

The Successful Implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation Judging From The Level Of Knowledge and Family Support At R.S Prasetya Husada Karangploso Malang

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ABSTRACT

Background: Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (EIB) is the process of letting the baby suckle on its own after birth. The baby is placed on the mother's chest and the baby himself with all his efforts to find a nipple to feed immediately. **Method:** The design of this study used an analytic observational method with a cross sectional approach. The number of respondents was 55 people. The instrument used is a questionnaire. The results of data analysis from statistics show that respondents have good knowledge of early breastfeeding initiation as many as 44 people (80%), which provide good support as many as 45 respondents' families (81.8%) and 50 respondents (90.9%) implemented early breastfeeding initiation). **Results:** the results of the chis-square analysis between the knowledge variable and the success variable early breastfeeding initiation obtained p-value = 0.002. it means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge about early breastfeeding initiation and the success of implementing early breastfeeding initiation. the results of the chis-square analysis between the family support variable and the success variable early breastfeeding initiation obtained p-value = 0.001. **Conclusion:** there is a significant relationship between family support with the successful implementation of early breastfeeding initiation. the existence of a relationship between knowledge, family support and the success of early breastfeeding initiation can be influenced by age status where the majority of the respondents are early adulthood and can also be influenced by the level of education where the education level of the respondents is high school is also influenced by the parity of the respondents where most of the respondents are multiple parity.

I. Introduction

Early Breastfeeding Initiation is the process of letting the baby suckle on its own after birth. The baby is placed on the mother's chest and the baby himself with all his efforts to find a nipple to breastfeed immediately (yuliarti, 2010) the 2010 basic health research (riskesdas) shows the rate of early breastfeeding initiation in indonesia under one hour of birth is 29.3%. this figure has indeed increased when referring to the 2013 riskesdas data of 34.5%. the percentage in east java who received early breastfeeding initiation was 67.66% and those who received exclusive breastfeeding were 76.98% (MOH 2018). According to the Director General of Nutrition and MCH, the main problems with the low use of breast milk in Indonesia are socio-cultural factors, lack of knowledge of mothers about the importance of breastfeeding and health staff who have not fully supported the increase in breastfeeding and this problem is exacerbated by the incessant promotion of formula milk.

Family support is the power and strength that exists in humans that encourage or move someone to behave in a certain way that is directed to a main goal, namely encouraging mothers to initiate early breastfeeding (Hidayat, 2009).

From the data obtained, the average number of post-partum (delivery) patients each month at Prasetya Husada Hospital is 64 patients (January-June 2019). From a preliminary study conducted on January 28, 2019 in the delivery room of Prasetya Husada Hospital, data obtained from 14 people after giving birth, it was found that 9 (64.28%) people did not know how to implement early breastfeeding initiation and did not succeed in implementing early breastfeeding initiation and 5 people (35.71%) know how to implement early breastfeeding initiation. early breastfeeding initiation unsuccessful because the baby's family and mother are afraid that the baby will be cold and something will happen

II. METHODS

This study uses an analytical observational research design with a cross sectional approach, namely: the type of measurement guide / data observation one time at a time that can be done on the dependent variable and the independent variable. the population in this study were 64 mothers who gave birth at prasetya husada hospital, karangploso malang, the sample was 55 mothers who gave birth at prasetya husada hospital. the sampling technique in this study was accidental sampling. the variables in this study used 2 variables, namely independent and dependan. the instrument that will be used in this study is a knowledge questionnaire about early breastfeeding initiation at the level of knowing and understanding which includes understanding, losses, advantages and disadvantages. indication of early breastfeeding initiation. the correct answer is given a score of 1 (one) and the wrong answer is given a score of 0 (zero). while the instrument used to assess the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation is an observation sheet in the form of initial name, age, number of children, address, after that it is assessed if it is successful with a score of 1 and it is not successful with a score of 0. The study was conducted in the delivery room/partum room at Prasetya Husada Hospital, Karangploso Malang. on 30 September 2019 – 30 October 2019, Data processing was carried out by the Editing, Coding, Tabulating process. Data analysis in this study was carried out by univariate and bivariate testing, Univariate analysis The results are presented in the form of frequency distribution tables and narratives. Bivariate analysis is used to see the relationship between two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable using Chi - Square with SPSS. with a significance level of 95% $p = 0.005$. If the p value < 0.005 , it can be stated that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the practice of early initiation of breastfeeding, but if the p value is > 0.005 , it can be stated that there is no relationship between maternal knowledge and the practice of early initiation of breastfeeding.

III. RESULTS

Frequency Distribution Based on Knowledge Cross Tabulation with Successful Implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation.

Knowledge	Early Breastfeeding Initiation		Total	Statistic Test Value
	Implemented	Not Implemented		
Good	42 (76,4%)	2 (3,6%)	44 (80%)	P-value = 0,002
Enough	8 (14,5%)	2 (3,6%)	10 (18,2%)	
Less	0 (0%)	1 (1,8%)	1 (1,8%)	
Total	50 (90,9%)	5 (9,1%)	55 (100%)	

Based on the table above, it can be explained that the respondents of this research who have good knowledge and implementation of early breastfeeding initiation as many as 44 people and 42 people (95.5%) who did not implement it and 2 people (4.5%) did not.

