

THE RELATIONSHIP KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF MOTHERS WHO HAVE BABIES 0-6 MONTHS TO GIVING MP ASI IN NAGORI PITU MARIHAT ISLAND UJUNG SUB-DISTRICT SIMALUNGUN REGENCY

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Abstract

Complementary Food for Mother's Milk (MP-ASI) is additional food besides breast milk which is given to babies after the baby is 6 months old. In addition to solids, breast milk must still be given to babies, at least until 24 months. The cause of the disturbance in the growth and development of the baby is due to the administration of MP-ASI by the mother who is not in accordance with the timeliness of administration, frequency, type, amount of food ingredients, and the method of preparation. in infants in Nagori, Pitu Marihat Island, Ujung Padang District, Simalungun Regency. This type of research is an analytic survey using cross sectional, The population in the study were all mothers who had babies aged 0-6 months, namely 60 babies and were used as the total sample. Data were obtained by interview using a questionnaire and analyzed by the chi-square test. From the results of the chi-square test ($\alpha < 0.05$), it shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and giving MP-ASI to infants, obtained $p = 0.002$. And there is a significant relationship between mother's attitude and the accuracy of giving MP-ASI to babies. p -value = 0.029. It is hoped that the health workers who work at the Puskesmas in Nagori Pulau Pitu, Ujung Padang will more routinely conduct counseling about proper MP-ASI to mothers personally.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Giving MP-ASI

INTRODUCTION

The national development paradigm that is globally oriented and has an insight into science and technology will not be implemented without an increase in quality human resources. The indicator for the quality of human life is the degree of health, while health is determined by the environment, social, economy and culture in addition to health services. nutrition is the main determinant of health status to achieve quality human resources (Wiryo, 2005)

The amount of energy requirements and nutrients needed from the baby's supplementary food is reviewed based on the baby's age, environmental temperature, the baby's own activities, gender factors, nutritional status of the mother, additional food for pregnant and lactating mothers and mental stress. should be given after the baby is more than six months old or after exclusive breastfeeding because at that age nutritional needs are still being met through breast milk, besides that breastfeeding will reduce short-term risk factors such as diarrhea (Pudjiadi, 2002).

The phenomenon that occurs in the community is that mothers who do not give exclusive breastfeeding prefer to give formula milk or supplementary food to infants aged less than 6 months. will feel hungry again (Boediharjo, 2004).

One effort to overcome malnutrition in infants and toddlers requires knowledge from the family. This knowledge can be obtained from information in the mass media, leaflets

and health workers. In Notoatmodjo's behavioral theory which states, from good knowledge and attitudes good actions will also be realized (Notoatmodjo 2003). Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people sense certain objects. Knowledge in giving MP-ASI includes when to give children MP-ASI and the ability to provide nutritious MP-ASI. Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object.

Based on the description of the background above, and the explanations from mothers who had babies during the preliminary survey, the researchers were interested in examining the relationship between knowledge of attitudes and mothers who had babies towards giving MP-ASI in Nagori Pulau Pintu Marihat, Ujung Padang District, Khaupaten Simalungun, 2016

Formulation of the problem

Based on the description above, the researcher wishes to raise the issue of whether there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes and mothers who have babies 0-6 months towards the provision of MP ASI in Nagori Pulau Pintu Marihat, Ujung Padang Kbaupaten Simalungun District in 2016.

METHODS

Research Design

This research method is a quantitative analytic, with an observational design through a cross-sectional approach in which the independent and dependent variables are asked at the same time to the respondents in Nagori Pit Maribat, Ujung Padang District, Simalungun Regency (Notoadmode 20121

Place and time

Research Place

The location of this research will be carried out in Nagori Pitu Marihat Island, Ujung Padang District, Simalungun Regency

Research time

The research was conducted in August 2016

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Data analysis

Data analysis was carried out in stages which included univariate, bivariate,

1. Univariate analysis

Univariate analysis was performed to get an overview of each dependent variable and independent variable. The data will be presented in the form of a frequency distribution.

2. Bivaria analysis

Bivariate analysis is to determine whether there is a relationship between the independent variables (categorical) and the independent variables (categorical) by using the Kai Square Test or Chi Square.

To determine the significance of the results of statistical calculations, a significance limit of 0.05 was used. Thus if the p value < 0.05 then the calculation results are statistically significant and if $p > 0.05$ then the results of the statistical calculations are not significant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Contents Results and Discussion

Distribution of Independent Variables and Categories of Relationships with Knowledge and Attitudes of Mothers who have Babies 0-6 Rolan on the Provision of MP ASI in Nagori Pitu Marihat Island, Ujung Padang District, Simalungun Regency in 2016

The distribution of the independent variables and categories of the relationship between mother's knowledge and the provision of MP ASI at the Ujung Padang Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2016 resulted from 60 mothers, 23 mothers who had less knowledge, 17 people had sufficient knowledge, while the number of mothers who had a good response to giving MP As many as 10 people breastfed. Based on the results of the Chi-Square statistical test, it was obtained p value = 0.03 alpha 0.05. So it is known that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers who have babies 0-6 months towards giving MP ASI in Nagori Pulau Pitu Manhat Ujung Padang Simalungun Regency in 2016

The statistical test results obtained an OR (Odds Ratio) value of 2.713 with a confidence level of 95% believed that the OR value was between (1.168 6.302) This shows that mothers who are less knowledgeable have a chance of 2.7 times indirectly participating in giving MP ASI compared to mothers who are knowledgeable Good

According to the researchers, that the majority of mother's knowledge is lack of knowledge. The researcher concluded from the results of the questionnaire filled in by the mother respondents that the mother answered that she did not know when the baby should be given complementary food, then the mother did not know the benefits of giving complementary food to breast milk were very important.

Lack of mother's knowledge cannot be separated from the behavior of giving complementary food to ASI. From the results of lack of knowledge, the behavior indirectly does not behave well in providing complementary food to ASI. And if the mother's knowledge is good, the behavior directly provides complementary food to the baby. The results of this study are supported by the theory put forward by Notoatmodjo (2012) that knowledge is the result of knowing someone about an object through their senses (eyes, nose, ears, mouth, etc.). better

Research conducted by Prabowo (2009) found that there was a relationship between male knowledge and male participation in family planning. Men with high

knowledge of contraception and family planning are more likely to use contraceptive methods than men with low knowledge

Nuritta (2012) conducted a study on the relationship between mother's knowledge and the provision of solid breast-feeding. This is influenced by a lack of experience and work environment factors and a lack of information from the health service team

The Relationship between Mother's Attitude towards Giving MP ASI in Nagori Pitu Marihat Island, Ujung Padang District, Simalungun Regency in 2016

Distribution of independent variables and categories of knowledge and attitudes of mothers who have babies 0-6 months towards giving MP ASI in Nagori Pulau Pitu, Ujung Padang District, Simalungun Regency in 2016, the results obtained from 60 mothers, the number of mothers who have negative characteristics towards giving MP ASI is as many as 44. Meanwhile, the number of mothers who had a positive attitude towards giving MP ASI was as many as 16 people, 5 of whom had positive responses, and 11 negative responses. with mothers who behave well According to researchers, mothers' attitudes are lacking in participating in complementary feeding.

Lack of mother's attitude is inseparable from knowledge about complementary feeding, from the lack of knowledge, the mother also has a lack of attitude. And if the mother's attitude is good, the mother's knowledge will also participate in the provision of food and the benefits of providing complementary food to the baby

According to (Notoatmodjo, 2007) that attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from a stimulus or object. That is why it is logical to expect that a person will be reflected in the form of behavioral tendencies towards objects. specific object. This research is in line with research conducted by Prabowo (2009), there is a significant relationship between attitudes and giving complementary food to infants.

CLOSING

Conclusion

1. Mother's Knowledge of Giving MP ASI in Nagori Pitu Marihat Island, Ujung Padang, Simalungun Regency in 2016 showed that out of 60 respondents with less knowledge, 75 respondents (69.4%) had good knowledge, 33 respondents (30.6%) Chi-Square obtained p value = 0.032 alpha 0.05 So it is known that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge of giving MP ASI in Nagori Pitu Marihat Island, Ujung Padang, Simalungun Regency in 2016
2. Mother's Attitude Towards Providing MP-ASI in Nagori Pulau Pitu Manihat Ujung Padang, Simalungun Regency in 2016, it was found that out of 60 respondents, 76 respondents (70.4%) had a poor attitude and 32 respondents (29.6%) had a good attitude. The Chi-Square statistical test obtained p value = 0.032 alpha 0.05. So that it is known that there is a relationship between husband's knowledge and participation in male contraceptive method (MOP) at the Ujung Padang Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2016.

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