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Research Article

Factors Influencing the Giving of Early MP ASI to Infants 0-6 Months in the Work Area of Campaka Puskesmas, Purwakarta District

Fitri Nurfaridah^{1*} | Lia Idealistiana²

^{1,2}Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu
Kesehatan Abdi Nusantara,
Jakarta – Indonesia

*contact

fitrinurfaridah15@gmail.com

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Abstract

Aims: This study was to determine the factors of early complementary breastfeeding in infants 0-6 months in the Working Area of the Community Health Center, Campaka District, Kab. Purwakarta Year 2022.

Method: The research design is analytic descriptive with a cross sectional approach. The sample of this study were all mothers who had babies aged (0-6) months who were in the working area of the Puskesmas, Campaka District, Kab. Purwakarta, amounting to 30 people. This study uses univariate and bivariate analysis.

Result: The results of the univariate analysis of this study showed that of the 30 respondents, almost half (53%) had a supportive attitude, more than half (60%) worked, almost some (40%) had supportive husbands and more than half provided early MP ASI. The results of the bivariate analysis obtained attitudes with a value of $p = 0.003 \leq \alpha = 0.05$, thus indicating that attitude factors have an influence in giving MP ASI to infants aged 0-6 months at the Campaka District Health Center, Kab. Purwakarta in 2022.

Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that the attitude variable is most related to early complementary breastfeeding to infants aged 0-6 months at the Campaka District Health Center, Kab. Purwakarta in 2022. It is hoped that the puskesmas will increase the dissemination of information through outreach to the community through the role of cadres in order to increase knowledge about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords:

Attitudes, husband support and early MP ASI, work

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important things a parent can do for their child's health, growth, and development is to breastfeed them exclusively. Mother's Milk (ASI) is a wonderful substance for infant development and can hasten the maturation of infant weight. Furthermore, breast milk includes compounds that repel/prevent sickness, can provide satisfaction, and can bring moms and babies closer together emotionally, all while fostering a love bond (1)

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a newborn's life has been

suggested as the gold standard for infant feeding by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). This should be preceded by Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) immediately after birth. ASI dietary supplement (MP-ASI) and exclusive breastfeeding for the first two years. The percentage of infants that are nursed exclusively for the first six months is still low (7.8%), and the average length of exclusive breastfeeding is only 1.6 months.

For infants younger than six months, many moms continue to supplement their breast milk with other foods (MP-ASI). Babies seldom nurse, thus premature

administration of MP-ASI carries a high risk of contamination, which can lead to the development of gastroenteritis and a subsequent decrease in milk production. (2).

Breastfeeding rates in Indonesia are broken down by age group in the most recent Indonesian Health Demographic Survey (IDHS) from 2017. About half (52%) of infants less than 6 months are given nothing but breast milk. From birth to one month, 67% of babies were breastfed exclusively, falling to 55% at two to three months, and 38% at four to five months. Around 74% of children between the ages of 12 and 17 months are both breastfed and eating complementary meals. From birth to one month, 8% of infants are not breastfed; by 18-23 months, that number rises to 41% (1).

There are a number of factors that are linked to mothers starting supplemental feeding early. The health of the mother and the baby, as well as other factors such as education, employment, exposure to MP-ASI marketing, access to healthcare professionals, and socioeconomic status, are all important. Babies as young as one month old have been supplemented with bananas or soft rice in place of breast milk due to the lack of breastfeeding instruction among moms (3). Because the baby's digestive system is not yet developed enough to digest or break down the food, supplementary feeding at the wrong time might create digestive problems. However, when a baby's digestive system isn't working right, not only does the infant not get the nutrition it needs, but the baby also wastes some of the food it eats because it can't absorb it. It is common knowledge that once a baby reaches the age of six months, his or her digestive system is mature enough to handle solid foods other than breast milk. Babies will eventually throw up because their food has settled in the stomach and blocked the digestive track (4).

The encouragement of one's loved ones is another aspect of complementary feeding. Constipation and diarrhea are just two of the

poor outcomes associated with high levels of family support for supplemental feeding. Mothers are not the only ones who benefit from learning about MP-ASI; fathers and other family members also receive education on the topic so that they can discourage their wives from administering the vaccine to their infants before the recommended age of 6 months (5).

