

Upaya peningkatan cakupan penggunaan air susu ibu pada bayi sakit dengan metode diskusi kelompok terarah petugas kesehatan di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo ; Efforts to increase rates of breastfeeding for sick babies through focus group discussion methods of healthcare workers in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang. Upaya peningkatan pencapaian pemberian ASI pada bayi sakit sangat diperlukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh Focus Group Discussion tenaga kesehatan terhadap peningkatan pemberian ASI.

Metode. Penelitian ini merupakan operational research, dengan FGD dan wawancara mendalam sebagai intervensi. Diagram fishbone digunakan untuk analisis masalah. Tingkat pemberian ASI dibandingkan sebelum FGD dan setelah FGD.

Hasil. Terdapat 257 subjek penelitian, yaitu 177 subjek sebelum FGD dan 80 subjek setelah FGD. Proporsi subjek yang mendapat ASI selama perawatan adalah 97,5% setelah FGD dan 82,9% sebelum FGD ($X^2 = 9,43$ $p=0,002$). Subjek yang mendapat ASI dalam 0-4 jam lebih tinggi setelah FGD (10(12,5%)) dibandingkan sebelum FGD (6,(3,5%)) ($X^2 = 52,5$; $p < 0,001$). Kendala program pemberian ASI diselesaikan dengan 1) dukungan Manajemen Rumah Sakit, 2) dukungan petugas kesehatan kepada ibu menyusui, 3) dukungan suami dan keluarga kepada ibu menyusui, 4) biaya, 5) faktor lain seperti level perawatan dan FGD secara konsisten, dan 6) diperlukan penelitian kohort prospektif.

Simpulan. FGD petugas kesehatan meningkatkan pemberian ASI selama perawatan, serta mempercepat inisiasi pemberian ASI. Perangkat diagram fishbone dalam FGD dapat menganalisis kendala pelaksanaan program pemberian ASI pada bayi sakit.

ABSTRACT

Background. Improving breastfeeding in sick infants is essential. The purpose of this study is to analyse the influence of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on healthcare workers on breastfeeding achievement in sick infants.

Methods. This study was an operational research using FGD and in-depth interviews an intervention. Fishbone diagram was used to analyse problems.

Breastfeeding achievement was compared before FGD and after FGD.

Results. There were 257 subjects, 177 infants before FGD and 80 infants after FGD. The proportion of subjects with breastfeeding during admission was 97.5% after the FGD, and 82.9% before the FGD ($x^2 = 9.43$; $p = 0.002$). Breastfeeding initiation in 0-4 hours was higher after the FGD, 10 (12.5%) compared to 6 (3.5%) before the FGD ($x^2 = 52.5$; $p < 0.001$). The solutions for breastfeeding

problems were: 1) Supporting for the hospital management, 2) supporting of healthcare workers for breastfeed mothers, 3) supporting of husband and family for breastfeed mother, 4) finance, 5) other factors such as admission level and FGD consistently. 6) and a prospective cohort study was required.

Conclusions. FGD increased breastfeeding achievement during admission, and accelerated breastfeeding initiation. Fishbone diagram effectively analyzed the problems or difficulties on breastfeeding programs for sick babies; Background. Improving breastfeeding in sick infants is essential. The purpose of this study is to analyse the influence of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on

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