

ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PEMBERIAN ASI EKSKLUSIF DIWILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS BENGKOL KECAMATAN MAPANGET KOTA MANADO

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Air Susu Ibu (ASI) Eksklusif adalah ASI yang diberikan kepada Bayi sejak dilahirkan selama 6 (enam) bulan, tanpa menambahkan dan/atau mengganti dengan makanan atau minuman lain. Smenjak terjadinya pandemic Covid-19 pemberian ASI eksklusif terjadi penurunan sebesar 52,5 persen atau hanya setengah dari 2,3 juta bayi berusia kurang dari enam bulan yang mendapat ASI eksklusif di Indonesia, atau menurun 12 persen dari angka di tahun 2019. Hal ini berisiko terhadap kelangsungan hidup seorang anak, dan untuk melindungi mereka dari berbagai penyakit yang rentan mereka alami serta yang dapat berakibat fatal, seperti diare dan pneumonia serta penyakit infeksi.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis factor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemberian ASI eksklusif di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bengkol Kecamatan Mapanget Manado.

Metode : Penelitian dilakukan dengan desain penelitian *observasional* dengan metode pendekatan *cross sectional* (potong lintang) yaitu Desain *cross sectional* digunakan untuk survei berbasis populasi. Dalam studi *cross-sectional*, peneliti mengukur hasil dan eksposur pada subyek penelitian disaat yang sama atau dalam satu waktu. Lokasi penelitian dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bengkol Kecamatan Mapanget Manado. Pengumpulan data dilakukan *Purposive sampling* sebanyak 20 sampel. Penelitian ini dianalisis Univariat dan Bivariat dengan menggunakan Uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil : Hasil uji chi square didapatkan nilai $P = 0,013$ artinya ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif. Hasil uji chi square nilai $P = 0,018$ artinya ada hubungan antara status pekerjaan dengan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif Hasil hasil uji chi square didapatkan nilai $P = 0,177$ artinya tidak ada hubungan antara dukungan suami dengan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif. Hasil uji chi square didapatkan nilai $P = 0,381$ artinya tidak ada hubungan antara peran petugas Kesehatan dengan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan pengetahuan dan pekerjaan dengan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif sedangkan variabel dukungan suami dan peran petugas Kesehatan tidak ada hubungan dengan pemberian ASI Eksklusif

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Dukungan Suami, Peran petugas, ASI Eksklusif.

Kepustakaan : 26 Buku dan 15 Jurnal (2019-2022)

**ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO EXCLUSIVE BREAST
FEEDING IN THE WORK AREA OF BENGKOL PUSKESMAS,
MAPANGET DISTRICT
MANADO CITY**

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Abstract

Background: Exclusive Breast Milk (ASI) is breast milk given to babies from birth for 6 (six) months, without adding and/or replacing it with other food or drinks. Since the occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic, exclusive breastfeeding has decreased by 52.5 percent or only half of the 2.3 million babies aged less than six months who received exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia, or decreased by 12 percent from the figure in 2019. This is risky to the survival of a child, and to protect them from various diseases to which they are susceptible and which can be fatal, such as diarrhea and pneumonia as well as infectious diseases.

Purpose: This study aims to analyze the factors associated with exclusive breastfeeding in the working area of the Bengkol Community Health Center, Mapanget District, Manado.

Methods: The study was conducted using an observational research design using a cross-sectional approach, namely a cross-sectional design used for population-based surveys. In a cross-sectional study, the researcher measures the outcomes and exposure of the research subjects at the same time or at one time. The research location was carried out in the working area of the Bengkol Public Health Center, Mapanget District, Manado. Data collection was carried out by purposive sampling of 20 samples. This research was analyzed by Univariate and Bivariate by using *Chi Square Test*.

Results : The results of the chi square test obtained a value of $P = 0.013$ means that there is a relationship between knowledge and exclusive breastfeeding. The results of the chi square test obtained a value of $P = 0.018$ means that there is a relationship between employment status and exclusive breastfeeding. The results of the chi square test obtained a value of $P = 0.177$ means that there is no relationship between husband support and exclusive breastfeeding. The results of the chi square test obtained a value of $P = 0.381$ means that there is no relationship between the role of health workers and exclusive breastfeeding.

Conclusion : There is a relationship between knowledge and work with exclusive breastfeeding, while the variables of husband support and the role of health workers have no relationship with exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: Knowledge, Husband's Support, Officer's role, Exclusive breastfeeding.

Libraries: 26 Books and 15 Journals (2019-2022)