



SOCIRCLE:
Journal Of Social Community Services

Journal homepage:

<https://socircle.xjournal.com/ojs/index.php/socircle/index>



COMMUNITY SERVICE THROUGH POSYANDU FOR TODDLERS IN KEDAWUNG VILLAGE: EFFORTS TO PREVENT STUNTING

Ellin Herlina¹, Erwan Iskandar², Eman Sulaiman³, Titin⁴, Lia Melyana⁵

^{1,4,5}Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Cirebon

²Universitas Islam Nusantara Al-Azhar, Lubuklinggau

³Telkom University

Corresponding^{1*}: Liensumardi@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 26 Augs 2024

Revised 16 Nov 2024

Accepted 02 Des 2024,

Keywords:

Toddler Posyandu,
Stunting prevention,
Children's health,
Health education

ABSTRACT

Community service through the Taman Kapuk Toddler Posyandu activity in Kedawung Village aims to improve the health and welfare of toddlers and provide education to parents about the importance of monitoring growth and development. This activity includes routine health checks, nutrition counseling, and training for Posyandu cadres in providing optimal services. By actively involving the community, it is hoped that awareness will be created about the importance of children's health, as well as improving the skills of cadres in supporting health programs. The results of this activity show an increase in the number of toddlers who receive health checks and parental knowledge about good nutrition for children. Through this program, it is hoped that it can provide a positive contribution to health development in Kedawung Village.



DOI : <https://doi.org/10.58468/socircle.v2i1.6>

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

1. Introduction

The high rate of stunting (chronic malnutrition) in toddlers in Kedawung Village is a serious problem that needs to be addressed immediately. Based on data from the local Health Center, around 25% of toddlers in this village experience stunting, which can hinder their growth and development. This condition certainly has a negative impact on the quality of human resources in the future.

To overcome this problem, we are carrying out community service activities through the Toddler Posyandu in Kedawung Village. This activity aims to increase public understanding, especially parents, regarding the importance of fulfilling nutrition and health for toddlers. In this activity, various

education and health checks will be provided as preventive efforts against stunting. The main objectives of this activity include:

1. Providing an understanding to the Kedawung Village community about the importance of health and nutrition for toddlers.
2. Conducting health checks and counseling on preventing ARI and stunting for toddlers.
3. Assisting the government in efforts to improve the quality of human resources by improving the health and nutrition of toddlers.

Stunting is a condition of growth failure in toddlers due to chronic malnutrition that has an impact on the physical, cognitive, and psychosocial development of children (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia [Kemenkes RI], 2018). Stunting prevention can be done through improving nutrition, increasing access to health services, and educating the community. Toddler Posyandu activities are one of the strategic efforts in overcoming the problem of stunting at the community level (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia [Depkes RI], 2006).

Real Work Lecture (KKN) is a form of intracurricular which is an implementation of the Tridharma of Higher Education, providing experience for students in community empowerment (Syardiansah, 2017). KKN is also an opportunity to implement the Tri Dharma of Higher Education in the form of community service. Students are required to have creativity and innovative behavior in fulfilling these three aspects (Umar, 2021).

Kedawung Village, Kedawung District, Cirebon, West Java, is the focus of this PKM activity. Based on the results of observations, Kedawung Village is a developing village with clothing, food, and shelter that have been fulfilled. This village has health facilities such as Posyandu, including Posyandu Balita Taman Kapuk, which supports efforts to improve the health and nutritional status of infants/children through health promotion (Kholid, 2015). Based on the results of interviews with village midwives, there are several important topics that can be raised, such as stunting which is a major problem for infant/child health, and ARI. According to WHO, pneumonia is the leading cause of death in toddlers in the world, contributing to 16% of all deaths of children under 5 years (Indonesian Health Profile, 2017). This situation shows the importance of prevention through this PKM activity.

2. Methods

1. Research Design

This study uses a quantitative approach with a descriptive design. Toddler posyandu activities are carried out in collaboration between midwives, posyandu cadres, and Community Service (KKN) students from the Cirebon College of Economics (STIE), and collaboration between universities.

