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## Association between Exclusive Breastfeeding with Health Belief Model in Working Mothers

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Exclusive breastfeeding is important thing to do from the mother to the baby since it could decrease infant mortality rate. Exclusive breastfeeding on work place has been arranged in Indonesian Government Regulation No. 33/ 2012. Though the company has provided dedicated room for lactation as supporting factor to the achievement of exclusive breastfeeding, yet it only reach 14.25%. This research has objective to find out factors related with exclusive breast feeding practice by Health Belief Model theory. The research is conducted with cross sectional design. Sample size is 78 working women having baby ages 6-12 months. The sample is obtained by simple random sampling technique. The analysis of data correlation is processed by chi square test ( $\alpha$ =0,05) and logistic regression. Research result showed that perception (p=0,036), parity (p=0,018), knowledge (p=0,017), socio culture (p=0,016), family support (p=0,006), direct superior support (p=0,013), and nanny role (p=0,045) in the relation of exclusive breastfeeding practice on working mother at Garment Company "X". Result of logistic regression indicate direct superior support is the most influenced variable. Low practice of exclusive breast feeding on working mother at Garment Company "X" is influenced by direct superior support factor. Also the factor of perception, parity, knowledge, socio culture, family support and nanny role.

Keywords: working, mother, lactation, exclusive, breastfeeding

#### INTRODUCTION

Based on Indonesia Demography and Health Survey (IDHS) in 2012 indicate infant mortality rate (IMR) is 32 per 1000 life birth. This is quite far from 2015 target which is 23 per 1000 birth life. One effort to decrease the IMR is by exclusive breast feeding. Exclusive breast feeding means giving breast milk to the baby for first six month of life without additional food or other liquid. The percentage of exclusive breast feeding in Indonesia in 2013 is 54.34%, in 2014 it is increased to 60%. And still, far from the target 80%.

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The government has tried to increase exclusive breast feeding. One of the effort is through health regulation number 33 year 2012. In the regulation mentions that every work place is obligated to provide lactation room. The garment X company has provided it as regulated yet the number of working mother giving exclusive breast feeding is still low, which is only 14.25%.

Rahmawati, research result mentioned that job is one of the reason of exclusive breast feeding failure. The 8 hours work hours become the reason of low intensity of mother-baby meet. Indeed, there has been a 3 ministries joint regulations issued by Ministriy of Women Empowerment and Children Protection (48/MEN.PP/XII/2008), Ministry of Workers and Transmigration (PER.27/MEN/XII/2008) and Ministry of Health (1177/MENKES/PB/XII/2008) mentioned breast feeding during work hour at work place.<sup>2</sup>

Anggraeni, mentioned that there is a difference of exclusive breast feeding based on work status.<sup>3</sup> Research by Putri, mentioned that exclusive breast feeding on mother working in factory is less than housewife.<sup>4</sup> Other research by Hidayanti, found out work place support like lactation room and health attendant suggestion influence exclusive breast feeding by working mother.<sup>5</sup>

The Health Belief Model (HBM) theory can be used to describe behaviour determined factor. It can be used in this research since the practice of exclusive breast feeding is a matter of privacy. The HBM theory says the behavior of one is influenced by the perception or individual belief it self.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, this research's objective is to find out the factors influencing exclusive breast feeding by HBM theory approach.

#### MATERIAL AND METHOD

The research is conducted at Garment Company

"X", located on Bawen, Central Java, Indonesia, in March to April 2016. This research is analitical with cross sectional study . The samples are working mother at Garment Company "X" having infant ages 6-12 months and 78 working mothers are selected by simple random sampling. The data analysis is conducted by two methods which are chi-square test or Fisher Exact Test  $\alpha = 0,05$ ) and logistic regression.

