

Analysis Influence Mother's Knowledge of Giving Time MP-ASI in Children Aged 6-24 Months

Julia Puspita Dewi¹, Fajar Eka Febrian², Muhammad Thoriq³

Abstract. Complementary food for breast milk (MP-ASI) is food or drink that contains nutrients, which are given to infants to meet nutritional needs other than breast milk. Complementary food for breastfeeding given to infants must contain sufficient micronutrients to meet needs that are not met by breast milk alone. But until now the provision of MP-ASI to babies less than 6 months in Indonesia is still a health problem that needs attention, because there are still many mothers who give solid food to babies before the baby is 6 months old (Heryanto , 2017) . According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2017, only about 40% of babies aged 0-6 months worldwide are exclusively breastfed, while 60% of other babies have received MP-ASI when they are less than 6 months old. This illustrates that exclusive breastfeeding is still low, while the practice of giving MP-ASI in various countries is still high. The data based on the 2018 Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) shows 37.3% of babies aged 0-5 months get exclusive breastfeeding, 9.3% get partial breastfeeding and 3.3% get predominant breastfeeding. Predominant breastfeeding is a pattern of breastfeeding where the baby besides getting breast milk is also given a little water. Partial breastfeeding is a pattern of breastfeeding where the baby besides getting breast milk is also given artificial food such as formula milk, porridge or other food before the baby is exactly 6 months old which is given continuously or always given breast milk (prelacteal). The prelacteal food most often given to newborns is formula milk (79.8%) (Ministry of Health RI, 2018).

Keywords: MP-ASI, Baduta, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Based on data from the Gorontalo Regency Health Service (DIKES) , the number all over babies aged 0-6 months namely 3933 people, and babies aged 0-6 months who received exclusive breast milk as many as 2132 people and those who did not get exclusive breastfeeding as many as 1801 people. Meanwhile data from Public health center pulubala with amount 265 babies who were exclusively breastfed only 116 people and what not receive exclusive breast milk as many as 149 people p This describe that Still Lots mother gave it food complementary breast milk for babies not enough from 6 months.

This matter in accordance with results studies preliminary work done researchers in the Work Area Public health center Pulubala with interviewed 6 mothers who had baby aged 6-24 months, where It was also found that there were 4 mothers who said has give MP-ASI on time baby not enough from 6 months and 2 mothers has give MP-ASI for babies appropriate 6 months old. Reason Mother give MP-ASI before 6 months old Because baby often cry. Mothers think that baby often cry Because feel hungry. When asked When right time giving MP-ASI to babies and the impact from giving MP-ASI which is not right on the baby they say not enough know it.

Based on results interview the officer health and cadres Posyandu is also carried out in the community health center area pulubala Where efforts that have been made done For reduce or remove habit Mother in giving food addition to the baby not enough from 6 months that is has give education and counseling every time moment Integrated Healthcare Center. Counseling about impact or risk from giving food early breastfeeding companion However until moment This Still Lots mother gave it food breastfeeding companion before baby 6 months old. According to officer health from Public health center pulubala that reason moms give food for babies not enough from 6 months Because frequent babies cry.

Based on background back above researcher interested do study about “ Is there influence level knowledge Mother to time giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months in the work area Public health center Pulubala “.

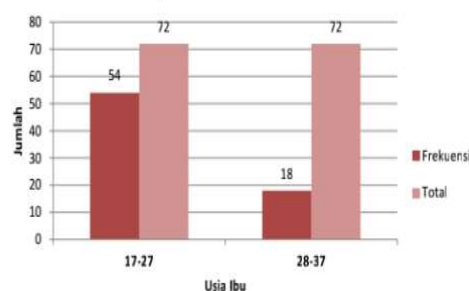
RESEARCH METHODS

Research design used in the research This is type study quantitative with approach *Cross Sectional*, that is something study For learn dynamics correlation between factors risk, effect with method approach observation or collecting data at once at a time moment. As for in study This For know connection support family with implementation of 3M in effort prevention of dengue fever. Population in research This is mother who has child aged 6-24 months who are in the Work Area Public health center Pulubala with total 255 mothers. Amount samples taken in study This amount 72 respondents technique taking samples in research This use *Purposive Sampling* that is technique determination sample with method choose sample arranged population in accordance with what is desired researcher.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION Distribution Respondent Based on Age and Education

1. Istical character Respondent Based on Age Respondent

Graph 1 Distribution Respondent Based on Age at Puskesmas Pulubala

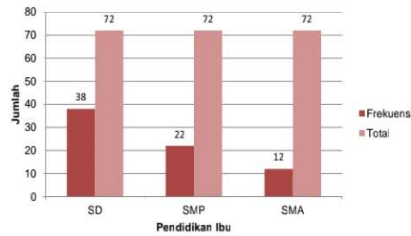


Based on Chart 1 above Distribution frequency based on age most respondents in study This is aged 17-27 years as many as 54 respondents (75.0%) whereas the fewest respondents that is aged 28-37 years as many as 18 respondents (25.0%).

