

THE CORRELATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE WITH GIVING COLOSTRUM TO NEWBORN IN PUSKESMAS TAPING HILIR II RIAU INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

A common problem is the bad habits of Indonesian mothers when it comes to breastfeeding, namely giving their babies breast milk with white color and thick yellow liquid or colostrum which is thrown away because it is considered a cause of pain. This study used a quantitative descriptive method. The design used in this study was "cross-sectional", each subject was observed simultaneously at the same time, meaning that the subject was only observed once and was measured according to his condition at the time of observation. The sample in this study were post partum mothers who had newborns who met the criteria for the variables to be analyzed and selected by total sampling with a total sample of 45 people. The results of the Chi Square test by looking at the Pearson Chi-Square obtained a p-Value of 0.001 (<0.05) so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the knowledge of mothers giving birth and giving colostrum to newborns. The results of the Chi Square test by looking at the Pearson Chi-Square obtained a p-Value of 0.001 (<0.05) so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the attitudes of mothers giving birth and giving colostrum to babies born at the Puskesmas Tapung Hilir II District, Kampar Riau Regency. There is a significant relationship between attitude and giving colostrum to newborns at the Puskesmas Tapung Hilir II District, Kampar Regency, Riau, as evidenced by a p-value of 0.001 which is smaller than 0.05.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, colostrum, newborn



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INTRODUCTION

Colostrum is the liquid that comes out first, sticky, yellowish. Colostrum contains more protein, minerals, salt, vitamin A, nitrogen, white blood cells and antibodies than mature breast milk. In addition, colostrum is still low in fat and lactose. Colostrum is the first liquid

secreted by the mammary glands and contains tissue debris and waste materials in the alveoli and ducts of the mammary glands before and after the puerperium (Nugroho, 2011).

Infant mortality under five years old (toddlers) in Indonesia reached 28,158 in 2020. Of that number, 20,266 toddlers

(71.97%) died in the age range 0-28 days (neonatal). A total of 5,386 toddlers (19.13%) died within the age range of 29 days-11 months (post-neonatal) (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

A common problem is the bad habits of Indonesian mothers when it comes to breastfeeding, namely giving their babies breast milk with white color and thick yellow liquid or colostrum which is thrown away because it is considered a cause of pain. stomach, so before the milk is cooked (ASI). From the outside, babies are given alternative foods such as sugar water, honey, which because of ignorance is dangerous for the health of the baby itself (Astutik, 2014). Mother's Milk (ASI) is the first, most important and best source of liquid nutrients produced from the mother's breast and is natural and endemic to children. Breast milk has very low risks compared to other nutrients. Therefore, breast milk is the best and perfect food for babies because it contains nutrients that meet the needs of the baby's growth and development (Siregar, 2014).

One way to overcome infant mortality is to offer Mother's Milk maybe after the baby is born which is commonly called Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD). Although the direct causes of

infant death are generally infections, such as ARI, diarrhea and measles, 54% of infant deaths are caused by malnutrition. In addition, it is recommended for health workers to motivate them in providing additional knowledge for mothers who are breastfeeding. For this reason, through counseling programs, postpartum mothers, both those who have given birth for the first time and more than once, will understand the benefits of colostrum, because even though postpartum mothers who have given birth do not necessarily understand what colostrum is, the importance of the benefits of colostrum and the impact on the baby if it is not given immediately colostrum.

Several factors influence the provision of colostrum, namely maternal, infant, social support and other factors. mother namely age, education, occupation, parity, knowledge, surgical wound pain, fluid intake, smoking, drinking alcohol, anxiety, motivation (Soetjiningsih, 2012). Infant factors are birth weight, health status, abnormalities, baby suction (Bobak, 2015). Social support, namely family and husband support, information about breastfeeding (Mardiah et al, 2015). Other factors are early breastfeeding, night feeding, frequency & habit of breastfeeding,

methods that can facilitate breastfeeding, breastfeeding programs (Roesli, 2014).

An initial survey conducted at the Puskesmas Tapung Hilir II District, Kampar Regency, Riau in 2022 in April 2022 found that out of 5 mothers giving birth they did not give colostrum. With the reason that the first breast milk that came out was stale breast milk that was not useful, even having given formula milk to the baby, the mother did not know the benefits of colostrum for the mother and baby. Due to the reason that the milk that comes out for the first time is breast milk that is stale and is not good for newborns. Based on this background, he was interested in researching the relationship between educational level and knowledge of postpartum mothers about colostrum and giving colostrum to newborns.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This study used a quantitative descriptive method. The design used in

this study was "cross-sectional", that is, each subject was observed at the same time, meaning that the subject was only observed once and was measured according to his condition at the time of observation (Notoatmodjo, 2015). The sample in this study were post partum mothers who had newborns who met the criteria for the variables to be analyzed and selected by total sampling with a total sample of 45 people. Bivariate analysis was performed on two variables that were suspected to be related or correlated (Notoatmodjo, 2012). In this study, bivariate analysis was carried out on each independent variable on the dependent variable. All the variables tested are categorical, thus the analysis used is the Chi Square statistical test (X^2) with $\alpha = 0.05$. If the test results show $p < 0.05$ then the relationship between variables is significant (significant).