#### **FINDING**

HBM theory is the theory of the alter of health behavior and psychological model used to predict health behavior by focusing on perception and individual belief on a desease. The HBM theory is based on an understanding that someone will take any action related with health based on the perception and belief. Chisquare testorfisher exact test results are as below:

Table 1. Factors related with Exclusive Breast Feeding Practice of Working Mother at Garment Company "X"

|    |                 |  | <b>Exclusive Breast Feeding Practice</b> |      |   |      |    |      |          |
|----|-----------------|--|--|------|---|------|----|------|----------|
| No | Variables       | Cathegory  | No                                       |      | Yes                                     | Yes  |    | ber  | p value  |
|    |                 |  | f  | %    | f                                       | %    | f  | %    |          |
| 1. | Dargantian      | Poor   | 36                                       | 46,2 | 2                                       | 2,6  | 38 | 48,7 | 0,036 *  |
| 1. | Perception      | Good   | 30                                       | 38,5 | 10                                      | 12,8 | 40 | 51,3 | 0,030    |
| 2. | Parity          | 1 child  | 33                                       | 42,3 | 1                                       | 1,3  | 34 | 43,6 | 0,018 *  |
| ۷. | Parity          | >1 child   | 33                                       | 42,3 | 11                                      | 14,1 | 44 | 56,4 | 0,018    |
|    |                 | Poor   | 35                                       | 44,9 | 1                                       | 1,3  | 36 | 46,2 |          |
| 3. | Knowledge       | Average  | 26                                       | 33,3 | 9                                       | 11,5 | 35 | 44,9 | 0,017 *  |
|    |                 | Good   | 5  | 6,4  | 2                                       | 2,6  | 7  | 9,0  |          |
| 4. | Socioculture    | Negative   | 22                                       | 28,2 | 0                                       | 0    | 22 | 28,2 | 0,016 ** |
| +. |                 | Positive   | 44                                       | 56,4 | 12                                      | 15,4 | 56 | 71,8 |          |
| 5. | Nonny Dolo      | Poor   | 35                                       | 44,9 | 2                                       | 2,6  | 37 | 47,4 | 0,045 *  |
| ٥. | Nanny Role      | Good   | 31                                       | 39,7 | 10                                      | 12,8 | 41 | 52,6 |          |
| 6. | Family Support  | Less Support   | 37                                       | 47,4 | 1                                       | 1,3  | 38 | 48,7 | 0,006 *  |
| 0. | railing Support | Support  | 29                                       | 37,2 | 11                                      | 14,1 | 40 | 51,3 | 0,000    |
| 7. | Direct Superior | Less Support   | 52                                       | 66,7 | 5                                       | 6,4  | 57 | 73,1 | 0,013 ** |
| 1. | Support         | Support  | 14                                       | 17,9 | 7                                       | 9,0  | 21 | 26,9 | 0,013    |
| 8. | Daar Cummart    | Less Support   | 28                                       | 35,9 | 5                                       | 6,4  | 33 | 42,3 | 1,000 *  |
| ð. | Peer Support    | Support  | 38                                       | 48,7 | 7                                       | 9,0  | 45 | 57,7 | 1,000 *  |
|    |                 | Elamantary (< 0 years)                               | 30                                       | 38,5 | 2                                       | 26   | 32 | 41,0 |          |
| 9. | Education       | Elementary (≤ 9 years)<br>High School (> 9-12 years) | 36                                       |      | $\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 10 \end{vmatrix}$ | 2,6  | 46 | 59,0 | 0,108 ** |
|    |                 | rigii School (> 9-12 years)                          | 30                                       | 46,2 | 10                                      | 12,8 | 40 |      |          |

#### Remark:

<sup>\*:</sup> chi-square test

<sup>\*\*:</sup> fisher exact test

From table 1 can be found that p value on perception variable = 0.036, parity = 0.018, knowledge = 0.017, socio culture = 0.016, nanny role = 0.045, family support = 0.006, direct superior support 0.013, peer support = 1.000 and education = 0.108. Variables with p value < 0.05 are variables having significant relation with exclusive breast feeding practice. On the opposite, variables having p > 0.05 do not related with exclusive breast feeding practice on working mother at Garment Company "X".

| Table 2. Logistic Regressiono | f Exclusive Breast Feeding Practi | ce Research Variables |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                               |                                   |                       |

| Variable                   | Wald  | df | p    |
|----------------------------|-------|----|------|
| Education(1)               | c     | 1  | .996 |
| Socioculture(1)            | .000  | 1  | .996 |
| Family Support(1)          | .000  | 1  | .998 |
| Direct Superior Support(1) | 4.187 | 1  | .041 |
| Nanny role(1)              | .000  | 1  | .999 |
| Constant                   | .067  | 1  | .796 |

From Logistic Regression Analysis can be seen that direct superior support variable is the most dominant among all variables. As on table 2, Wald value of the variable is 4.187 which is the highest compare to others. Aligned with the p value 0.041 which is the smallest value compare to others.