2. Characteristics Respondent Based on Respondent's Education

Chart 2 Distribution Respondent Based on Education at the Community Health Center

Pulubala



Based on Graph 2 Distribution frequency based on education Respondent the most in study This is elementary school education, namely as many as 38 respondents (52.8%) while the least that is as many as 12 respondents (16.7%).

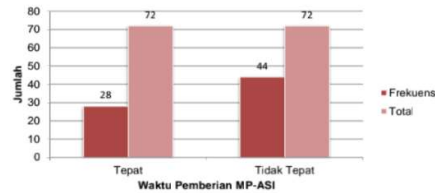
Analysis Univariate

1. Distribution Frequency Respondent Based on Mother's Level of Knowledge in the Work Area Public health center Pulubala



Based on Graph 3 can seen that distribution frequency level the most knowledge that is level knowledge category Less with the number of 31 respondents (43.1%) while the least that is level knowledge category Good with the number of 17 respondents (23.6).

2. Distribution Frequency Respondent Based on the time of providing MP-ASI in the work area Public health center Pulubala



Based on Graph 4 can seen that of the 72 respondents studied there were 44 respondents or 61.1% who did not appropriate provided MP-ASI while 28 respondents or 38.9% correct provide MP-ASI.

Analysis Bivariate

The Influence of Mother's Knowledge Level on the Time of Giving MP-ASI to Children

Tingkat Pengetahuan	Waktu Pemberian MP-ASI				Total		P value
	Tepat		Tidak Tepat		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Baik	16	22.2	1	1.38	17	23.6	0,000
Cukup	9	12.5	15	20.8	24	33.3	
Kurang	3	4.16	28	38.8	31	43.0	
Total	28	39	44	61	72	100	

Aged 6-24 Months

Working area Public health center Pulubala

Based on Graph 5 above show that respondents with level knowledge Good towards time giving MP-ASI with category appropriate as many as 16 respondents (22.2%) and respondents with level knowledge Good to time giving MP-ASI with category No appropriate namely 1 respondent (1.38%), respectively whole level knowledge Good totaling 17 respondents (23.6%). Knowledge level Enough to time giving MP-ASI with category appropriate totaling 9 respondents (12.5%) and level of knowledge Enough to time giving MP-ASI with category No appropriate that is amounting to 15 respondents (20.8%), in total whole level knowledge Enough totaling 24 respondents (33.3%). Level of knowledge Less towards time giving MP-ASI with category appropriate amounting to 3 respondents (4.16%) and level knowledge not enough to time provision of category MP-ASI No No appropriate amounting to 28 respondents (38.8%), in total whole level knowledge not enough totaling 31 respondents (43.0%). Results of data analysis with using the *chi-square* statistical test obtained mark *pvalue* = 0.000 ≤ α=0.05 meaning Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected so there is The Influence of

Mother's Knowledge Level on the Time of Giving MP-ASI to Children Aged 6-24 Months in Work Areas Public health center Pulubala.

Change Analysis Univariate

1. Knowledge level

Based on results research conducted on mothers who have child aged 6-24 months in the work area Public health center pulubala obtained results of 72 respondents distribution frequency respondents who have level knowledge Good only 17 respondents (23.6%) and 24 respondents (33.3%) have level knowledge Enough whereas respondents who have level Lack of knowledge as many as 31 respondents (43.1%).

This matter in line with research conducted by (Indah Wahuni , 20 11) who stated there is The relationship between the mother's level of knowledge about MP-ASI and the provision of MP-ASI to babies aged 6-12 months . Where is the knowledge plays a very big role to somebody in do action , in meaning that level knowledge somebody influential Good to need Good For himself nor anyone else. Mother with knowledge low dominant will indifferent not indifferent with condition the baby and if a Mother with level good knowledge , then Mother will really care with condition his son .

According to (Wawan , 2010) Knowledge is factor important in determine behavior somebody Because knowledge can give rise to change perceptions and habits public . Increased knowledge can change perception public about disease . Increasing knowledge is also possible change behavior public from the negative become positive , aside That knowledge also shapes trust.

Knowledge and attitude is draft important from psychology social discussion element attitudes towards individuals nor group.Knowledge and Attitudes is part from understand the determining processes of consciousness action real and possible actions done individual in life social (Wawan , 2011).

Based on assumption researcher level knowledge is very influential to decision Mother in give food breastfeeding companion for children . Lack of Mother 's knowledge make baby given food before specified age . If level knowledge Mother Good expected in giving Food for children is also good .

2. Time to Give MP-ASI

Based on results study can seen that of the 72 respondents studied there were 44 respondents or 61.1% who did not appropriate provided MP-ASI while 28 respondents or 38.9% correct provide MP-ASI.