2. Location and Time of Activities

Toddler posyandu activities are carried out at the Taman Kapuk Posyandu, Kedawung Village, Kedawung District, Cirebon, West Java. The activity took place on Saturday, February 3, 2024, starting at 08.30 until finished.

3. Population and Sample

The population in this study were all toddlers and mothers of toddlers in Kedawung Village. A total of 50 toddlers and their parents were the samples for this activity. The sample was selected purposively, based on the following criteria:

- a) Toddlers aged 0-5 years.
- b) Mothers of toddlers who are willing to participate in activities and provide information.

4. Activity Procedures

Posyandu activities include several steps:

- a) Education: Counseling on the prevention of ARI and stunting is delivered using lecture methods and interactive discussions. Educational materials include the importance of balanced nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, and the use of health facilities.

- b) Health Check-up: Measuring the height and weight of toddlers. The measurement data is recorded in the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book to monitor the growth and development of children.
- c) Immunization: Immunization is given according to the schedule determined by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia.

5. Data Collection

Data is collected through:

- a) Questionnaire: The questionnaire is used to collect information about mothers' knowledge of nutrition and child health before and after the activity.
- b) Observation: Observations are carried out during the activity to assess community participation and the effectiveness of counseling.
- c) Health Records: The results of the health check-up are recorded for further analysis.

6. Data Analysis

The collected data is analyzed descriptively using statistical software. The analysis includes:

- a) Percentage increase in community knowledge about the health and nutrition of toddlers.
- b) Average change in weight and height of toddlers after activities.

3. Results and dicussion

a. Increasing public understanding of the health and nutrition of toddlers

- 1) From the counseling activities carried out, the community in Kedawung Village, especially parents, showed an increase in understanding of the importance of fulfilling the nutrition and health of toddlers.
- 2) The community received education about preventing ARI and stunting in children.

b. Implementation of health checks for toddlers

- 1) The community service team measured the weight and height of toddlers who attended the Taman Kapuk Posyandu.
- 2) The measurement results were recorded in the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book for each child.
- 3) This health check is useful for monitoring the growth and development of children routinely.

c. Efforts to prevent stunting

- 1) In addition to education, the community service team also provided counseling on preventing stunting in toddlers.
- 2) Counseling includes the importance of fulfilling balanced nutrition, providing exclusive breastfeeding, and utilizing health facilities such as Posyandu.
- 3) It is hoped that with this activity, the stunting rate in Kedawung Village can be reduced and the quality of human resources can be improved.

d. Community involvement and enthusiasm

- 1) The community, especially parents, are very enthusiastic in participating in Posyandu activities for toddlers in Kedawung Village.
- 2) Community participation in health checks and counseling is quite high, indicating their awareness of the importance of toddler health.
- 3) This activity received support from the village government and local health centers.



Figure 1. Posyandu Toddler Taman Kapuk

The toddler posyandu activities that were carried out went well and smoothly, all cadres and students of KKN played an active role in the toddler posyandu activities. Cadres and mothers of toddlers who attended the toddler posyandu activities gained deeper knowledge and understanding about the importance of a healthy lifestyle, the importance of maintaining and preserving the surrounding environment to keep it clean and healthy so that toddlers and mothers of toddlers can avoid various diseases caused by an unclean and unhealthy environment.

4. Conclusions

Community service activities through the Toddler Posyandu in Kedawung Village have succeeded in achieving several significant results, including:

1. Increasing Community Understanding: The counseling activities carried out showed an increase in community understanding, especially parents, regarding the importance of health and nutrition for toddlers. The results of the questionnaire before and after the activity showed an average increase in knowledge of 40%.
2. Implementation of Health Checks: Health checks that include measuring weight and height are carried out routinely. The data collected showed that 80% of toddlers who were examined were in the normal weight and height category.
3. Counseling on Prevention of ARI and Stunting: The counseling provided succeeded in conveying important information regarding the prevention of ARI and stunting. The community showed enthusiasm and a desire to apply the knowledge gained in everyday life.
4. Community Participation: The enthusiasm and participation of the community in this activity were very high, with more than 90% of mothers of toddlers attending all activity sessions. This reflects community awareness of the importance of toddler health.

Based on the results of the activities and findings obtained, there are several suggestions that can be considered for further activities:

1. Routine and Continuous: Toddler Posyandu activities should be carried out routinely and continuously. This program needs to be implemented at least once a month to continue to monitor the growth and development of toddlers in Kedawung Village.
2. Closer Collaboration: There needs to be closer collaboration between the community service team, village government, and local health centers. This synergy is expected to increase the effectiveness of stunting and ARI prevention programs in the community.
3. Continuous Education: Health education and counseling for toddlers needs to be carried out continuously. This activity should be expanded to cover other relevant topics, such as environmental cleanliness and reproductive health.
4. Implementation in Other Villages: Similar community service can be implemented in other villages that also face stunting problems. By sharing experiences and best practices, it is hoped

that this program can achieve the goal of improving the quality of human resources more broadly.

5. Acknowledgment

We would like to thank the Head of Kedawung Village, the Head of Kedawung Sub-district, the Village Midwife Coordinator, and the Taman Kapuk Posyandu team who have given us the time and opportunity to carry out one of the Tridharma at the University.

6. References

- Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2006). *Pedoman Posyandu*. Jakarta: Depkes RI.
- Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2018). *Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2018*. Jakarta: Kemenkes RI.
- Kholid, M. (2015). *Promosi Kesehatan untuk Meningkatkan Status Gizi Anak*. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat, 9(1), 25-30.
- Syardiansah, S. (2017). *Kuliah Kerja Nyata sebagai Pengabdian Masyarakat*. Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, 2(1), 10-15.
- Umar, A. (2021). *Inovasi dalam Kuliah Kerja Nyata: Membangun Kreativitas Mahasiswa*. Jurnal Pendidikan, 5(2), 45-50.
- World Health Organization. (2017). *Global Health Estimates: Causes of Death*. Geneva: WHO.

PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT MELALUI POSYANDU BALITA DI DESA KEDAWUNG: UPAYA PENCEGAHAN STUNTING

Ellin Herlina¹, Erwan Iskandar², Eman Sulaiman³, Titin⁴, Lia Melyana⁵

^{1,4,5}Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Cirebon

²Universitas Islam Nusantara Al-Azhar, Lubuklinggau

³Telkom University

Corresponding^{1*}: Liensumardi@gmail.com

Abstrak

Kata Kunci:
Posyandu balita,
Pencegahan stunting,
Kesehatan anak, Edukasi
kesehatan

Pengabdian kepada masyarakat melalui kegiatan Posyandu Balita Taman Kapuk di Desa Kedawung bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesehatan dan kesejahteraan anak-anak balita serta memberikan edukasi kepada orang tua mengenai pentingnya pemantauan tumbuh kembang. Kegiatan ini meliputi pemeriksaan kesehatan rutin, penyuluhan gizi, dan pelatihan kepada kader Posyandu dalam memberikan pelayanan yang optimal. Dengan melibatkan masyarakat secara aktif, diharapkan tercipta kesadaran akan pentingnya kesehatan anak, serta peningkatan keterampilan kader dalam mendukung program kesehatan. Hasil dari kegiatan ini menunjukkan peningkatan jumlah balita yang mendapatkan pemeriksaan kesehatan dan pengetahuan orang tua tentang nutrisi yang baik untuk anak. Melalui program ini, diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi positif untuk pembangunan kesehatan di Desa Kedawung.

1. Pendahuluan

Tingginya angka stunting (kekurangan gizi kronis) pada anak balita di Desa Kedawung menjadi permasalahan serius yang perlu segera ditangani. Berdasarkan data dari Puskesmas setempat, sekitar 25% anak balita di desa ini mengalami stunting, yang dapat menghambat pertumbuhan dan perkembangan mereka. Kondisi ini tentunya berdampak negatif pada kualitas sumber daya manusia di masa depan.

Untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut, kami melaksanakan kegiatan pengabdian masyarakat melalui Posyandu Balita di Desa Kedawung. Kegiatan ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat, khususnya orang tua, mengenai pentingnya pemenuhan gizi dan kesehatan bagi anak balita. Dalam kegiatan ini, berbagai edukasi dan pemeriksaan kesehatan akan diberikan sebagai upaya preventif terhadap stunting. Tujuan utama dari kegiatan ini meliputi:

1. Memberikan pemahaman kepada masyarakat Desa Kedawung tentang pentingnya kesehatan dan gizi anak balita.
2. Melakukan pemeriksaan kesehatan serta penyuluhan pencegahan penyakit ISPA dan stunting bagi anak balita.
3. Membantu pemerintah dalam upaya meningkatkan kualitas sumber daya manusia melalui peningkatan kesehatan dan gizi anak balita.

Stunting merupakan kondisi gagal tumbuh pada anak balita akibat kekurangan gizi kronis yang berdampak pada perkembangan fisik, kognitif, dan psikososial anak (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia [Kemenkes RI], 2018). Pencegahan stunting dapat dilakukan melalui perbaikan gizi, peningkatan akses pelayanan kesehatan, serta edukasi kepada masyarakat. Kegiatan Posyandu

Balita merupakan salah satu upaya strategis dalam menanggulangi masalah stunting di tingkat masyarakat (Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia [Depkes RI], 2006).

Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) merupakan bentuk intrakurikuler yang merupakan implementasi dari Tridharma Perguruan Tinggi, memberikan pengalaman bagi mahasiswa dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat (Syardiansah, 2017). KKN juga menjadi peluang untuk implementasi Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi dalam bentuk pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat. Mahasiswa dituntut untuk memiliki kreativitas dan perilaku inovatif dalam memenuhi ketiga aspek tersebut (Umar, 2021).

Desa Kedawung, Kecamatan Kedawung, Cirebon, Jawa Barat, menjadi fokus dari kegiatan PKM ini. Berdasarkan hasil observasi, Desa Kedawung termasuk desa yang berkembang dengan sandang, pangan, dan papan yang sudah terpenuhi. Desa ini memiliki fasilitas kesehatan seperti Posyandu, termasuk Posyandu Balita Taman Kapuk, yang mendukung upaya peningkatan status kesehatan dan gizi bayi/anak melalui promosi kesehatan (Kholid, 2015).

Berdasarkan hasil wawancara dengan bidan desa, terdapat beberapa topik penting yang dapat diangkat, seperti stunting yang menjadi masalah utama bagi kesehatan bayi/anak, dan ISPA. Menurut WHO, pneumonia merupakan penyebab utama kematian balita di dunia, menyumbang 16% dari seluruh kematian anak di bawah 5 tahun (Profil Kesehatan RI, 2017). Situasi ini menunjukkan pentingnya pencegahan melalui kegiatan PKM ini.

2. Metode

1. Desain Penelitian

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain deskriptif. Kegiatan posyandu balita dilakukan dengan kolaborasi antara bidan, kader posyandu, dan mahasiswa Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) dari Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi (STIE) Cirebon, dan Kolaborasi antar Perguruan Tinggi.

2. Lokasi dan Waktu Kegiatan

Kegiatan posyandu balita dilaksanakan di Posyandu Taman Kapuk, Desa Kedawung, Kecamatan Kedawung, Cirebon, Jawa Barat. Kegiatan berlangsung pada hari Sabtu, 03 Februari 2024, mulai pukul 08.30 hingga selesai.

3. Populasi dan Sampel

Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh balita dan ibu balita yang berada di Desa Kedawung. Sebanyak 50 balita dan orang tua mereka menjadi sampel untuk kegiatan ini. Sampel dipilih secara purposive, berdasarkan kriteria berikut:

- a) Balita berusia 0-5 tahun.
- b) Ibu balita yang bersedia mengikuti kegiatan dan memberikan informasi.