Perception is one of the variable that related with exclusive breast feeding practice on working mother at Garment Company "X" (p = 0.036 < 0.05). Mother having poor perception regarding lactation management mostly do not do exclusive breast feeding compare to mother having good perception. Questions asked consist of vulnerable perception, seriousness, advantage, obstacle, and terms and condition to do lactation management and exclusive breast feeding. From the result can be known that respondents perception regarding vulnerability and seriousness of health problem due to do not give exclusive breast feeding obtain lower score compare to other perception. This is caused by the impacts or disadvantages occured from do not give exclusive breast feeding are indirectly visible. This result is supported by one by Fikawati, Miguel, and Pawenrusi, stated that there is significant relation between mother perception regarding exclusive breast feeding.<sup>7,8,9</sup> It is also aligned with HBM Theory stated that one behavior is determined by perception owned.6

Parity has a significant relation with exclusive breast feeding practice on working mother at Garment Company "X"(p = 0,018 <0,05). Mother having child >1 is tend to give exclusive breast feeding than mother having 1 child. The experience of breast feeding on previous birth giving influencing someone to repeat it on the next birth giving. In HBM theory, parity is included in demography variable. Demography is one of the factor influencing someone perception to behave. Breast feeding experience also become a terms to repeat it on next birth giving, thus it will initiate a mother to give exclusive breast feeding to the baby though she is working by doing lactation management.

Beside the perception and parity, other variable having significant relation with exclusive breast feeding is knowledge (p = 0,017 < 0,05). Most of mothers are less awared the importance of breast milk as baby main nutrition source. Mother only know about exlusive breast feeding, yet does not know and understand correctly regarding lactation management and other things that should be concerned in order to keep giving exclusive breast milk particularly on working mother.<sup>11</sup>

A behavior is closely related with the local culture. Research result indicates that socio culture has a significant relation with exclusive breast feeding practiceon working mother at Garment Company "X" (p = 0.016 < 0.05). Mother having negative socio culture (still rely on belief and tradition regarding breast feeding) does not give exlusive breast milk. On the opposite, mother giving exclusive breast milk is no longer rely on

belief, tradition and myth that can fail exclusive breast feeding such as giving or spreading honey on the lips of new born baby so the baby can talk earlier, giving coffee so the baby do not stiff and feeding banana so the baby gains weight and health.

Other variable having significant relation with exclusive breast feeding is nanny role (p = 0.045 < 0.05). The nanny has an important role to replace the mother during work time. Yet many of the nannies are not provide sufficient support to give exclusive breast feeding and do lactation management. The data indicates that mothers having nanny with good role tend to give exclusive breast feeding compare to them having nanny with less role.

A support is one of the factor that can motivate someone to behave. It can be obtained the environment, whether it is family or work place. Family support is significantly related with exclusive breast feeding practice on working mother at Garment Company "X" (p=0.006 < 0.05). The respondent said that the most supporting family member in lactation management are husband and mother (the baby's grandmother). Support giving can ignite mother behavior in exclusive breast feeding. It is showed by the research result. Respondents with family support tend to do lactation management and exclusive breast feeding compare to them with less family support.

Beside family support, one from direct superior also related with exclusive breast feeding practice (p=0.013 < 0.05). The data obtained indicate that many direct superior does not give sufficient support the mother to do exclusive breast feeding . This causing many mother do not give exclusive breast milk to the baby. Mother with support tend to do exclusive breast feeding for her baby compare to them with less support from direct superior.

The tolerance and special permission for breast feeding mother to do lactation management like breast milk squeezing within working hour surely will give positive impact on exclusive breast feeding by working mother. Beside, if a sufficient facility is provided on the work place, it will be assisted working mother to do exclusive breast feeding.<sup>11</sup> The support from direct superior is cathegorized in sign to act in HBM theory. The support gived can motivate a mother to practice exlusive breast feeding though she is working.<sup>6</sup>

Yet, for peer support statistically does not related with exclusive breast feeding practice (p = 1,000 > 0,05). This result is contradictive compare with result of research by Ida and Suyes, stated that one of the factors influencing exclusive breast feeding is peer support. <sup>12,13</sup> Mother working outside her home will interact more with the people in the work environment. Thus the support from work peer will influence the mother decision to do exclusive breast feeding. <sup>11</sup> In HBM theory, peer support also become a sign to act influencing a mother to behave.