Family support includes providing emotional and nutritional assistance to moms so they can feel confident in giving their children MP-ASI after the 6-month mark. It has been shown that family income is a significant determinant of MP-ASI provision, with higher incomes allowing for more food to be purchased and lower incomes making it more challenging to do so (6).

Early MP-ASI distribution is associated with higher household income. People in the middle class and higher have a faster rate of reduction in breastfeeding than those in the lower classes. Early bottle feeding (formula) and the introduction of complementary foods such as oats, bananas, and yogurt are more common among children from families with higher incomes (7).

METHODS

This study employed a cross-sectional design based on descriptive analytics (8)). This study used a research questionnaire (data collection) administered at the same time to examine the potential correlation between the husband's awareness, work, and support of early supplemental breastfeeding.

RESULTS

The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of various factors related to the administration of MP ASI to children under the age of six at the Campaka District Health Center in the Purwakarta Regency in 2022. The following are the findings of the investigation :

Table 1. Frequency distribution of attitudes, work, husband support, and provision of MP-ASI to infants aged 0-6 at the Campaka District Health Center, Purwakarta Regency in 2022

Variable	Frequency (n=30)	Percentage (100%)
Attitude		
Support	16	53
Does not support	14	47
Work		
Work	18	60
Doesn't work	12	40
Husband Support		
Support	12	40
Does not support	18	60
MP ASI Early		
Yes	24	80
No	6	20

Based on table 1, it can be seen that out of 30 respondents there were more than some (53%) who had a supportive attitude, more than some (60%) who worked, almost some (40%) whose husbands supported and more than some (80%) who gave MP ASI Early.

Table 2. The relationship between attitudes, work and husband's support with the provision of MP ASI to infants aged 0-6 at the Campaka Health Center, Purwakarta Regency in 2022

Independent variable	Giving MP ASI Early				Total N	P
	Yes		No			
	N	%	N	%		
Attitude						
Support	1	10	0	0	16	0.0
	6	0				03
Does not support	8	57,	6	42,	14	
		14		86		
Work						
Work	1	91,	1	8,3	12	0.1
	1	67		3		92
Doesn't work	1	72,	5	27,	18	
	3	22		78		
Husband Support						
Support	1	83,	3	16,	18	0.5
	5	33		67		76
Does not support	9	75	3	25	12	

Bivariate analysis was carried out to determine the relationship between attitudes, work and husband's support with the provision of MP ASI to infants aged 0-6 at the Campaka District Health Center, Purwakarta Regency in 2022 using the Chi-square statistical test (X²).

DISCUSSION

The relationship between attitudes and giving MP-ASI to infants aged 0-6 months at the Campaka District Health Center, Purwakarta Regency in 2022.

More than half of parents (53%) who participated in the survey said they would want their infants to receive early supplemental nursing. Many moms still give birth prematurely to their babies due to MP ASI, which can be attributed to their lack of education (75% of mothers still have a final education below or equivalent to high school). A negative outlook toward learning is more likely to arise in someone with a little education. Highly educated mothers seek for information regarding the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding because of their superior knowledge, perspective, and understanding. Health professionals must make an effort to educate, counsel, and inspire their patients. The survey found that nearly half of parents (47%) disapproved of the practice of giving infants MP ASI at a young age. A lack of insight and information can contribute to this. Mothers may feel pressure to give birth prematurely to their MP ASI due to cultural norms or the encouragement of their families and husbands. In an effort to get moms on board with starting MP ASI early on for their infants.

One of the things that motivates someone to take some sort of action is their attitude toward the situation. In this situation, MP-ASI is administered to infants older than 6 months old, after careful consideration of their physical and physiological preparedness and quality, because a mother's positive attitude toward MP-ASI is contagious to her child. In order to meet

infants' nutritional demands (9), and forms of supplemental food for ASI. The study found that in 2022, at the Campaka District Health Center in the Purwakarta Regency, there was a strong correlation between attitude and the administration of MP-ASI to children aged 0-6. There is a relationship between attitudes and early complementary breastfeeding to infants aged 6 months in the work area of the Barusjahe Health Center, Karo District, North Sumatra Province, as shown by the results of this study, which are consistent with those of (10) study on the impact of maternal characteristics, internal and external factors on MP giving - Early breastfeeding for infants aged 6 months in the same location.

