

Pengaruh kontak kulit ke kulit segera terhadap keyakinan ibu menyusui paska bedah sesar = The effect of skin to skin contact immediately to breastfeeding self efficacy after cesarean section

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Keyakinan ibu menyusui dikaitkan secara positif dengan peningkatan durasi menyusui pada berbagai budaya dan kelompok usia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kontak kulit ke kulit segera terhadap keyakinan ibu menyusui paska bedah sesar. Desain penelitian quasi eksperimen posttest only design with control groups yang melibatkan 52 ibu dengan consecutive sampling di kota Langsa-Aceh. Pengambilan data menggunakan instrumen Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy Scale-Short Form. Hasil uji statistik Independent t test menunjukkan adanya perbedaan nilai rerata keyakinan ibu menyusui pada kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol ($59,00 \pm 6,54$; $49,62 \pm 7,78$ $p=0,001$). Kontak kulit ke kulit terbukti dapat mempengaruhi keyakinan ibu menyusui paska bedah sesar

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ABSTRACT

Maternal breastfeeding self-efficacy is positively associated with increased duration of breastfeeding in different cultures and age groups. This study aims to determine the effect of skin-to-skin contact immediately after cesarean section on maternal breastfeeding self efficacy. The research design is Posttest quasiexperimental research design only with control groups involving 52 women with consecutive sampling in Langsa-Aceh. The data collected through breastfeeding Self-Efficacy Scale-Short Form. The results of Independent t test showed a significant difference in the mean values of maternal breastfeeding self efficacy in the intervention group and the control group (59.00 ± 6.54 ; 49.62 ± 7.78 $p=0.001$). Skin to skin contact is proven to affect the maternal breastfeeding self efficacy after cesarean section significantly.;Maternal breastfeeding self-efficacy is positively associated with increased duration of breastfeeding in different cultures and age groups. This study aims to determine the effect of skin-to-skin contact immediately after cesarean section on maternal breastfeeding self efficacy. The research design is Posttest quasiexperimental research design only with control groups involving 52 women with consecutive sampling in Langsa-Aceh. The data collected through breastfeeding Self-Efficacy Scale-Short Form. The results of Independent t test showed a significant difference in the mean values of maternal breastfeeding self efficacy in the intervention group and the control group (59.00 ± 6.54 ; 49.62 ± 7.78 $p=$

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