Based on the data obtained can be known that tough many work peer support, yet only few mother do exclusive breast feeding practice. This is due to the peer giving the support does not practice lactation management and experience failure in exclusive breast feeding practice. According to behavior theory stated by Bandura which is Social Learning Theory explaining that human behavior is a continuous both side interaction between cognitive, environment and behavior factors. So the behavior to do exclusive breast milk is not only influenced by cognitive factor, but also environment factor. Environment factor in this term is not just a support provided by work peer but much further is the example given by the work peer (modeling). With many case of unpracticing lactation management such as squeezed breast milk and failure to do exclusive breast feeding by friend that viewed as a model or example, are caused the respondents not to do squeezed breast milk and do not give exclusive breast feeding though they got support from their work peer.<sup>6</sup>

Other variable that does not related with exclusive breast feeding practice on working mother at Garment Company "X" is education (p= 0,108 >0,05). This result is aligned with Weber and Banu, stated that education does not related withexclusive breast feeding practice. Yet vary with the research by Sholeye, stated that mother education is related with exclusive breast feeding practice. Of the company of the

HBM theory categorize education as demography variable that able to influence perception to behave on someone.<sup>6</sup> But as statistical test result, obtain that there is no relation between education with breast feeding practice on working mother at Garment Company "X". This difference can be occured due to the respondent's education back ground is only reached senior high school. Beside that the information regarding breast milk does not obtained from the school, but from instantion and health attendant. So does on Theory of

Reasoned Action (TRA) which stated that one behavior is influenced by belief, attitude and will, ignoring the education background.

From all variables significantly related with exclusive breast feeding practice, the analysis result of logistic regression stated that variable of direct superior support as the most dominant variable. This is acceptable, since the respondent is the working mother. The work environment is one of the circumstance that able to influence a mother to behave. Work demand and high work load dictate the mother to complete her job. If it does not counterbalance with support from the superior to lactation management, then the mother will have large percentage to fail in exclusive breast feeding practice.

#### **CONCLUSION**

The research showed that low practice of exclusive breast feeding on working mother at Garment Company "X" Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia is influenced by some variables. Variables that related with exclusive breast feeding practice are perception, parity, knowledge, socio culture, family support, direct superior support and nanny role. While variables of education and peer support are not related with exclusive breast feeding practice on working mother at Garment Company "X". Result of logistic regression showed that direct superior support is the most dominant varible in this research.

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## Availability, Accessibility, and Acceptability of Health Services in Remote Indigenous Community of the Baduy Dalam Tribe

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Unequally in rights to health cause a disparity between indigenous communities and people in general, which should be avoidable. The *Baduy Dalam* tribe is one of the indigenous communities in Indonesia that refuses to follow modern developments. The *Baduy Dalam* tribe's strong obedience to their tradition bothersome health workers in delivering modern health services. Availability, accessibility, and acceptability of health services as a base of health service concept and rights to health need to be further analyzed in the *Baduy Dalam* tribe.

**Method:** This qualitative research uses a Basic Human Rights paradigm approach to obtain in-depth information regarding health services among the *Baduy* community. The method used was in-depth interviews, and informants were chosen using a purposive technique to achieve correct and adequate information for this research. Results were analyzed using a matrix and content analysis to identify the thematic information. To maintain validity, document review and literature review on the subject were conducted.

**Results:** Utilization of available healthcare facility majorly affected by community acceptance. Mobile health services can't be conducted without the community leader's permit and acceptance. There's an urgent need to do strategic approach to increase the community acceptance using sensitive cultural approach. Attention and effort from multi-sectoral governments are very low.

**Conclusions:** Healthcare services to the *Baduy Dalam* community is not performed well as there are various obstacles in the availability, accessibility, and acceptability of modern healthcare services in The *Baduy Dalam* community.

