

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS STIMULASI TOILET TRAINING TERHADAP ANAK USIA 18-36 BULAN MELAKUKAN TOILET TRAINING DI POSYANDU MELATI DESA SIDOMULYO KECAMATAN PRONOJIWO KABUPATEN LUMAJANG

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Toilet training adalah usaha yang dilakukan untuk melatih anak mengontrol buang air besar dan buang air kecil dengan menggunakan media toilet. Kegagalan dalam *toilet training* akan memberikan dampak pada anak diantaranya anak menjadi ceroboh, emosional, bahkan anak menjadi kikir.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis hubungan stimulasi tentang *toilet training* dengan kesiapan anak usia 18-36 bulan melakukan *toilet training*. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan desain survey analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi seluruh ibu yang memiliki anak berusia 18-36 bulan sebanyak 43 orang ibu. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *total sampling* sebanyak 43 orang. Pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan kuesioner dan observasi.

Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan *Spearman Rank*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ibu dengan pemberian stimulasi baik sebanyak 19 (44,19%) orang. Sebesar 20 (46,51%) balita memiliki kesiapan cukup. Hasil perhitungan dengan uji *spearman* didapatkan hasil ρ_{hitung} sebesar 0,336 dan dibandingkan dengan ρ_{tabel} sebesar 0,301 sehingga $\rho_{hitung} > \rho_{tabel}$, yang berarti ada hubungan antara stimulasi *toilet training* dengan kesiapan anak usia 18-36 bulan melakukan *toilet training*.

Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini adalah bahwa ada hubungan antara stimulasi *toilet training* dengan kesiapan anak usia 18-36 bulan melakukan *toilet training*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diharapkan kepada petugas kesehatan agar memberikan penyuluhan tentang *toilet training* kepada masyarakat sehingga masyarakat dapat menerapkannya dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.

Kata Kunci: *kesiapan, stimulasi, toilet training*

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF TOILET TRAINING STIMULATION FOR CHILDREN AGED 18-36 MONTHS CONDUCTING TOILET TRAINING AT POSYANDU MELATI, SIDOMULYO VILLAGE, PRONOJIWO DISTRICT, LUMAJANG REGENCY

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Toilet training is an effort made to train children to control defecation and urination using toilet media. Failure in toilet training will have an impact on children, including children becoming careless, emotional, and even miserly.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between stimulation about toilet training and the readiness of children aged 18-36 months to do toilet training. This research method uses an analytical survey design with a cross sectional approach. The population of all mothers who have children aged 18-36 months is 43 mothers. Sampling was carried out with a total sampling technique of 43 people. Data collection using questionnaires and observation.

The data was analyzed using Spearman Rank. The results of the study showed that mothers with good stimulation were 19 (44.19%) people. As many as 20 (46.51%) of toddlers have sufficient readiness. The results of the calculation with the spearman test obtained a ρ calculation result of 0.336 and compared with p_{table} of 0.301 so that ρ calculation $>$ p_{table} , which means that there is a relationship between the stimulation of toilet training and the readiness of children aged 18-36 months to do toilet training.

The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between toilet training stimulation and the readiness of children aged 18-36 months to do toilet training. Based on the results of the research, it is hoped that health workers will provide counseling about toilet training to the community so that people can apply it in their daily lives.

Keywords: readines,stimulation, toilet training