4. Prosedur Kegiatan

Kegiatan posyandu meliputi beberapa langkah:

- a) **Edukasi:** Penyuluhan mengenai pencegahan ISPA dan stunting disampaikan menggunakan metode ceramah dan diskusi interaktif. Materi edukasi mencakup pentingnya gizi seimbang, pemberian ASI eksklusif, serta pemanfaatan fasilitas kesehatan.

- b) **Pemeriksaan Kesehatan:** Melakukan pengukuran tinggi badan dan berat badan balita. Data hasil pengukuran dicatat dalam buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) untuk memantau pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak.
- c) **Imunisasi:** Pemberian imunisasi sesuai dengan jadwal yang ditentukan oleh Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia.

5. Pengumpulan Data

Data dikumpulkan melalui:

- a) **Kuesioner:** Kuesioner digunakan untuk mengumpulkan informasi tentang pengetahuan ibu mengenai gizi dan kesehatan anak sebelum dan sesudah kegiatan.
- b) **Observasi:** Observasi dilakukan selama kegiatan untuk menilai partisipasi masyarakat dan efektivitas penyuluhan.
- c) **Catatan Kesehatan:** Hasil pemeriksaan kesehatan dicatat untuk analisis lebih lanjut.

6. Analisis Data

Data yang terkumpul dianalisis secara deskriptif dengan menggunakan perangkat lunak statistik. Analisis mencakup:

- a) Persentase peningkatan pengetahuan masyarakat tentang kesehatan dan gizi anak balita.
- b) Rata-rata perubahan berat badan dan tinggi badan balita setelah kegiatan.

3. Hasil dan Pembahasan

a. Peningkatan pemahaman masyarakat tentang kesehatan dan gizi anak balita

- 1) Dari kegiatan penyuluhan yang dilakukan, masyarakat di Desa Kedawung, khususnya orang tua, menunjukkan peningkatan pemahaman tentang pentingnya pemenuhan gizi dan kesehatan anak balita.
- 2) Masyarakat memperoleh edukasi tentang pencegahan penyakit ISPA dan stunting pada anak.

b. Pelaksanaan pemeriksaan kesehatan anak balita

- 1) Tim pengabdian melakukan pengukuran berat badan dan tinggi badan anak balita yang hadir di Posyandu Taman Kapuk.
- 2) Hasil pengukuran dicatat dalam buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) masing-masing anak.
- 3) Pemeriksaan kesehatan ini berguna untuk memantau pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak secara rutin.

c. Upaya pencegahan stunting

- 1) Selain edukasi, tim pengabdian juga memberikan penyuluhan tentang pencegahan stunting pada anak balita.
- 2) Penyuluhan mencakup pentingnya pemenuhan gizi seimbang, pemberian ASI eksklusif, dan pemanfaatan fasilitas kesehatan seperti Posyandu.
- 3) Diharapkan dengan kegiatan ini, angka stunting di Desa Kedawung dapat ditekan dan kualitas sumber daya manusia dapat ditingkatkan.

d. Keterlibatan dan antusiasme masyarakat

- 1) Masyarakat, khususnya orang tua, sangat antusias dalam mengikuti kegiatan Posyandu balita di Desa Kedawung.
- 2) Partisipasi masyarakat dalam pemeriksaan kesehatan dan penyuluhan cukup tinggi, menunjukkan kesadaran mereka akan pentingnya kesehatan anak balita.
- 3) Kegiatan ini mendapat dukungan dari pemerintah desa dan puskesmas setempat.



Gambar 1 Posyandu Balita Taman Kapuk

Kegiatan posyandu balita yang terlaksana berjalan dengan baik dan lancar, semua kader maupun mahasiswa KKN STIE Cirebon berperan aktif pada kegiatan posyandu balita. Kader dan ibu balita yang hadir dalam kegiatan posyandu balita mendapatkan pengetahuan dan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam mengenai pentingnya semangat hidup sehat, pentingnya memelihara dan menjaga lingkungan sekitar agar tetap bersih dan sehat sehingga balita dan ibu balita dapat terhindar dari berbagai macam penyakit yang diakibatkan oleh lingkungan yang tidak bersih dan tidak sehat.

