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Effectiveness of Toileting Training Mediated with Animated Videos Against to Independence Level of Toileting on Pre-School Children

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ABSTRACT

Background: The one of development tasks for preschooler that must be passed is toileting activity. Toileting learning need should start at toddler phase, but many children still enuresis experience in the classroom, all students could not do proper toileting, including not knowing how to go to the toilet, not being able to open the pants and not being able to flush the elimination urine and defecate in Kindergarten-class A of Malang City. Inability to control of elimination urine that cause of pre-schooler are less independence for toileting activity.

Purpose: This study aimed to find out the effect of toilet training mediated with animated videos against to independence level of toileting on pre-schooler children in kindergarten-class A of Malang City.

Methods: This type of research was analytic observation with a pre-experimental approach. The total population was 38 children, the number of samples 38 children was taken using the total sampling technique. The variable measured is the level of independence of toileting. The data was processed then analyzed using the Wilcoxon test with $\alpha < 0.05$.

Results: Based on the results of the study, the level of independence before toileting learning was done 21% independently and 79% not independently. The level of independence after toileting learning is 100% done independently Wilcoxon test was analyzed, the level of independence was obtained with a p-value of 0.000 which means that p-value $< \alpha$ so that H_0 is rejected, which means there is an influence of the learning activity of animated videos on the level of independence of toileting.

Conclusion: Based on the results of the study, to improve children's independence, in terms of toileting, can be done early and in the future learning, animated video media can be used as an alternative as a learning media for pre-schooler.

Keywords: Animated Videos, Toileting Independence, Pre-Schooler

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BACKGROUND

Children are individuals who are in a range of developmental changes starting from infants to teenagers. One of development tasks for children aged 4-5 years old (preschooler) that should be passed is toileting activities. Toileting is a teaching process as well as efforts to train the child's ability to control urination (BAK) and defecation (BAB) is properly and regularly (Hidayat, 2008). Toileting learning needs should have been started since the children aged 1-3 years, but in kindergarten-class A are still many children aged 4-5 years who are still experiencing enuresis in the classroom, can not open his own pants, can not control the urge to urinate. Inability to control the urge to urinate cause children less independent in toileting needs.

The prevalence of enuresis in the world ranged between 11.4%-45%. Studies in the USA show of 112 children aged 3-10 years, 45% have daytime wetting or daytime wetting (Hodges et al., 2014). Qena, Egypt, 1,065 (11.4%) school-age children experience enuresis (Ismail et al., 2013). In Indonesia the estimated number of infants up to 30% of the million population of Indonesia in 2011. According to National Household Health Survey in 2012, estimated the number of toddlers who are hard to control bowel movements and urination (enuresis) reach 75 million preschool-age children.

According to the preliminary study conducted by researchers at the date of October 1, 2018, the information obtained from the Principal of Kindergarten that 20 children in kindergarten-class A of Malang City are already independent in toileting, while 18 children are still not independently perform toileting. Among 5 children do not know how to toilet, 5 children can not open the pants, and 8 children who can not cleanse or flush after urinating or bowel movements. Teachers already done verbally teaching, this course is not enough, because children still do not understand what is conveyed by the teacher. Toileting failure caused by premature toileting be likely to cause urinary tract infection (UTI) (Natalia, 2006). In addition, toileting failure can cause a child less independent, have a selfish attitude, stubborn, greedy, tend to be careless, and arbitrarily in performing daily activities (Hidayat, 2008).

Efforts to overcome the problem of toileting in children aged 4-5 years with an interesting learning through the media, for example with animated video, posters, roleplay, and storytelling (Maria Sicily, 2010). One of the media that will be examined are animated video, selected video as a learning media about toileting can be used both within the children as well as in the environment of adults, in addition to the video animations can be a special attraction for children to consider the content of that learning.

OBJECTIVE

This study aimed to investigate the effect of exercise toileting through animated videos on the level of toileting independence of pre-school children in Kindergarten-class A of Malang city.

METHODS

The research design was an observational analytic with pre-experiment approach. The study population was the students of kindergarten-class A of Malang city numbered 38 children. Sampling used total sampling so that the sample was 38 children of kindergarten-class A of Malang city. The variables studied were toileting independence through the intervention of toileting training through the media of animated video. The study was conducted in kindergarten-class A of Malang city on December 2018. Data

were collected before and after the intervention of toileting training through the media of animated videos, instructional videos provided 3x in one week was conducted for 2 weeks in the school with a duration of 2 minutes on Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday. After data collection will be conducted editing stages of data processing, coding, tabulating then analysis Wilcoxon test with $\alpha=0.05$. This study was conducted according to the principles of research ethics was anonymity, confidentiality, informed consent, benefit and potential risk of research.

