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Distribution of Place to Live Preschool Children that Experience Development Problems

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Abstract. The preschool period is a period of increasing child development, if the child has developmental problems there is no reason to get therapy. The purpose of this study was to determine the distribution of the residence of children with developmental problems and undergoing therapy at dr.Soegiri Lamongan hospital. This research is quantitative research. The sampling used was a purposive sampling of 227 preschool children aged 3-6 years who were undergoing therapy at dr.Soegiri Lamongan hospital. Data obtained from secondary data during 2019, namely January to November 2019. The results showed that the distribution of children living with developmental problems and undergoing therapy at dr.Soegiri Lamongan hospital of 227 preschool children found that most (74.4%) lived outside the Lamongan district and a small proportion (7.1%) where children lived. from outside the Lamongan district or from outside the Lamongan area. Children who live far away are not an obstacle to continuing to undergo therapy in the hope that the child can reach a developmental stage according to age. Improving child health services related to affordability and availability of development services and child development management and reducing community stigma regarding child development issues.

Keywords: Residence, Development, Preschool Children.

INTRODUCTION

Children are the dream of every family so that their development needs to be considered so that they can develop optimally according to their age [1,2,3]. Preschool children are children aged 3-6 years whose development has increased by 80%, which is indicated by the increase in complex structural and functional skills that result in motor, cognitive, language, social-emotional and self-regulation development [4,2,5,6]. The development of preschool children is a basic milestone that will influence the development of the next child and development in life during adulthood [7,8].

Some parents do not understand how important the child's development is. They assume that as long as the child is not sick, the child will not experience developmental problems. Preschoolers who experience developmental delays will fail in school 5-6 years later. Preschool age is preparation for elementary school which is a critical period for further development [9,10,11].

In developing countries, it is found that out of 200 million children, around 39% cannot achieve development according to their age. Statistically about 5 to 16% of children have developmental problems, and about 30% to 50% are not identified until school age [12,13].

An estimated 15% of children in the United States have at least one developmental delay [14] (Vitrikas et al., 2017). In the United States several studies report that 12-16% of children suffer from developmental disorders [15]. In Delhi, out of 520 children, 10.6% of children aged <5 years experienced developmental problems [16].

Based on the results of Riskesdas, the development index for children aged 36-59 months in Thailand in 2015 obtained the total development index of 91.1%, in Indonesia in 2018 the total development index was 88.3% [17].

Based on research conducted by Maghfuroh in Lamongan in 2018, out of 45 children, there were 10 children with dubious development and 12 children with developmental deviations [18].

The risk factors for developmental problems must be identified so that interventions planned to facilitate child development can be more specific. Factors that influence child development include poverty, chronic malnutrition (stunting), iron deficiency anemia, low birth weight, genetics, biology, psychosocial, infectious diseases, diarrhea, parental education, parental work, parents' income, socio-culture, and developmental stimulation [19,12].

The impact is that if the child experiences developmental problems and does not immediately get intervention, the child will miss the opportunity to develop according to his age. In addition, it will also affect educational attainment, intelligence, school achievement and ultimately will have an impact on children's productivity. Developmental problems if not treated early can cause permanent damage to a child's development [19].

Developmental assessments can be carried out as early as possible to find irregularities in the child's development so that prevention, stimulation, healing, and intervention can be given as early as possible according to clear indications [10]. With early detection of developmental problems and early intervention in children, it will produce better development results [19].

In this study, it is expected to know the distribution of residences for preschool children who have developmental problems. With the knowledge of developmental problems in preschool children, it is hoped that children can immediately get early intervention so that children can achieve development according to their age.

METHODS

In this study, the design used is descriptive which aims to determine the distribution of residences for preschool children who have developmental problems and undergo therapy at dr. Soegiri Lamongan Hospital, East Java, Indonesia. The population in this study were children who underwent therapy at the medical rehabilitation clinic in January-November 2019. In this study using non-probability sampling, namely purposive sampling so that the samples in this study were all preschool children undergoing therapy at the hospital medical rehabilitation clinic of dr. Soegiri Lamongan, East Java, Indonesia in January-November 2019 as many as 227 children. The data obtained are secondary data from the hospital medical records of dr. Soegiri Lamongan, East Java, Indonesia.

RESEARCH RESULT

TABLE 1. Characteristics of Residence for Preschool Children who Have Developmental Problems and Undergoing Therapy at The Rehabilitation Clinic of dr. Soegiri Lamongan Hospital, East Java, Indonesia in 2019

Preschool Children Residence	frequency	%
Within Lamongan (Near)	42	18,5
Outside Lamongan District (Far)	169	74,4
Outside Lamongan Regency (Very Far)	16	7,1
Total	227	100

The characteristics of the residence of preschool children who have developmental problems and undergoing therapy in the rehabilitation clinic of the dr. Soegiri Lamongan hospital, East Java, Indonesia are mostly (74.4%) from outside the Lamongan district and a small portion (7.1%) from outside the Lamongan regency.

DISCUSSION

The results showed that preschool children who had developmental problems and undergoing therapy at the rehabilitation clinic of dr. Soegiri Lamongan Hospital, East Java, Indonesia, mostly lived outside Lamongan district or far from the rehabilitation clinic of dr. Soegiri Lamongan Hospital, East Java, Indonesia. This shows that most of the distance between the child's residence and the medical rehabilitation clinic of dr. Soegiri Lamongan, East Java, Indonesia is around more than 5 kilometers and if it is travelled by motorized vehicle it is about 20-30 minutes. Dr. Soegiri Lamongan Hospital, East Java Indonesia, is a government health service located in the middle of the city. Travel time to the hospital medical rehabilitation clinic Dr. Soegiri Lamongan, East Java, Indonesia will affect

regularity in undergoing therapy. In addition, it will also affect exposure to information, especially relating to child development.

Child development is cumulative which will later become the foundation for further development. Child development is also multi-dimensional which depend on each other, including personal social, emotional, cognitive, motor, health behaviour and nutritional status. Therefore, if the child has developmental problems, it must immediately get intervention in the form of therapy. To undergo therapy at a preschool children's hospital is very dependent on the role of parents or family [19, 9].

In preschool children who experience developmental problems in the area of Lamongan, East Java, Indonesia, it is found that most of the places where children live are far from the rehabilitation clinic of dr. Soegiri Lamongan Hospital East Java Indonesia, so the role of parents is very important in the implementation of therapy. Because the implementation of therapy in preschool children depends on their parents if the child's parents do not play a good role in taking the child to undergo therapy, the child will not get therapy and reduce the opportunity to achieve development according to their age. Because long distances will require a lot of time and money to be able to carry out therapy in children. Moreover, the implementation of routine therapy every week for an indefinite time until the child can achieve development according to his age.

CONCLUSION

The distribution of residences for preschool children who have developmental problems and undergoing therapy is found that most (74.4%) of the places where children live from outside the Lamongan district and a small part (7.1%) are from outside Lamongan regency.

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