

Relationship of Mother's Knowledge and Attitude with Supplementary Feeding (MP-ASI) in Children Aged 6-24 Months in Village Namu Mbelin Districts Deli Serdang Year 2022

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ABSTRACT

Injectable contraception is a way to prevent pregnancy by means of hormonal injections, this type of hormonal contraceptive injection in Indonesia is increasingly being used, the more it is used because of its effective work, practical use, relatively cheap and safe price. This study aims to determine the relationship between the use of 3-month injectable family planning and weight gain in women of childbearing age at the Maga Health Center, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2022. This type of research is an analytical survey with a cross sectional approach. The population is all pregnant women who are at the Maga Health Center, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2022, totaling 36 pregnant women. The number of samples used is 52 people obtained by using purposive sampling technique. Data analysis technique using chi square. The results obtained in this study were from 52 respondents, there was a relationship between the knowledge variable and weight gain with a p value = 0.001, there was a relationship between the variable length of use and weight gain with a p value = 0.002, there was a relationship between the age variable and weight gain with a value of p = 0.002, there is a relationship between the education variable and weight gain with a p value = 0.003 and there is a relationship between the work variable and weight gain with a p value = 0.001. there is a relationship between the knowledge variable and weight gain, there is a relationship between the variable duration of use and weight gain, there is a relationship between the age variable and weight gain, there is a relationship between the education variable and weight gain and there is a relationship between the work variable and the increase weight. It is suggested to the puskesmas to increase the knowledge of mothers to increase counseling related to the use of injectable contraception.

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INTRODUCTION

Infancy between the ages of 6-24 months is a golden period for growth and development of children. This period is a good opportunity for parents to strive for optimal child development. One of the efforts that parents can make to achieve this is through parenting patterns foster good and right food given to children (Mutiar, 2018). The provision of complementary foods for breast milk (MP-ASI) to infants must pay attention to the recommended nutritional adequacy rate (RDA) based on age groups and food textures that are appropriate for the development of the toddler's age. Sometimes there are mothers who have given it at the age of two or three months, even though at that age the baby's digestive ability is not ready to receive additional food. As a result, many babies have diarrhea. The problem of growth disorders at an early age that occurs in Indonesia is strongly suspected to be related to the number of babies who have been given complementary feeding since the age of one month, even before. Giving MP-ASI too early will also reduce the consumption of breast milk, and if it is too late it will cause the baby to be malnourished. Actually the baby's digestion has started strong since the age of four months. Infants who consume breast milk, additional food can be given after the age of six months. In addition to sufficient quantity and quality, complementary feeding also needs to pay attention to food hygiene so that children avoid bacterial infections that cause digestive disorders (Artian, 2018).

The time of giving MP-ASI to babies is after the baby is 6 months old because before the age of 6 months the baby's digestion is not strong enough to digest food other than breast milk. If forced to give additional food will interfere with digestion. Inappropriate provision of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) can have a negative impact on children, in this case mother's knowledge plays a very important role, where mothers must understand the concept of giving complementary feeding (MP-ASI) starting from the way of giving, serving, frequency, and the consistency of complementary feeding, the role of the mother in providing complementary feeding (MP-ASI) is strongly influenced by the mother's knowledge, mothers who have less knowledge about complementary feeding will feel less sure that the provision of complementary feeding will not meet the needs of the baby or vice versa ((IDAI, 2015).

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is an analytic observational study using a Cross Sectional approach. namely to analyze the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers with complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to children aged 6-24 months in Namo Mbelin Village, Deli Serdang Regency in 2022. In this study, observations or measurements of data on independent variables and dependent variables were assessed. one time at the same time. The population in this study were all mothers who had children aged 6 - 24 months as many as 48 people. Sampling in this study was carried out with the type of total sampling. The sample in this study were 48 mothers who had children aged 6 - 24 months.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

From the results of the study entitled "The Relationship of Mother's Knowledge and Attitude With Complementary Breastfeeding (MP-ASI) to Children aged 6-24 Months in Namo Mbelin Village, Deli Serdang Regency in 2022" With a distribution frequency with a sample of 48 people, the results obtained is as follows: Based on the knowledge of mothers with the provision of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) in children aged 6-24 months who were categorized as having good knowledge as many as 8 people (16.7%), with sufficient knowledge as many as 31 people (64.6%) and categorized as having less knowledge as many as 9 people (18.8%). Based on the attitude of mothers with complementary feeding (MP-ASI) in children aged 6-24 months, 30 people (62.5%) agreed and 18

people (37.5%). Based on the provision of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to children aged 6-24 months, 32 people (66.7%) were given and 16 people (33.3%).

Table 1. Test Results of the Relationship between Mother's Attitude and Provision of Complementary Foods (MP-ASI) in Children aged 6-24 Months

Sikap	MP-ASI				Total		P value
	diberikan		Tidak diberikan		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Setuju	14	29,2	4	8,3	18	37,5	0,020
Tidak setuju	18	37,5	12	25	30	62,5	
Total	32	66,7	16	33,3	48	100	

Based on the table above, it shows that from 48 mothers with complementary feeding (MP-ASI) in children aged 6-24 months, it was found that mothers who agreed with the provision of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) in children aged 6-24 months and given as many as 14 people (29.2%) and not given as many as 4 people (8.3%) and mothers whose attitude did not agree with the provision of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to children aged 6-24 months and given as many as 18 people (37.5%) and not given as many as 12 people (25%) With P value of $p = 0.020 < 0.05$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted which means that there is a relationship between mother's attitude and the provision of complementary feeding (MP - ASI) In Children Age 6 - 24 Months.

Table 2. Test Results of the Relationship between Mother's Knowledge and Provision of Complementary Foods (MP-ASI) in Children aged 6-24 Months

Pengetahuan	MP-ASI				Total		P value
	Diberikan		Tidak diberikan		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Baik	2	4,2	6	12,5	8	16,7	0,023
Cukup	23	47,9	8	16,7	31	64,6	
Kurang	7	14,5	2	4,2	9	18,8	
Total	32	66,7	16	33,3	48	100%	

Based on the table above, it shows that from 48 mothers with complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to children aged 6-24 months, it was found that mothers who had good knowledge and provided complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to children aged 6-24 months were as many as 2 people (4.2%) and not given as many as 6 people (12.5%). mothers who have sufficient knowledge and provide complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to children aged 6-24 months as many as 23 people (47.9%) and not given as many as 8 people (16.7%) and mothers who have less knowledge and provide The provision of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to children aged 6 - 24 months was 7 people (14.5%) and 2 people (84.2%) were not given with p value = $0.023 < 0.05$, then H_0 was rejected and H_a is accepted which means that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge and providing complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to children aged 6-24 months.

CONCLUSION

Based on statistical tests conducted with Chi-Square to determine the relationship between mother's attitude and the provision of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) in children aged 6-24 months, it shows that the value of $p = 0.020 < 0.05$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted which can be accepted. means that there is a relationship between the mother's attitude and the provision of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) in children aged 6-24 months

Based on statistical tests conducted with Chi-Square to determine the relationship between knowledge of Mother M and the provision of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) in children aged 6-

24 months, it shows that the value of $p = 0.023 < 0.05$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. It can be interpreted that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge and the provision of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) in children aged 6 - 24 months. It is hoped that it can add insight for respondents to further increase knowledge about the provision of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to children aged 6 - 24 months

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