**Keywords:** Primary Healthcare services; indigenous communities; availability; accessibility; acceptability

#### INTRODUCTION

There are approximately 370 million indigenous communities spread across 90 countries around the world. The total population of indigenous communities makes up 5% of the world population. In Indonesia there are 231,268 families in remote indigenous communities. A regulation from the Indonesian government defines remote indigenous communities as

culture and language, and protects the culture of the ancestors.<sup>3</sup>

Currently, indigenous communities in developing and in developed countries are a marginal group with minimal access to basic healthcare and poor health

a group of individuals attached as a unit, geographically, economically, and/or by social culture, and poor, remote,

and/or fragile social economy.2 On the other hand, the

UN categorizes indigenous community such as a group

of people with their own social structures such as pre-

colonial communities, those who profess to being an

indigenous community, have strong ties to an area or the

surrounding environment, form a minority, have specific

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are really needed by ESDIGDC program implementers, a second phase preliminary study was conducted through the FGD which was attended by 10 midwives in community health centers, with conclusions: 1) too much use of paper-based ESDIGDC instruments inefficient, 2) ESDIGDC instruments need to be made that can be run using gadgets because this tool is already popular.

It can be predicted that these instruments will be easily accepted and applied by health workers, especially midwives as implementers of the ESDIGDC program.

#### **METHOD**

This descriptive research produced e-Health instruments in the field of early detection of child growth and development. In this study, the design of "Android-based ESDIGDC instruments" was made. The design of the instrument was limited to the "detection" aspect of child development, so specifically the production was called "Android-Based Child Development Detection Instrument" (ABCD-DI).

The "ABCD-DI" was a dynamic soft questionnaire about child development that includes four sectors, namely: 1) gross motor, 2) fine motor, 3) speech and language, and 4) socialization and independence. This questionnaire was classified into several age groups, namely: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66 and 72 months. (1) This program was designed to be installed on Android-based gadgets.

The first stage of steps was the identification and provision of design equipment: 1) hardware (computers / laptops, gadgets, printers, blank DVD data, external file storage, and internet service); 2) software (operation system, word processor, data base program, database creator for Android, PDF creator, icon and interface designer, and photo editor); 3) brainware (progammer, technician, and midwives as evaluator); 4) supporting material books about ESDIGDC, e-health and Android-based applications.

The second stage was the development of instrument by programmers and technicians: 1) frame making using interface designer programs; 2) preparation of material in accordance with the frame; 3) integration of material into the frame.

The third stage was the evaluation of the quality of the ABCD-DI through trials to midwives as the main users, which include: content, accuracy, format, ease of use, timelines, and speed of operation<sup>(2)</sup>; with the FGD approach.

The fourth stage was giving recommendations to government institutions as holders of ESDIGDC program policies, and for researchers as developers of child growth and development monitoring instruments.

The study was conducted in 2016 in the Department of Midwifery, Health Polytechnic of Surabaya, while the evaluation of the quality of the instruments was conducted at the Sukorejo Health Center, Ponorogo.

The stages of data analysis were as follows: 1) descriptive presentation of the provision of hardware, software, brainware, and supporting books; 2) descriptive presentation of the results of frame making, material compilation, and material integration into the frame; 3) descriptive presentation of the results of evaluating the quality of "instruments; 4) descriptive presentation of recommendations given based on the evaluation of the quality of the instrument.

#### **FINDINGS**

The provision of hardware, software, brainware, and supporting books are as follows:

Table 1. Hardware provided for instrument design making

| No | Hardware  | Number | Function                                |
|----|---|--------|---|
| 1  | Laptop: Dell Model<br>Inspiron 114 3000<br>Series                               | 1      | Programming                             |
| 2  | Gadget: OPPO Joy 1  | 1      | Programming                             |
| 3  | Printer: HP Deskjet<br>1040   | 1      | Programming                             |
| 4  | Blank DVD data:<br>Verbatim   | 25     | Data storage                            |
| 5  | Memory card: SD card  | 2      | Data storage                            |
| 6  | Internet service:<br>Midwifery Department,<br>Health Polytechnic of<br>Surabaya | 2      | Literature<br>and software<br>searching |

Table 2. Software provided for instrument design making

| No | Original Software  | Number | Function  |
|----|--|--------|---|
| 1  | Operation system: Microsoft Windows 8, Android system      | 2      | Basic operating system to run all programs on the computer. |
| 2  | Word processor: Wordpad, Ms. Office Sharepoint<br>Designer | 2      | As a word processor for compiling text material.            |
| 3  | Database program: Database creator for Android             | 1      | Integration of instrument data into the Android system.     |
| 4  | Read only file creator: PDF Creator                        | 1      | Making read only files about instrument usage instructions. |
| 5  | Icon creator: Junior Icon Editor 4.1                       | 1      | Making the ABCD-DI program icon.                            |