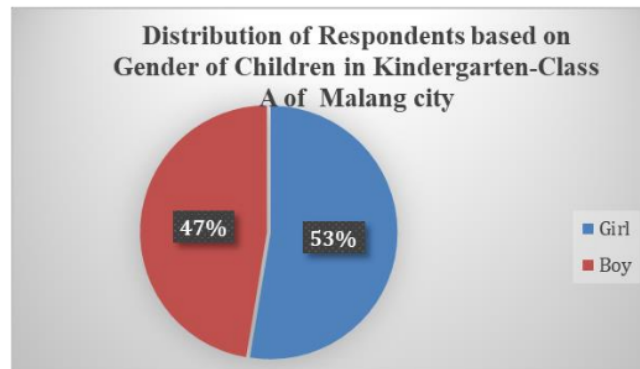
The participants were assured that their engagement was voluntary, and that anonymity, privacy, and confidentiality of the data were guaranteed. Furthermore, they were informed about the purpose and the method of the study before signing a written informed consent. The questionnaires were distributed to eligible participants at the kindergarten, and respondents were asked to complete and return them in the same time.

RESULTS

This research was conducted in Kindergarten-class A at Lowokwaru District of Malang City. Kindergarten of Malang city used bi-lingual learning system with total of 75 students divided into kindergarten A 40 children and kindergarten B 35 children, while the total number of teachers and staff there are 10 people. Learning is carried out every Monday until Friday at 07.00-10.00 AM.

Based on the results general data characteristics as follows;

Diagram 1



Based on the above diagram shown that the majority gender of children in kindergarten in class A of Malang City were girls (53%).

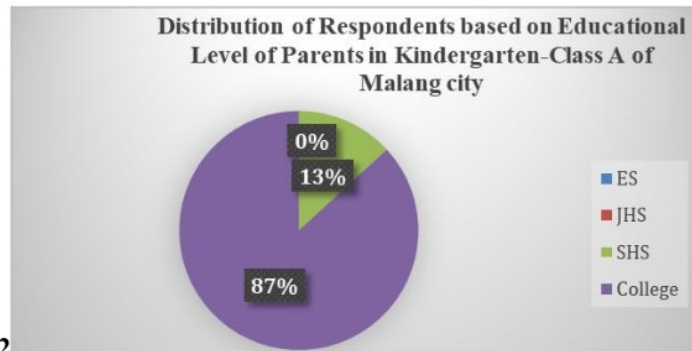
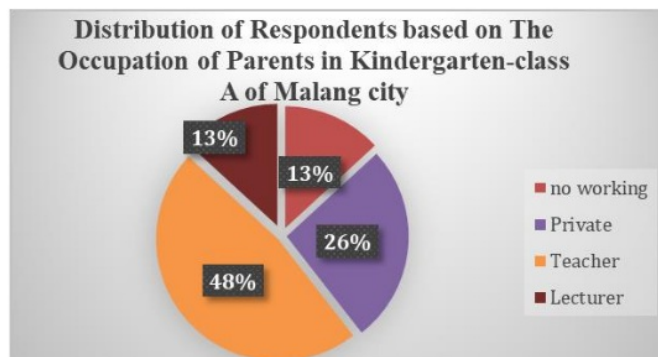


Diagram 2

ES= Elementary School, JHS=Junior High School, SHS=Senior High School

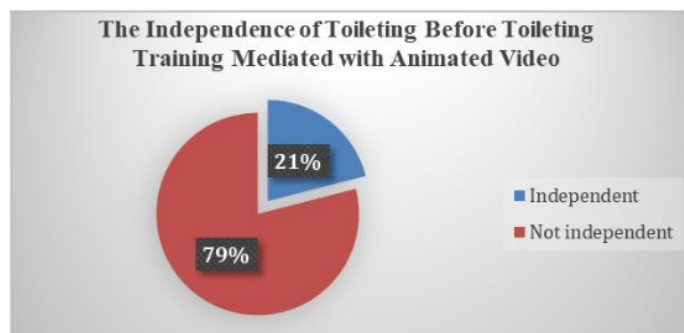
Based on the diagram above shown that the majority of educational level of parents was Senior High School (87%).

