

Hubungan maternal self-efficacy dan temperamen bayi dengan sikap ibu terhadap perawatan bayi = The correlation between maternal self efficacy the infant s temperament and the mother s attitude towards infant care

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Abstrak

Ibu sebagai perawat utama bayi harus memiliki sikap yang positif karena akan mempengaruhi perilakunya dalam perawatan bayi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan maternal self-efficacy dan temperamen bayi dengan sikap ibu terhadap perawatan bayi. Penelitian menggunakan desain cross sectional. Partisipan dalam penelitian ini adalah 135 ibu yang dipilih menggunakan teknik consecutive sampling. Pengambilan data menggunakan instrumen Maternal Attitude Scale (MAS), Maternal Efficacy Questionnaire (MEQ), Infant Characteristics Questionnaire (ICQ). Tidak ada hubungan maternal self-efficacy dengan sikap ibu terhadap perawatan bayi ($p>0.05$) dan tidak ada hubungan temperamen bayi dengan sikap ibu terhadap perawatan bayi ($p>0.05$). Selain itu diperoleh hasil bahwa ibu yang memiliki latar belakang pendidikan terakhir dan penghasilan keluarga yang rendah lebih banyak memiliki sikap yang negatif terhadap perawatan bayi. Hasil penelitian ini menyarankan agar pelayanan kesehatan, khususnya Puskesmas memberikan perhatian lebih pada ibu dengan latar belakang pendidikan terakhir dan penghasilan keluarga yang rendah.

Mother, the first person who takes care of infant, needs to have a positive attitude since it will affect her attitude on handling her infant. The purpose of this study was to identify the correlation between maternal self-efficacy and mother's attitude toward infant care as well as between infant's temperament and mother's attitude toward infant care. Cross-sectional design was applied. The participants were 135 mothers, selected by consecutive sampling. Maternal Attitude Scale (MAS), Maternal Efficacy Questionnaire (MEQ), and Infant Characteristics Questionnaire (ICQ) instruments were used. There was no correlation between maternal self-efficacy and the mother's attitude towards infant care ($p>0.05$), and there was also no correlation between the infant's temperament and the mother's attitude towards infant care ($p>0.05$). Besides, this research found that the mother who has low level of education and low family income has more negative attitude toward infant care. The result of this study recommends Puskesmas to give more attention to mothers who have low level of education and low family income.