

INTISARI

Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu dengan Pemberian Susu Formula Pada Bayi Baru Lahir dengan Persalinan *Sectio Caesarea* (SC)

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Latar belakang: Program ASI eksklusif yang manfaatnya sangat penting bagi pertumbuhan dan perkembangan bayi baru lahir ternyata masih kurang mendapat respon yang baik dari ibu bersalin dengan *Sectio Caesarea* (SC) yaitu dengan memberikan susu formula. Pemberian susu formula pada bayi baru lahir dapat dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dengan persalinan SC.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dengan pemberian susu formula pada bayi baru lahir dengan persalinan SC di Bangsal Shinta RS Fitri Candra Wonogiri.

Metode : Jenis penelitian adalah penelitian kuantitatif, metode yang diambil adalah deskriptif korelasi. Pendekatan penelitian menggunakan *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian adalah 36 orang ibu dengan persalinan SC di Bangsal Shinta RS Fitri Candra Wonogiri. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan, sikap dan pemberian susu formula. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil : Sebanyak 14 responden mempunyai pengetahuan kategori sedang (38,9%). Sebanyak 23 responden mempunyai sikap negatif dalam pemberian susu formula (63,9%). Sebanyak 21 responden memberikan susu formula pada bayi baru lahir (58,3%). Hasil uji hubungan pengetahuan dengan pemberian susu formula pada bayi baru lahir diperoleh nilai $\chi^2_{hitung} = 8,531$; $p\text{-value} = 0,014$. Hasil uji hubungan sikap ibu dengan pemberian susu formula pada bayi baru lahir diperoleh nilai $\chi^2_{hitung} = 6,361$; $p\text{-value} = 0,012$.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan pengetahuan ibu dengan pemberian susu formula pada bayi baru lahir dengan persalinan SC. Terdapat hubungan sikap ibu dengan pemberian susu formula pada bayi baru lahir dengan persalinan SC.

Kata kunci:

Pengetahuan, Sikap, Pemberian Susu Formula, Bayi Baru Lahir, *Sectio Caesarea*.

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ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND MOTHER ATTITUDE TOWARD FORMULA MILK FEEDING IN NEWBORNS WITH DELIVERY OF SECTIO CAESAREA (SC)

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Background: Exclusive breastfeeding program, which is essential for newborns' growth and development, is still not getting a good response from mothers with delivery Sectio Caesarea (SC). It is especially mothers who give birth to the Sectio Caesarea (SC) in giving formula milk to their babies. Giving formula milk to newborns can be influenced by the knowledge and attitudes of mothers with SC delivery.

Objectives: To determine the correlation of knowledge and attitudes from mothers with formula feeding in newborns with SC delivery in the Shinta Ward of Fitri Candra Wonogiri Hospital.

Method: The research belongs to a quantitative study with a descriptive correlation method. The research approach used cross-sectional. The research sample was 36 mothers with SC delivery in Shinta Ward of Fitri Candra Wonogiri Hospital. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. The research instrument used a questionnaire of knowledge, attitudes and formula feeding. Data analysis using Chi-Square test.

Results: 14 respondents had moderate category knowledge (38.9%). 23 respondents had a negative attitude toward giving formula milk (63.9%). 21 respondents gave formula milk to newborns (58.3%). The correlation test results between knowledge and formula feeding in newborns showed that the value of $\chi^2_{count} = 8.531$; p-value = 0.014. The test results on the correlation between mother's attitude and formula feeding for newborns showed that the value of $\chi^2_{count} = 6.361$; p-value = 0.012.

Conclusion: There is a correlation of mother knowledge and formula feeding in newborns with SC delivery. There is a correlation of mother attitudes and formula feeding in newborns with SC delivery.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Formula Milk Feeding, Newborns, Sectio Caesarea.

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