

ABSTRACT

The problem of nutrition and stunting in children is still a global and Indonesian problem. In Jambi Province, based on Riskesdas in 2013, it is classified as high and even higher than the national figure, which is 55.3%, which is far from the national target of 14% in 2024. Increasing knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women is very necessary as an effort to prevent stunting, especially in terms of fulfilling the nutrition of pregnant women and mother's parenting patterns. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct research on the effect of family assistance assisted by the Kanti Peduli Stunting website on increasing the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women in preventing stunting, a case study at the Siulak Mukai Health Center, Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province. The purpose of the study was to analyze the effect of family assistance assisted by WEB-KPS (Kanti Peduli Stunting) on increasing the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women in preventing stunting, a case study at the Siulak Mukai Health Center, Keinci Regency, Jambi Province..

The research method uses a one group pretest and posttest design, namely a research design involving one group, namely given a pretest beforehand, then given treatment in the form of family assistance assisted by WEB-KPS and given a posttest. The study population was pregnant women, who were people who lived and settled in the Siulak Mukai Health Center work area, Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province when the study was taking place, totaling 57 people. Data analysis used descriptive and quantitative statistical analysis techniques. Statistical tests used paired sample t-tests.

To determine the spread of data distribution, whether the data was normally distributed or not, a data normality test was carried out. Based on the results of the data normality test using SPSS, it showed that the significance level of the Pre-test knowledge was 0.063 and the Post-test knowledge was 0.096 for the Pre-test attitude 0.187 and the Post-test attitude 0.200, meaning it was greater ($P > 0.05$) so that the data was normally distributed and could be continued for the Paired T-Test. From the results of the analysis of knowledge before and after the use of media from 57 pregnant women, it shows that there is an increase in the average knowledge after using the Kanti Peduli Stunting website compared to before using the Kanti Peduli Stunting website. The results of the paired T-test statistical analysis show a significant difference ($p = 0.000$). Likewise, with motivation, there is an increase in the average motivation after using the Kanti Peduli Stunting website compared to before using the Kanti Peduli Stunting website. The results of the paired T-test statistical analysis show a significant difference ($p = 0.000$). Based on the results of the statistical analysis of knowledge with the paired T test before and after using the media from 57 pregnant women, it has a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$, so it can be interpreted that there is an increase in knowledge before and after education using the Kanti Peduli Stunting website. Likewise, with motivation, which has a significant difference, it has a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$.

The conclusion of this study shows that there is a difference in knowledge and attitudes before and after education using the Kanti Peduli Stunting website, where the significance level is $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that there is an influence of family assistance assisted by the Kanti Peduli Stunting website (WEB-KPS) on the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women in preventing stunting at the Siulak Mukai Health Center, Kerinci Regency, Jambi Province.

Keywords: Family Assistance; Assisted by WEB-KPS; Knowledge; Attitude; Pregnant Women; Stunting Prevention; Case Study