
(56.7%) who have good knowledge, this is closely related to preventing early complementary feeding. There were 19 respondents (63.3%) who did not work, this was because working mothers only had a small period of time off from work and 22 respondents (73.3%) had good socio-culture, this was because the influence of customs could affect the pattern of giving Early MP-ASI in infants.

Email :
helena_pardosy@yahoo.com

Copyright © 2022 Eduhealth Journal. All rights reserved is Licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution- NonCommercial 4.0 International License \(CC BY-NC 4.0\)](#)

1. INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the government's efforts to maintain the improvement of people's welfare. One of the 17 SDGs global/national commitment goals, namely the 3rd SDGs which in 2030 can prevent newborn and toddler deaths. All countries are still trying to reduce under-5 mortality rate to 25 per 1000 live births (<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id>). MP-ASI is food that is given together with ASI until 2 years old (Septikasari, 2018). Therefore, apart from breast milk, babies begin to need complementary foods (MP-ASI) to support the growth and development of toddlers to be more optimal and to improve the toddler's immune system (Damayanti, 2016).

Based on WHO research (2011), states that there are 40% of babies who get exclusive breastfeeding in the world and 60% of babies aged less than 6 months have received MP-ASI. This shows that the act of giving early MP-ASI is still high. According to basic health research (2013), there were 30.2% of infants receiving exclusive breastfeeding and 69.8% of infants receiving MP-ASI from the total number of infants in Indonesia.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, infants aged less than 6 months who are exclusively breastfed by province (percent) in North Sumatra have experienced an increase in 2019 (50.2), 2020 (53.39), and 2021 (57.83).

In Karmini ddk (2008) according to WHO (1998), Babies up to 6 months of age continue to grow normally and healthy by only being given breast milk. After the baby is 6 months old, MP-ASI must be adapted to the baby's digestive ability and must contain sufficient energy, protein and vitamins and minerals. A study in Ghana conducted by Lartey A. et al (1999) found that local complementary feeding with improved formulas could result in significant additions in weight and PB in infants 6-12 months compared to children who were not given. (Marni & Rahardjo. Kuku. 2015).

Provision of mother's milk substitute (PASI) to children aged before 6 months is not recommended because it can increase the risk of disease, especially diarrhea. Breast milk is the best food for newborns up to 6 months old. After the baby is 6 months old, exclusive breastfeeding can meet nutritional needs up to 60%. For this reason, a 6 month old baby needs complementary food for ASI (MP-ASI). MP-ASI is food that is given together with ASI until 2 years old (Septikasari, 2018). Therefore, in addition to breast milk, babies begin to need complementary foods (MP-ASI) to support the growth and development of toddlers to be more optimal and to boost the toddler's immune system. This lasts until the baby is 2 years old (Damayanti, 2016).

Based on several studies conducted, it is clear that there are many maternal factors related to early complementary feeding, including knowledge, health, mother's occupation, complementary breastfeeding advertisements, health workers, culture and socio-economic (Kristianto & Yusiana, 2012). The effect of mother's knowledge on complementary feeding is statistically significant (Kristianto & Sulistyarini, 2013). The results of this study are in line with research conducted in the Negeri Agung village area, the working area of the UPTD Puskesmas Buay clothing Aji, OKU Selatan district, which shows a significant relationship between knowledge and work factors on early complementary feeding (Heryanto, Eko, 2017).

Based on interviews with health workers (midwives) at the Hannah Kasih Primary Clinic, it is known that until now there has been no research on the factors that influence the provision of MP-ASI to babies at the Hannah Kasih Primary Clinic. The results of interviews on September 14 2022 with 10 mothers during a visit to the Hannah Kasih Clinic MCH polyclinic found that 7 of them gave MP-ASI

at the age of <5 months and the rest gave exclusive breastfeeding.

Based on the background above, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title factors that influence the provision of complementary foods to infants at the Hannah Kasih Primary Clinic in 2022.

2. METHOD

This type of research is correlation research using a cross sectional approach, namely research by measuring or observing at the same time. The research was conducted from August 2022 – November 2022. The research was conducted at the Hannah Kasih Primary Clinic in 2022. The population in this study were all mothers who had babies who came to the Hanna Kasih Primary Clinic in 2022, a total of 300 people. The sampling technique used was Total Sampling, so the number of samples in this study amounted to 30 people.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Distribution of respondents based on mother's knowledge at the Hanna Kasih Primary Clinic in 2022

No	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Well	17	56,7
2	Enough	7	23,3
3	Not good	6	20.0
Amount		30	100

The majority of respondents had good knowledge of 17 people (56.7%) giving MP-ASI and a minority of respondents had poor knowledge of 6 people (20%).