Diagram 3

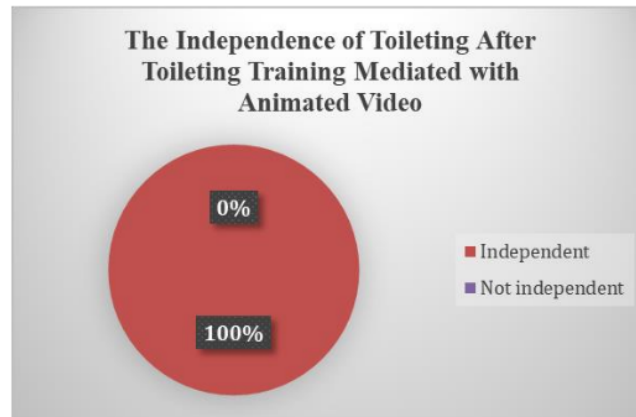


Based on the diagram above, shows that the occupation of parents in Kindergarten of Palm Kids mostly teachers (51%)

Diagram 4



Based on the diagram above shown that the independence of toileting before toileting practice using video was largely self-sufficient (79%)



Based on diagram above shown that the independence of toileting after toileting drills conducted entirely (100%) in the independent category.

The Analysis Results Independence Level Difference on Pre Test and Post Test on Kindergarten-class A of Malang City

	N	Median (Minimum-Maximum)	p
Pre Test Independence Children	38	23 (19-33)	0,000
Post Test Independence Children	38	34 (30-44)	

(Source: Primary Data Research, 2019)

Based on the above table post test results obtained throughout the child's level of independence kindergarten-class A of Malang City standalone total of 38 children (100%). The result of the level of independence Wilcoxon p value of 0.000 and the Z value of -5.390 so that H_0 is rejected, which there is an influence of the learning activity of animated videos on the level of independence of toileting.

DISCUSSION

The measurement results on the child's independence level on pre-test shown a level of independence largely independently a number of 30 children (79%) and a small self-contained a number of 8 children (21%).

The results of the measurement of the degree of independence post-test showed all respondents independently a number of 38 children (100%), so this suggests that the measurement of the level of independence to experience the difference. So it could be concluded that the intervention Video Animation can increase the degree of independence of toileting in children.

The measurement results between pre-test and post-test level of independence, showing where the Wilcoxon test results between pre-test and post-test was obtained p value of 0.000 and -5.390 Z of these results indicates that the p value $< \alpha$ so H_0 is

rejected, it indicates that the measurement results increased level of independence before and after intervention. So it could be concluded that the intervention animated video can increase the level of independence in children 4-5 years old.

In this study showed respondents in the age range of 4-5 years old, Soegondo (2011) explains that the age is one factor that can affect the level of the child's independence. Mubarak (2007) and Notoadmojo (2014) suggests that age is a factor that can affect the level of independence. That is with increasing age there will be changes on the physical and psychological (mental) someone who will be able to affect the level of independence. Research conducted by Maria Sicily (2010) suggested that the age of one can affect the level of independence, because the age-old enough to increase one's mindset.

This study uses a given media video animation as much as 12x in 2 weeks this greatly affects the independence of toileting children for use entrancing impressions in a simple and practical things easier to follow by children. Video animation provided directly on the applicative respondents.

According Wong (2008) that the video animation is a media which is suitable for children aged 4-5 years with a view transform and improve the level of independence of toileting children and to facilitate the achievement of health goals, which effectively motivate change in a structured, through a supportive relationship between the participants and coaches, In line with the research of Difran (2015) which states that the coaching support can influence the respondents in the management of its independence.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been conducted, it can concluded that: The level of the child's independence before being given an animated video obtained largely dependent categorized 30 respondents (79%) and a small self-contained a number of 8 respondents (21%).

The independence level of children after toileting training given through the media of animated video showing a 100% self-sufficient. Because the results of data analysis by Wilcoxon Test Macch Pair obtained p value of $0.000 > \alpha 0,05$ hence H_0 was rejected that meant there is an influence of the learning activity of animated videos on the level of independence of toileting on children of kindergarten-class A of Malang city.

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3. All respondents and respondents parents, thanks you for your participating in this research.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Many children still enuresis experience in the classroom, all students could not do proper toileting, including not knowing how to go to the toilet, not being able to open the pants

and not being able to flush the elimination urine and defecatie in Kindergarden-class A of Malang City.

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