This study's findings corroborate those of (11) study on mothers' knowledge and attitudes toward premature infant feeding in Blang Kandis Village, Bandar Pusaka District, Aceh Tamiang Regency in 2014. That study found a correlation between maternal education and early breastfeeding initiation amongst the sample population. Research by (12) on factors related to early complementary feeding of infants at the Payung Sekaki Health Center, Pekanbaru City, 2015, which showed that there was a relationship between attitude and early complementary feeding for infants at the Payung Sekaki Public Health Center in Pekanbaru City in 2015, is consistent with the findings of the current study. This study's findings corroborated those of (13), who proposed multiple explanations for the relatively low rate of breastfeeding coverage. The mother's outlook plays a role on her child's behavior. The provision of early MP-ASI to newborns is influenced by the mother's attitude. A mother's negative outlook on her child's health, such as in the case of a mother who does not worry about her child's well-being and who does not care what happens to her child in the future as a result of her administration of early MP-ASI, is what ultimately leads to the child's negative experience with the intervention. (8) view that a person's health behavior is influenced by three main factors is

supported by the findings of this study. These three factors are facilitators like a person's knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, beliefs, and values; enablers like access to resources; and reinforcers like social and familial reinforcement. According to (14), the phenomenon of attitude refers to the mental mechanisms that evaluate, form views, color feelings, and will also determine the tendency of individual behavior toward other people, things people face, and the individual himself. The emergence of attitude phenomena depends on the object's state, but also on the subject's history, the circumstances, and their hopes for the future.

Work relationship with the provision of MP ASI to infants aged 0-6 at the Campaka District Health Center, Purwakarta Regency in 2022.

More than 60% of respondents in the study's working region were employed by the Campaka Health Center. Most working responders (91.67%) give their infants MP-ASI before their second birthday. Campaka District Health Center, Purwakarta Regency, has a high rate of premature MP-ASI births, which may be attributable to the fact that many mothers are too busy with work to provide their infants with exclusive breast milk, leading them instead to provide either formula or early supplemental feedings. One of the difficulties for mothers in providing exclusive breastfeeding is that, in keeping with the general trend of modernization, more and more women are entering the labor force, both formally and informally. When moms, especially those who are still nursing, have to work to provide for their families, it disrupts their ability to breastfeed their infants appropriately and consistently. The survey found that over half of the respondents (40%) did not work but nevertheless provided early MP ASI to their infants. Lack of employment and/or inadequate education can contribute to this, as can a lack of experience or information of the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding, leading to the early introduction of MP ASI.

Mothers provide complementary foods to their infants earlier than the recommended age of 6 months due to a lack of information and attitudes that favor early supplementary breastfeeding. Because of the time commitment involved, working mothers will inevitably have an effect on the home front. Complementary food for ASI (MP-ASI) can be provided more efficiently if there is more time available to do so. Mothers' careers might present a unique challenge when it comes to providing for their children. The mother's ignorance extends even to this. Working women are extremely considerate of new mothers because they know that their husbands rely on them to provide for the family (15).

The study found that in 2022 at the Campaka District Health Center in the Purwakarta Regency, providing MP-ASI to children aged 0-6 was significantly correlated with employment status. This study's findings corroborate those of Sefaulita's (2016) investigation into the connection between maternal employment and exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of life at BPS Mrs. "M" Wonosari Village in the Ngoro Mojokerto District, demonstrating that, there, too, mothers who work outside the home are more likely to breastfeed their infants early and exclusively. This research agrees with that of (16), who found that employment status affected the availability of early MP-ASI for infants less than 6 months in the Barusjahe Health Center's working area in the Karo District of North Sumatra Province. This study's findings corroborate those of (1) investigation into the elements that contribute to early complementary feeding, demonstrating the existence of a causal link between the two. These findings are consistent with those of (17), who also found that work-related factors can have an impact on the premature provision of complementary foods. In principle, a mother's job should help her meet her basic necessities. Mothers may be productive everywhere, whether at home or at the office. In this situation, early MP ASI is being administered because of the long

hours mothers spend away from their children each day.