Food Companion to breast milk is food extras provided to baby after baby 6 months old until baby 24 months old . Besides food Companion for breast milk, breast milk is also a must still given to a baby at least until 24 months old , role food the same breastfeeding companion very No For replace breast milk instead only For complete finished breast milk in matter This food breastfeeding companion is different with food weaning given when baby No Again consuming breast milk (Melisa Retno Sari, 2018).

According to Nauli , 2012 that giving MP-ASI to children not enough from 6 months influenced by several factor among them is factor predisposition , factor drivers , and factors supporters . Factor predisposition consists from age , education , knowledge , occupation and income . Factor pusher covers influence advertising , meanwhile factor supporter covers support officer health and support family . Viewed from research conducted by researchers that factor age , education and knowledge influence Mother in give MP-ASI to children .

Based on Assumption MP-ASI researchers (Food Complementary breast milk) is given padder baby appropriate 6 months old . Giving food addition to the baby must done in a way gradually . So the mother owns it baby must own knowledge about MP-ASI and knowing right time in give food Complementary breast milk for babies .

Analysis Bivariate

The Influence of Mother's Knowledge Level on the Time of Giving MP-ASI

Based on the results of the *Chi-Square* test analysis *Test* obtained mark mark *p value* = $0.000 \leq \alpha = 0.05$ meaning There is influence level knowledge Mother to time giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months . From the results study influence level knowledge Mother to time giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months in the work area Public health center Pulubala was obtained results level knowledge with category Good with time Proper MP-ASI administration totaling 16 respondents (22.2%) and respondents with level knowledge Good to time giving MP-ASI with category No appropriate namely 1 respondent (1.38%), there is level knowledge Good with time giving MP-ASI is not exactly 1 respondent caused by traditions held by the family or pattern foster parents like children are cared for by parents moment Mother Work . Whereas respondents with level knowledge not enough to time giving MP-ASI with category appropriate amounting to 3 respondents (4.16%) and level knowledge not enough to time giving MP-ASI with category No No appropriate amounting to 28 respondents (38.8%), in total whole level knowledge not enough totaling 31 respondents (43.0%).

Knowledge is something something that is really needed in frame change pattern thought and behavior individual . Knowledge is a very important domain in form action someone (*overt behavior*) where knowledge This obtained through a learning process or education , view or watched information Which obtained (Notoatmodjo , 2012). Still many mother gave it food companion breast milk not enough from 6 months old caused by a lack of knowledge Mother about food companion breast milk Good benefit nor impact from giving food companion breast milk for babies If age baby not enough from 6 months , and mother who always think that baby often cry Because baby feel hungry or baby No feel full If given only with breast milk just .

This matter in line with research conducted by Utami (2014), which stated that part public Still think that in giving MP-ASI to children because child cranky , working mother and still is hold strong tradition ancestors . Types of MP-ASI given in general is food instant like porridge rice red from results factory , banana, crushed rice , formula milk, honey . Reasons for mothers give MP-ASI, children fussy or crying is considered That Because hungry as well as the influence of ancient parents for give food companion at age early enough to have enough all need child the .

According to results research by Muniarti (2019) also shows this that many influencing factors giving MP- ASI that is economy , distance birth , education , knowledge and work Mother . Lack of knowledge Mother about proper MP-ASI cause giving MP-ASI as try try . Based on assumption researcher knowledge Mother to giving food companion Breast milk in children is very influential and can determine is child will given food addition appropriate 6 months old or not enough from 6 months . Less interest Mother For obtain knowledge about giving MP-ASI or benefit nor impact from giving MP-ASI is not in accordance age baby make Mother give MP-ASI to babies not enough from 6 months old . Mother owns level knowledge Good about food companion breast milk (MP-ASI) will give food for babies appropriate baby 6 months old compared to with mother who has level lacking knowledge .

CLOSING

Conclusion

Based on results research and discussion about The influence of the mother's knowledge level on the timing of giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months was obtained p value = 0.000 with $\alpha \leq 0.05$, then can concluded That There is The Influence of Mother's Knowledge Level on the Time of Giving MP-ASI to Children Aged 6-24 Months in Work Areas Public health center Pulubala.

1. Knowledge level most mothers in study This level knowledge with category not enough that is as many as 31 respondents (43.1%)
2. abundant time to give MP-ASI in study This that is time giving MP-ASI with category No appropriate as many as 44 respondents (61.1%).
3. There is influence level knowledge Mother to time giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months in the work area Public health center pulubala with mark significant 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).

Suggestion

1. For Researcher
Expected can increase knowledge and insight in carry out study about influence level knowledge Mother to time giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months .
2. For Educational Institutions
In order to facilitate student in increase knowledge specifically eye studying nursing maternity with recommend relevant material as well as adequate guidance .
3. For Researcher Previously
As information addition For do study more carry on in field nursing especially related ones with level knowledge Mother to time giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months .
4. For Respondent
Expected can increase knowledge about What just influence in giving MP-ASI that is not right on the child age not enough from 6 months so that when experience problem respondents Already know What to do.

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