the posyandu to get vitamin A capsules, mothers rarely get information from health workers about vitamin A capsules, mothers rarely take the time to attend the posyandu, mothers rarely get support from family or the surrounding environment. Due to the lack of maternal awareness of the importance of proper nutrition at the stage of child development, the lack of information provided by health workers or cadres at the posyandu as a factor influencing their decision to be willing or not to give vitamin A capsules to their toddlers (Pengabdian et al., 2021). This suggests that health education provided at the posyandu has an important role in improving mothers' understanding of the benefits of vitamin A.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that has been stated, it can be concluded that : More than half (53.8%) of the respondents did not get vitamin A capsule administration at the Dadok Tunggul Hitam Health Center Padang in 2023, Less than half (37.5%) of respondents had posyandu cadres who did not play a role in giving vitamin A capsules to children under five years of age at the Dadok Tunggul Hitam Health Center Padang in 2023, More than half (52.5%) of respondents have poor motivation about vitamin A capsules in children under five years old at the Dadok Tunggul Hitam Health Center Padang in 2023, There is a relationship between the role of posyandu cadres with the provision of vitamin A capsules in children under five years old at the Dadok Tunggul Hitam Health Center Padang in 2023, There is a relationship between motivation and the provision of vitamin A capsules to children under five years old at the Dadok Tunggul Hitam Health Center Padang in 2023. Future researchers are expected to conduct research on other factors that can affect vitamin A provision and conduct research with a more effective and in-depth approach. The results of the study can be used by policy makers to design better regulations on this matter. It can also help in developing policies that aim to improve Vitamin A coverage, and it can also help medical professionals in designing a more holistic approach in improving Vitamin A coverage. Understanding the importance of vitamin A administration in children under five years of age can lead to more appropriate and comprehensive support.

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