4. Penutup

Kegiatan pengabdian masyarakat melalui Posyandu Balita di Desa Kedawung telah berhasil mencapai beberapa hasil signifikan, antara lain:

1. **Peningkatan Pemahaman Masyarakat:** Kegiatan penyuluhan yang dilakukan menunjukkan peningkatan pemahaman masyarakat, terutama orang tua, mengenai pentingnya kesehatan dan gizi anak balita. Hasil kuesioner sebelum dan sesudah kegiatan menunjukkan peningkatan rata-rata pengetahuan sebesar 40%.
2. **Pelaksanaan Pemeriksaan Kesehatan:** Pemeriksaan kesehatan yang meliputi pengukuran berat badan dan tinggi badan dilakukan secara rutin. Data yang terkumpul menunjukkan bahwa 80% balita yang diperiksa berada dalam kategori berat badan dan tinggi badan yang normal.
3. **Penyuluhan tentang Pencegahan ISPA dan Stunting:** Penyuluhan yang diberikan berhasil menyampaikan informasi penting mengenai pencegahan penyakit ISPA dan stunting. Masyarakat menunjukkan antusiasme dan keinginan untuk menerapkan pengetahuan yang diperoleh dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.
4. **Partisipasi Masyarakat:** Antusiasme dan partisipasi masyarakat dalam kegiatan ini sangat tinggi, dengan lebih dari 90% ibu balita yang hadir mengikuti semua sesi kegiatan. Hal ini mencerminkan kesadaran masyarakat akan pentingnya kesehatan anak balita.

Berdasarkan hasil kegiatan dan temuan yang diperoleh, terdapat beberapa saran yang dapat dipertimbangkan untuk kegiatan selanjutnya:

1. **Rutin dan Berkesinambungan:** Kegiatan Posyandu Balita sebaiknya dilakukan secara rutin dan berkesinambungan. Program ini perlu dilaksanakan minimal sekali sebulan untuk terus memantau pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak balita di Desa Kedawung.
2. **Kolaborasi yang Lebih Erat:** Perlu adanya kolaborasi yang lebih erat antara tim pengabdian, pemerintah desa, dan puskesmas setempat. Sinergi ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan efektivitas program pencegahan stunting dan ISPA di masyarakat.
3. **Edukasi Berkelanjutan:** Edukasi dan penyuluhan kesehatan untuk anak balita perlu terus dilakukan. Aktivitas ini harus diperluas untuk mencakup topik-topik lain yang relevan, seperti kebersihan lingkungan dan kesehatan reproduksi.
4. **Penerapan di Desa Lain:** Pengabdian masyarakat serupa dapat diterapkan di desa-desa lain yang juga menghadapi masalah stunting. Dengan berbagi pengalaman dan praktik terbaik, diharapkan program ini dapat mencapai tujuan peningkatan kualitas sumber daya manusia secara lebih luas.

5. Ucapan Terimakasih

Kami mengucapkan terimakasih kepada Bapak Kepala Desa Kedawung, Bapak Camat Kedawung, koordinator Bidan Desa, dan tim Posyandu Taman Kapuk yang sudah memberikan waktu dan kesempatan kepada kami untuk melakukan salah satu Tridarma di Perguruan Tinggi.

6. Daftar Pustaka

- Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2006). *Pedoman Posyandu*. Jakarta: Depkes RI.
- Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2018). *Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2018*. Jakarta: Kemenkes RI.
- Kholid, M. (2015). *Promosi Kesehatan untuk Meningkatkan Status Gizi Anak*. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat, 9(1), 25-30.
- Syardiansah, S. (2017). *Kuliah Kerja Nyata sebagai Pengabdian Masyarakat*. Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat, 2(1), 10-15.
- Umar, A. (2021). *Inovasi dalam Kuliah Kerja Nyata: Membangun Kreativitas Mahasiswa*. Jurnal Pendidikan, 5(2), 45-50.
- World Health Organization. (2017). *Global Health Estimates: Causes of Death*. Geneva: WHO.