

Determinan pelaksanaan inisiasi menyusui dini

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Abstrak

Inisiasi Menyusui Dini (IMD) adalah salah satu program Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, yang memberikan rangsangan awal dimulai pemberian Air Susu Ibu (ASI) secara dini, dan diharapkan berkelanjutan selama enam bulan pertama. Kegagalan IMD dan pemberian ASI eksklusif pada periode tersebut, berpotensi menimbulkan defisiensi zat gizi pada bayi, serta memungkinkan terjadi status gizi kurang, yang berujung pada penurunan poin kecerdasan intelektual bayi, dan menjadi ancaman terhadap sumber daya manusia Indonesia pada masa mendatang. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh faktor determinan pendidikan, pengetahuan, sikap ibu, tindakan bidan dan dukungan keluarga) terhadap Pelaksanaan IMD. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah potong lintang, populasi adalah ibu yang bersalin di Puskesmas Tilamuta, Kabupaten Boalemo. Sampel sebanyak 215 orang ditentukan secara acak sederhana. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat, bivariat dengan uji kai kuadrat dan analisis multivariat dengan regresi linier ganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga variabel yang berkontribusi meliputi dukungan keluarga, pendidikan, tindakan bidan (nilai $p < 0,05$). Variabel dukungan keluarga, pendidikan dan tindakan bidan adalah determinan penting, sedangkan variabel dukungan keluarga adalah determinan utama terhadap pelaksanaan IMD.

Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) is Indonesian's Ministry of Health program, which is intended to provide early stimulation start of breastfeeding, and expected to sustained during the first six months (exclusive breastfeeding). IMD failure and exclusive breastfeeding during this period, potentially causing nutrient deficiency in infants, and allow the malnutrition status, which led to the decline of infant IQ points, and a threat to Indonesia's human resource in the future. This study aims to determine the determinant factors (education, knowledge, attitude mother, midwife, and family support Determinan Pelaksanaan Inisiasi Menyusui Dini Determinant of the Implementation Early Breastfeeding Initiation measures) of implementation of IMD. The study design was cross sectional study, population was mothers who delivered at health centers Tilamuta, Boalemo district. Sample as many as 215 drawn by simple random sampling. Data analysis was performed using univariate, bivariate by chi square test and multivariate analysis using multiple logistic regression. The results of the study showed that there were a relation between education, knowledge, mother attitude, midwife action, and family support with the implementation of IMD (p value < 0.05). Multivariate analysis showed that variable family support, education, and midwife action contribute to the implementation of the IMD (p value < 0.05), and family support give the highest contribution. Family support, education and midwife action are an important determinant, whereas family support is the main determinants of the implementation of IMD.