The relationship between husband's support and the provision of MP ASI to infants aged 0-6 at the Campaka District Health Center, Purwakarta Regency in 2022

Almost half of moms (40%) whose partners approved of introducing supplemental feedings to their infants did so. It's possible that many dads aren't aware of the benefits of nursing, so they pressure their wives to start giving their infants formula too soon. It is important that fathers also receive education about the benefits of nursing in order to discourage them from encouraging their wives to introduce solid foods too soon after birth during counseling sessions about the necessity of breastfeeding. More than half of the women in the research administered MP ASI to their newborns early despite the fact that their husbands did not approve. It's possible that this is because to the rise in the number of working mothers, whose hectic schedules encourage them to opt for an early MP ASI delivery. Attempts to offer six months of exclusive breastfeeding are disrupted by the mother's long daily absence from her kid due to employment and the mother's brief maternity/childbirth leave.

The health of the infant is negatively impacted when the father actively promotes supplementary feeding. Complementary feeding is significantly related to husband support. It's mentioned that fathers often have a significant influence in discouraging their wives from introducing solids to their infants before six months of age. In order to assist prevent premature supplementary nursing, it is important to educate not only mothers but also fathers and other family members on MP ASI (18).

The study found that in 2022, the provision of MP-ASI to infants aged 0-6 at the Campaka District Health Center in the Purwakarta Regency was significantly related to the support of the husband. This study's findings corroborate those of (19) investigation of

what motivates moms to feed their babies complementary foods. In 2015, researchers from UPTD Puskesmas Teluk Karang, Batipe, Kota Tebing Tinggi, North Sumatra Province found that moms in the study area were more likely to breastfeed their infants before they were developmentally ready. The mother's attitude about early MP ASI has been shown to be significantly influenced by the husband's support. This study's findings corroborate those of (1) investigation on the factors associated with early supplemental feeding, which found a link between parental encouragement and the practice. The importance of family, and particularly husbands, changes over a person's life, and this change is reflected in the type and nature of assistance they receive. This study agrees with the findings of (16) study, which examined the impact of maternal characteristics, internal and external factors, and early complementary feeding to infants aged 6 months in the service area of the Barusjahe Health Center in the Karo District of North Sumatra Province. That study found that maternal factors such as education, employment, parity, family support, and the presence of health workers all played a role in the success of this intervention.

CONCLUSION

More than half (80%) of the 30 respondents gave Early MP ASI, as shown by the findings of the study. More than half of parents (53%) who participated in the survey said they felt positively toward early supplementary nursing for their newborns. Sixty percent or more of Campaka Health Center respondents are actively employed, and nearly half (40 percent) of respondents whose husbands approve providing MP ASI early to their newborns do so. Conclusions from statistical tests: $p = 0.003$ and $= 0.05$. This demonstrates a highly strong correlation between attitude and the administration of MP-ASI to children aged 0-6 at the Campaka Health Center in the Purwakarta Regency in the year 2022. A significance level of $p = 0.192 > 0.05$ was found in the statistical analysis. At the

Campaka District Health Center in the Purwakarta Regency in 2022, there was no statistically significant correlation between employment and the administration of MP-ASI to children aged 0-6. A significance level of $p = 0.576 > = 0.05$ was found in the statistical analysis. This indicates that in 2022 at the Campaka District Health Center in the Purwakarta Regency, there will be no statistically significant difference in the rate at which MP ASI is administered to infants aged 0-6 based on the financial stability of their fathers. Attitude was found to be the most influential of the three examined factors in 2022 with regard to the provision of MP ASI to infants aged 0-6 at the Campaka Health Center in the Purwakarta Regency. The other two factors were women's employment status and the support of their husbands.

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