Frequency Distribution Based on Cross Tabulation of Family Support with Successful Implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation

Family Support	Early Breastfeeding Initiation		Total	Statistic Test Value
	Implemented	Not Implemented		
Good	43 (78,2%)	2 (3,6%)	45 (81,8%)	P-value = 0,001
Enough	7 (12,7%)	2 (3,6%)	9 (16,4%)	
Less	0 (0%)	1 (1,8%)	1 (1,8%)	
Total	50 (90%)	5 (9,1%)	55 (100%)	

Based on the table above, it can be explained that the respondents in this study were family support in the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation as many as 45 respondents and 43 respondents (95.6%) who did not implement it and 2 respondents (4.4%) did not.

IV. DISCUSSION

Relationship Level of knowledge about early breastfeeding initiation with the successful implementation of early breastfeeding initiation at prasetya husada hospital karangploso malang

The results of data analysis from statistics show that the level of knowledge of respondents has a relationship with the success of the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation at prasetya husada hospital karangploso malang where p value = 0.002 < 0.05. it means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge about early breastfeeding initiation and the success of implementing early breastfeeding initiation. data on respondents' knowledge about early breastfeeding initiation with good knowledge as many as 44 people (80%) who have good knowledge and carry out early breastfeeding initiation as many as 42 people (76.8%) and who have good knowledge but do not implement early breastfeeding initiation as many as 2 people (3.6 %), for those who have sufficient knowledge as many as 10 people (18.2%) who are knowledgeable enough with the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation as many as 8 people (14.5%) and those who are knowledgeable enough but do not implement early breastfeeding initiation are 2 people (3.6 %), while 1 person with less knowledge (1.8%) and 1 person (1.8%).

The results of this study are strengthened by the research that has been done by Sigit Windarto, the results of which are that most of the research has good knowledge and is willing to do early breastfeeding initiation, namely 64 people (91.4%) with good knowledge and 62 people (88) who are willing to take early breastfeeding initiation 6%) and the results of the chi squer analysis obtained p value = 0.000 < 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that the research conducted agrees with that conducted by sigit windarto.

The results of good knowledge and the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation can be influenced by the level of education in which the majority of respondents have high school/vocational education as many as 33 people (60%) and the smallest has an elementary education of 1 person (1.8%). it is also supported by the majority of respondents being in early adulthood as many as 34 people (61.8%) and a small proportion of respondents being in late adulthood as many as 6 people (10.9%). this is in accordance with the theory of hurlock (2004) that the older you are, the level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and working. so it can be concluded that the majority of respondents who have good knowledge of early breastfeeding initiation are implemented, and those who have less knowledge of early breastfeeding initiation are not implemented because with a higher level of education mothers will get better knowledge obtained both at school, the mass media and in the environment. around.

Relationship between family support and successful implementation of early breastfeeding initiation at prasetya husada hospital karangploso malang

The results of data analysis from statistics show that the respondent's family support in the successful implementation of early breastfeeding initiation at prasetya husada hospital karangploso malang where p value = 0.001 < 0.05. it means that there is a significant relationship between family

support and the successful implementation of early breastfeeding initiation. the data on the family support of respondents in the success of early breastfeeding initiation are mostly good, namely as many as 45 respondents' families (81.8%), of 45 people whose family support is good and the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation is 43 people (78.2%) while 2 people (3.6%) to support the failure of the early breastfeeding initiation. the family support is sufficient as many as 9 people where 7 people (12.7%) have sufficient knowledge with the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation while 2 people (3.6%) early breastfeeding initiation is not implemented. for those whose family support is less than 1 person (1.8%) and the early breastfeeding initiation is not implemented.

the results of this study are reinforced by research that has been conducted by Eko Haryanto where the results of his research are from 83 respondents who received family support as many as 33 people (39.8%) while those who did not get family support were 50 people (60.2%). statistical test obtained p value of 0.008 (<0.05) this means that there is a significant relationship between family support and the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation. this illustrates that the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation really needs support from her husband or family where this support is needed by breastfeeding mothers.

According to Purwanto (2008) the factors that influence family support in internal and external factors are the level of education, level of knowledge and cultural background in this study, many respondents have a good education, namely high school as many as 33 people (60%) and the smallest 1 person with elementary school education (1.8%) for the level of knowledge, the majority have good knowledge about early breastfeeding initiation, namely 44 people (80%) have good knowledge and the smallest respondent has less knowledge about early breastfeeding initiation, namely 1 person (1.8%), and the majority of the ethnic groups of the respondents are javanese as many as 52 people (94.6%) and the smallest ethnicity is madurese as many as 1 person (1.8%). so it can be concluded that good family support will provide encouragement for mothers to breastfeed their children so that it will affect the implementation of a better early breastfeeding initiation.

V. CONCLUSION

The relationship between knowledge level about early breastfeeding initiation and the successful implementation of early breastfeeding initiation at prasetya husada hospital, karangploso malang. the relationship between knowledge of early breastfeeding initiation and the success of the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation shows that the level of knowledge of respondents is related to the success of implementing early breastfeeding initiation at prasetya husada hospital karangploso malang where the p value = 0.002 is supported by the majority of respondents being in their early adulthood as many as 34 people (61.8%) and a small proportion of respondents are in late adulthood as many as 6 people (10.9%). this is in accordance with the theory of hurlock (2004) that the older you are, the level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and working.

relationship between family support and successful implementation of early breastfeeding initiation at prasetya husada hospital karangploso malang. the relationship between family support and the successful implementation of early breastfeeding initiation shows that the respondent's family support in the successful implementation of early breastfeeding initiation at prasetya husada hospital, karang ploso, malang, where p = 0.001. most of respondents' family support data in the success of early breastfeeding initiation were 45 respondents (81.8%).

VI. REFERENCES

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