Table 3. Brainware provided for instrument design making

| No | Brainware  | Number | Function  |  |
|----|------------|--------|---|--|
| 1  | Programmer | 3      | Designing programs and materials.                           |  |
| 2  | Technician | 1      | Helps programmers compile and run programs.                 |  |
| 3  | Evaluator  | 10     | Evaluating (testing) the quality of instruments through FGD |  |

Table 4. Books as supporting the design of instruments

| No | Book title                                  | Number | Function   |
|----|---|--------|--|
| 1  | Guidebook for the Implementation of ESDIGDC | 1      | Guidelines for making ESDIGDC material               |
| 2  | ESDIGDC Facilitator Handbook                | 1      | Guidelines for preparing ESDIGDC learning strategies |
| 3  | Information System Analysis and Design      | 1      | Programming guidelines                               |

The resulting ABCD-DI frames were: 1) Level I, consisting of: homepage; 2) level II, consisting of: detection of development of children aged 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, 12 months, 15 months, 18 months, 21 months, 24 months, 30 months, 36 months, 42 months, 48 months, 54 months , 60 months, 66 months and 72 months. Figure 1 shows the shape of the frame.

The material consisted of three groups, namely: 1) general instructions (how to operate ABCD\_DI); 2) introduction to ESDIGDC; 3) detection of child development which includes four sectors, namely: 1) gross motor, 2) fine motor, 3) speech and language, and 4) socialization and independence. This material was classified into several age groups, namely: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, and 72 months.

The process of preparing ESDIGDC material was: 1) text or narration made using Wordpad and Microsoft Office Sharepoint Designer; 2) a graphic vector image created and edited using Inkscape 0.48; 3) photographic images edited using Photo Pos Pro 1.87; 4) animated images created and edited using Sothink SWF Quicker 5.3 and Pivot Stickfigure Animator 2.2.6; 5) video edited using Honestech Video Editor 8.0. To change the video file format, the Any Video Converter 3.2.7 program is used; 6) After the frame is filled with complete material, then an icon is created using the Junior Icon Editor 4.1; 7) making read only files regarding instructions for using ABCD-DI using PDF Creator 9.

The next stage was the integration of all material that has been successfully collected into the frame that has been prepared previously (Figure 1).



Halaman utama = Homepage

Petunjuk umum dan Pengantar SDIDTK = General instruction and introduction of ESDIGDC

Deteksi perkembangan = detect the development of child

Gerak kasar, gerak halus, bicara dan bahasa, sosialisasi dan kemandirian = Gross motor, fine motor, speech and language, socialization and independence Figure 1. Results of integration of materials into frames (in Indonesian version)

There were two stages of material integration into the frame: 1) filling in the Level I frame (homepage), in this case, the frame homepage is filled with two material namely "General Guidelines" and "Introduction to ESDIGDC" (Figure 2).



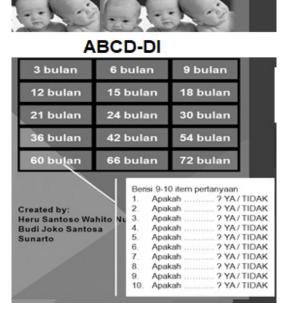
#### Note:

Halaman utama = Homepage
Petunjuk umum = General instrction
Berikut ini adalah cara penggunaan ...... = This is
the instruction to use ......

Pengantar SDIDTK = Introduction of ESDIGDC
Program SDIDTK adalah ..... = ESDIGDC
program is ......

Figure 2. The content of Level I (homepage) (in Indonesian version)

At the top of the main page was included general instructions on how to operate the program, then at the bottom is presented about the general concept of ESDIGDC; 2) filling in Level II frames (detection of child development), in this case, the frame of child development detection is filled with the Child Development Pre-Screening Questionnaire, starting from the age group of 3 months, then proceeding sequentially and ending in the 72 month age group (Figure 3).



#### Note:

3 bulan = 3 months

Berisi 9-10 pertanyaan = contain 9 to 10 questions
Apakah ......? YA/TIDAK = Is ......? YES/

Figure 3. The content of Level II (detection of child development) (in Indonesian version)

Questionnaire for each age group consisted of 9-10 items, and each item had 2 answer options "Ya (yes)" and "Tidak (no)". After all Level II frames were filled in, a calculation formula was made with 3 output categories, namely: a) Development of "Sesuai (accordance)"