

Gambaran Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pemberian ASI Eksklusif di Kelurahan Kunciran Indah Tangerang = Factors that Influence Exclusive Breastfeeding at Kelurahan Kunciran Indah Tangerang

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
WHO merekomendasikan pemberian ASI eksklusif selama enam bulan, namun cakupan pemberian ASI eksklusif di beberapa daerah di Indonesia masih di bawah target Departemen Kesehatan sebesar 80%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pemberian ASI eksklusif di Kelurahan Kunciran Indah Tangerang. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif sederhana pada 106 ibu yang memiliki bayi usia 6-24 bulan. Hasil penelitian mendapatkan, sebesar 91,5% responden memberikan ASI, namun hanya 31,1% yang memberikannya secara eksklusif. Hasil faktor internal, sebanyak 87,7% responden berpengetahuan baik, 57,7% berpersepsi negatif, dan kondisi kesehatan menghambat pemberian ASI sebesar 50,9%. Hasil faktor eksternal, 50,9% petugas kesehatan kurang mendukung, 50,9% terpajan promosi susu formula, 99% orang terdekat mendukung, 71,7% memberikan ASI sesuai tradisi, dan 38,7% memberikan makanan/minuman karena tradisi. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan agar petugas kesehatan dapat meningkatkan dukungan melalui edukasi agar dapat meningkatkan cakupan ASI eksklusif.

Abstract

WHO recommended exclusive breastfeeding for six months, but the number of exclusive breastfeeding still below the Health Department target as big as 80%. The objective of this research is to determine factors that influence exclusive breastfeeding at Kelurahan Kunciran Indah Tangerang. This research used a simple descriptive design to 106 mothers at Kunciran Indah who has 6-24 months old baby. The result was 91,5% mothers gave breast milk, but only 31,1% who gave it exclusively. Result of internal factors were 87,7% respondent has a good knowledge, 55,7% has a negative perception, and health condition inhibit the breastfeed were 50,9%. Result of external factors were 50,9% health care professional has less support, 50,9% saw the formula milk promotion, 99% relatives support, 71,7% gave breast milk as a tradition, and 38,7% gave additional food/drink because of tradition. This research recommend healthcare professional to increase support through education so that number of exclusive breastfeeding would be increased.