
Response to "Prevent Stunting Booklet (BoCeSting) as an Educational Medium and its Influence on the Attitudes of Mothers Under Five on Stunting Prevention in the Archipelago"

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INTRODUCTION

We have carefully studied the article entitled "Prevent Stunting Booklet (BoCeSting) as an Educational Medium and its Influence on the Attitudes of Mothers Under Five on Stunting Prevention in the Archipelago", which was published in June 2022. Basically, this article focuses on the use of the "BoCeSting" booklet as an educational medium that is applied in efforts to prevent stunting in children in the archipelagic region of Indonesia. The results of this research show that health education carried out using the booklet "BoCeSting" has been proven to influence mothers' attitudes towards preventing stunting in children. It is hoped that the results of this research can increase public knowledge about preventing stunting.⁽¹⁾

RESPONSE

This article contains several unique features. First, this article discusses the use of the "BoCeSting" booklet as an educational medium in preventing stunting in children in the archipelago, which shows that this research has a specific focus and is relevant to conditions in Indonesia. Second, this research was carried out using a quantitative approach, with a quasi-experimental design, which really allows researchers to measure the impact of health education using the "BoCeSting" booklet on mothers' attitudes regarding stunting prevention, so this approach provides strong scientific evidence about the effectiveness of educational media. Third, this research was conducted in Tanjungpinang, which is part of the Riau archipelago region, where archipelagic areas often face unique health challenges, including the problem of stunting, so this research provides valuable insight to the community regarding efforts to prevent stunting in the region. These uniqueness make this article important and relevant in the context of stunting prevention in Indonesia, as well as contributing to our knowledge and understanding of efforts to prevent stunting through health education.⁽²⁾

This research is important for public health because: 1) it provides information about the problem of stunting, thereby providing a better understanding of stunting, especially in the Indonesian archipelago, so this information is important for increasing public awareness about the importance of preventing stunting and the efforts that can be taken; 2) increasing knowledge about stunting prevention, as it is known that this research uses the "BoCeSting" booklet as an educational medium to increase mothers' knowledge about stunting prevention, where by increasing knowledge, it is hoped that mothers can take appropriate action to prevent stunting in their children; 3) change attitudes regarding stunting prevention because this research also evaluates the effect of the "BoCeSting" booklet on mothers' attitudes regarding stunting prevention, where a positive attitude towards stunting prevention can encourage mothers to adopt healthy behavior and ensure that their children get adequate nutrition; 4) provide a basis for further intervention, where the results of this research can be used as a basis for developing further interventions in stunting prevention. Information about the effectiveness of the "BoCeSting" booklet as an educational medium can be used to design broader programs that cover more populations.

So that this research can be continued at the next stage with better results, we propose several recommendations, namely: 1) this research was conducted only in one intervention group with a limited number of respondents, so to get more representative results, it is recommended to expand the sample research involving more respondents from various island regions;⁽³⁾ 2) apart from only using one intervention group, this research can also be carried out with a control group that does not receive the BoCeSting booklet, so this will allow a direct comparison between the group that received education using the booklet and the group that did not receive it;⁽⁴⁾ 3) this research was conducted with a pretest-posttest design which only measures changes in attitudes after education, so that to gain a deeper understanding of the effectiveness of the "BoCeSting" booklet in the long term, it is recommended to conduct research with long-term monitoring of the attitudes and behavior of mothers related

to stunting prevention;⁽⁵⁾ 4) apart from education using the "BoCeSting" booklet, this research can also consider other factors that can influence mothers' attitudes and behavior regarding stunting prevention, such as education level, socio-economic status, and access to health services, so that it will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence stunting prevention. By continuing this research with a broader and deeper approach, it is hoped that it can provide better results and make a more significant contribution to efforts to prevent stunting in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

This research has an important impact in increasing public understanding, knowledge and attitudes regarding stunting prevention. This can contribute to efforts to prevent stunting as a whole and improve the health of children in Indonesia, so it is necessary to carry out further research using more organized methods so that its benefits for efforts to prevent stunting can be felt more.

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