RESULT

Based on data obtained from 45 respondents, after statistical processing, the distribution and sample frequency results were obtained as follows:

Table 1. Knowledge, Attitude Distribution

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Unknow	12	26,7
Know	33	73,3

Total	45	100
Attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Unagree	11	24,4
Agree	34	75,5
Total	45	100

Table 3. The Correlation between Mother's Knowledge and Giving Colostrum To Newborns at the Puskesmas Tapung Hilir II District Riau Kampar District

Variable Knowledge	Lactation Preparation						p-Value
	Notgiven		Given		Total		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Unknow	4	8,88	8	17,77	12	26,66	0.001
Know	17	37,77	16	35,55	33	73,33	
Total	21	46,65	24	53,32	45	100	

The results of the analysis of knowledge by giving colostrum to newborns, showed that out of 45 respondents there were 21 mothers who did not give colostrum to their newborns including 4 people (8.88%) mothers who gave birth did not give colostrum because they did not know how to give colostrum and 17 people (37.77%) mothers knew

how to give colostrum but the mothers did not give colostrum to their babies. The results of the Chi Square test by looking at the Pearson Chi-Square obtained a P value of 0.001 (<0.05) so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the knowledge of mothers giving birth and giving colostrum to newborns.

Table. 4 The relationship between the attitude of mothers giving birth and giving colostrum to newborns at the Puskesmas Tapung Hilir II District, Kampar Regency, Riau

Variable Attitude	Lactation Preparation						p-Value
	Notgiven		Given		Total		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Unknow	2	4,44	9	20	11	24,44	0.001
Know	10	22,22	24	53,33	34	75,55	
Total	12	26.66	33	73.33	45	100	

The results of the attitude analysis by giving colostrum to newborns showed that out of 45 respondents there were 12 people who did not give colostrum including 2 people (4.44%) giving birth mothers did not agree with giving colostrum to newborns and 10 people (22.22%) maternity mothers agree with giving colostrum. For mothers who gave colostrum as many as 33 people, of which 9 people (20%) did not agree, but mothers still gave colostrum to their babies.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that there was a relationship between knowledge and giving colostrum to babies born at the UPTD Puskesmas. This is supported by the results of research data with a significance value of 0.001 or $p < 0.05$. In addition, the results of the study also showed that there were 33 birth mothers who knew about giving colostrum to their babies with a percentage of 73.33%, of which 17 people did not give colostrum to their babies with a percentage of 37.77%. And those who gave colostrum to their babies were as many as 16 people with a percentage of 35.55%. These results indicate that if the mother has sufficient knowledge in giving colostrum to the

Meanwhile, there were 24 mothers who agreed and gave colostrum to their babies (53.33%). The results of the Chi Square test by looking at the Pearson Chi-Square obtained a P value of 0.001 (< 0.05) so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the attitudes of mothers giving birth and giving colostrum to babies born at the UPTD Puskesmas Tapung Hilir II District, Kampar Riau Regency.

newborn, the mother will be enthusiastic about giving colostrum and giving colostrum will greatly affect the growth of the baby.

Based on the results of the study, it showed that there was a relationship between attitude and giving colostrum to babies born at the UPTD Puskesmas, Tapung Hilir II District, Kampar Regency, Riau in 2022. This is supported by the results of research data with a significance value of 0.001 or $p < 0.05$. In addition, the results of the study also showed that there were 34 mothers who agreed to give colostrum to their babies at birth with a percentage of 75.5% of whom 10 people agreed but did not give colostrum to their babies with a percentage of 22.22%. And those who agreed and gave colostrum to their babies

were as many as 24 people with a percentage of 35.55%. These results indicate that if the mother agrees with colostrum and gives colostrum to her newborn baby, the baby will grow well because colostrum greatly affects the quality of the baby's growth.

CONCLUSION

There was a significant relationship between knowledge and giving colostrum to newborns at the Puskesmas Tapung Hilir II District, Kampar Regency, Riau, as evidenced by a p-value of 0.001 which is smaller than 0.05. There was significant relationship between attitude and giving colostrum to newborns at the Puskesmas Tapung Hilir II District, Kampar Regency, Riau, as evidenced by a p-value of 0.001 which is smaller than 0.05.

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