

ABSTRAK

Kematian bayi yang kemungkinannya terjadi dalam waktu satu bulan pertama kehidupannya, dapat kita cegah apabila bayi disusui oleh ibunya dalam waktu 60 menit setelah bayi lahir. Tetapi, rendahnya pengetahuan dan pemahaman terhadap pentingnya IMD dari orang tua, para medis atau tenaga kesehatan dan enggan melakukan IMD, membuat IMD masih jarang dilaksanakan. Adapun salah satu kunci berhasil atau tidaknya IMD terletak pada penolong persalinan, karena mereka yang memfasilitasi dan memberikan edukasi ibu untuk pelaksanaan IMD.

Tujuan penelitian secara umum untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik ibu nifas dengan pelaksanaan inisiasi menyusui dini di Praktek Mandiri Bidan (PMB) Feronika Hutajulu, dan secara khusus untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, umur, dan paritas ibu nifas dengan pelaksanaan inisiasi menyusui dini di Praktek Mandiri Bidan (PMB) Feronika Hutajulu dengan jumlah 26 responden.

Hasil penelitian dapat dilihat hasil uji Chi square dengan tingkat kepercayaan 5%, $\alpha=0,05$, berdasarkan pengetahuan didapat perbandingan Chi square hitung dengan Chi square tabel diketahui X^2 hitung $>$ X^2 tabel (16,250 $>$ 7,815), yaitu ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan IMD. Berdasarkan sikap diketahui X^2 hitung $>$ X^2 tabel (13,929 $>$ 3,841), yaitu ada hubungan sikap dengan IMD. Berdasarkan umur diketahui X^2 hitung $>$ X^2 tabel (8,603 $>$ 5,991), yaitu ada hubungan umur dengan IMD. Berdasarkan paritas diketahui X^2 hitung $>$ X^2 tabel (9,804 $>$ 7,815), yaitu ada hubungan paritas dengan IMD.

Berdasarkan penelitian adapun kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah ada hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, umur, dan paritas ibu nifas dengan pelaksanaan IMD. Diharapkan kepada ibu agar mau melaksanakan Inisiasi Menyusui Dini ini sehingga akan semakin tercipta kontak langsung secara dini dengan bayinya dan bayi mendapat kesempatan mendapatkan kolostrum dan kontak kulit langsung dengan ibunya. Diharapkan kepada petugas kesehatan dan mahasiswi dapat memberikan pendidikan kesehatan terutama tentang Inisiasi Menyusui Dini ini dan menerapkannya di tempat mereka bekerja.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, sikap, umur, paritas, pelaksanaan IMD

ABSTRACT

Infant mortality which is likely to occur within the first month of life, can be prevented if the baby is breastfed by the mother within 60 minutes after the baby is born. However, low knowledge and understanding of the importance of IMD from parents, medical or health workers, and reluctant to perform IMD, make IMD still rarely implemented. One of the keys to the success or failure of IMD lies in birth attendants because they facilitate and educate mothers about IMD implementation. The purpose of the study in general was to determine the relationship between the characteristics of postpartum mothers with the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation at the Midwife Independent Practice (PMB) Feronika Hutajulu, and specifically to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, age, and parity of postpartum mothers with the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation at the Midwife Independent Practice (PMB) Feronika Hutajulu with a total of 26 respondents.

The results of the study can be seen in the results of the Chi-square test with a confidence level of 5%, $\alpha = 0.05$, based on knowledge obtained from the comparison of Chi-square count with Chi-square table known X2 count $.> X2$ table ($16.250 > 7.815$), that is, there is a knowledge relationship with IMD. Based on the known attitude X2 count $.> X2$ table ($13.929 > 3.841$), that is, there is an attitude relationship with IMD. Based on the known age X2 calculate $.> X2$ table ($8.603 > 5.991$), that is, there is a relationship between age and IMD. Based on known parity X2 calculate $.> X2$ table ($9.804 > 7.815$), there is a parity relationship with IMD.

Based on the research, this study concludes that there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes, age, and parity of postpartum mothers with the implementation of IMD. It is expected that mothers will want to carry out this Early Breastfeeding Initiation so that early direct contact with their babies will be created and babies will have the opportunity to get colostrum and direct skin contact with their mothers. It is expected that health workers and female students can provide health education, especially about this Early Breastfeeding Initiation, and apply it in their workplace.

Keywords: *Knowledge; attitude; age; parity; implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation*