

ABSTRAK

Inisiasi Menyusu Dini (IMD) adalah suatu rangkaian kegiatan dimana bayi segera setelah lahir ditaruh di dada ibu dan setelah tali pusat dipotong, bayi tidak dibersihkan dahulu dan bayi akan melakukan aktivitas yang diakhiri dengan menemukan puting susu ibu yang telah dicarinya dan menyusu pada satu jam pertama kelahirannya. Hasil studi pendahuluan terhadap 10 responden terdapat 5 orang (50%) melakukan IMD dan 5 orang (50%) tidak melakukan IMD kepada bayinya setelah dilahirkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pelaksanaan Inisiasi Menyusu Dini di RSUD Balaraja Kabupaten Tangerang Tahun 2023. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian cross sectional dengan besar sampel 44 ibu post partum di RSUD Balaraja. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan analisis data univariat dan bivariate menggunakan uji chi square. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Oktober 2023 – Januari 2014. Hasil Univariat proporsi tertinggi pelaksanaan Inisiasi Menyusu Dini (IMD) sebanyak 28 responden (63,6%), pengetahuan baik sebanyak 24 responden (54,5%), sikap baik sebanyak 23 responden (52.3 %), paritas multipara sebesar 35 responden (79.5%), keluarga pendamping mendukung sebanyak 26 responden (59.1 %), tenaga kesehatan mendukung 23 responden (52.3 %). Hasil analisa bivariat ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan pelaksanaan IMD dengan p-value 0.000 (PR=0.480. 95% CI = 0.273-0.845), ada hubungan antara sikap dengan pelaksanaan IMD dengan p-value 0.000 (PR=0.238 dan 95% CI =0.111-0.512), ada hubungan antara dukungan keluarga pendamping dengan pelaksanaan IMD dengan p-value 0.000 (PR=0.111 dan 95% CI =0.030-0.410), ada hubungan antara dukungan tenaga kesehatan dengan pelaksanaan IMD dengan p-value 0.002 (PR=4.746 dan 95% CI =1.568-14.362), tidak ada hubungan antara paritas dengan pelaksanaan IMD dengan p-value 0.702 (PR=1.296 dan 95% CI =0.547 – 3.071). Melalui IMD diharapkan dapat meningkatkan peran serta ibu, keluarga dan tenaga kesehatan untuk melaksanakan IMD yang memberikan manfaat terhadap kesehatan ibu dan untuk kelangsungan hidup bayi baru lahir, upaya menurunkan angka kematian bayi serta peluang untuk keberhasilan ASI Eksklusif.

Kata kunci: Pelaksanaan Inisiasi Menyusu Dini (IMD), Pengetahuam, Sikap, Dukungan Keluarga Pendamping, Dukungan Tenaga Kesehatan, Paritas.

ABSTRACT

Early Breastfeeding Initiation (EBI) is a series of activities where the baby immediately after birth is placed on the mother's chest and after the umbilical cord is cut, the baby is not cleaned first and the baby will carry out activities that end with finding the mother's nipple that he has been looking for and breastfeeding for one hour. The results of a preliminary study of 10 respondents showed that 5 people (50%) performed EBI and 5 people (50%) did not perform EBI on their babies after birth. This research aims to determine the factors related to the implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation at Balaraja Hospital, Tangerang Regency in 2023. This research uses cross sectional research with a sample size of 44 post partum mothers at Balaraja Regional Hospital. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with univariate and bivariate data analysis using the chi square test. This research was conducted in October 2023 - January 2024. Univariate results showed that the highest proportion of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (EBI) was 28 respondents (63.6%), good knowledge was 24 respondents (54.5%), good attitude was 23 respondents (52.3%), multiparous parity was 35 respondents (79.5%), accompanying family supported 26 respondents (59.1%), health workers supported 23 respondents (52.3%). The results of the bivariate analysis showed a relationship between knowledge and the implementation of EBI with a p-value of 0.000 (OR=0.480, 95% CI = 0.273-0.845), there was a relationship between attitudes and the implementation of EBI with a p-value of 0.000 (OR=0.238 and 95% CI = 0.111-0.512), there is a relationship between supporting family support and the implementation of EBI with a p-value of 0.000 (OR=0.111 and 95% CI = 0.030-0.410), there is a relationship between support from health workers and the implementation of EBI with a p-value of 0.002 (OR= 4.746 and 95% CI = 1.568-14.362), there is no relationship between parity and EBI implementation with a p-value of 0.702 (OR = 1.296 and 95% CI = 0.547 – 3.071) Through EBI, it is hoped that it can increase the participation of mothers, families and health workers in implementing EBI which provides benefits to maternal health and the survival of newborns, efforts to reduce infant mortality rates and opportunities for the success of exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords: Implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (EBI), Knowledge, Attitude, Support from Companion Family, Support from Health Workers, Parity.