Table 2 Distribution of respondents based on mother's occupation at the Hanna Kasih Primary Clinic in 2022

No	Profession	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Work	11	36,7
2	Doesn't work	19	63,3
Amount		30	100

The majority of respondents did not work, 19 people (63.3%) and a minority of respondents worked, 11 people (36.7%).

Table 3. Distribution of respondents based on mother's social culture at the Hanna Kasih Primary Clinic in 2022

No	Socio-cultural	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Well	22	73,3
2	Not good	8	26,7
Amount		30	100

The majority of respondents have a good socio-cultural number of 22 people (73.3%) and a minority of respondents have a bad socio-cultural number of 8 people (26.7%).

Relationship between Mother's Knowledge in Providing Complementary-ASI to Babies

The results showed that among the 30 respondents who provided MP-ASI well, there were 8 respondents (47.1%), while those who provided sufficient MP-ASI were 6 respondents (85.7%) and those who provided MP-ASI were not good enough, 6 respondents (100.0%).

This research is in line with the results of research conducted by (Heryanto Eko, 2015) regarding factors related to Early MP-ASI in the Sidobulyo Health Center Pekanbaru's target area, the results obtained were that mothers who had a level of knowledge in the "not good" category had a risk of 2.425 x to provide early MP-ASI to infants < 6 months. Mother's lack of knowledge about the benefits of

exclusive breastfeeding is closely related to early complementary breastfeeding.

The results of statistical tests using the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and the provision of complementary foods at the Hannah Kasih Primary Clinic in 2022, with a P value = 0.029 ($P > 0.05$). This has a significant relationship because having good knowledge will affect the provision of MP-ASI according to the age of the baby. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Heryanto Eko on factors related to early MP-ASI in the Sidobulyo Health Center Pekanbaru area with the results of the study that mothers who have a level of knowledge in the not good category have a risk of 2.425 times to give MP-ASI in infants aged <6 months, respondents in this study including mothers who had a level of knowledge in the "bad" category had a risk of 2.425x to provide early MP-ASI in infants < 6 months. Mother's lack of knowledge about the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding is closely related to early complementary breastfeeding. The results of this study are also in line with the results of research from Widiastuti S, Marini and Yanuar Anggi with the title of research on the relationship of education, knowledge and culture to early complementary feeding at the Ciruas Health Center in Serang Regency in 2019 which states that there is a significant relationship between education, knowledge and culture towards early complementary breastfeeding.

Occupational Relations with Providing MP-ASI to babies

The results showed that among the 30 respondents there were 10 working mothers (90.9%) and 10 working mothers (52.6%). In line with the research by Sherlia et al, (2011) work is not an obstacle for mothers to give only breast milk or not give MP-ASI too early for their babies who are still 0-6 months old, there are various ways a mother can do to keep giving breast milk such as Expressing breast milk is then stored in the refrigerator and supported by a work environment so that a person who works can still give only breast milk to the baby without any other additional food.

The results of statistical tests using the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant relationship between working mothers and giving MP-ASI to infants at the Hanna Kasih Primary Clinic in 2022, with a value of $P = 0.032$ ($P < 0.05$). This may be due to mothers who are actively working, efforts to provide exclusive breastfeeding often experience obstacles due to the short period of maternity and childbirth leave. Before exclusive breastfeeding ends completely, he must return to work. This is in line with the results of the study

The results showed that among the 30 respondents there were 10 working mothers (90.9%) and 10 working mothers (52.6%). This matter

Socio-Cultural Relations with Providing MP-ASI to Babies

The results showed that among the 30 respondents there were mothers who gave good MP-ASI as many as 17 respondents (77.3%) and mothers who were not good as many as 3 respondents (37.5%). The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between socio-culture and the provision of complementary foods to infants with a value of $P = 0.41$ ($P < 0.05$).

This is in line with Ardhani Salsabilla's research (2020) which states that customs influence patterns of giving early MP-ASI to infants, such as family support ordering mothers to give food other than breast milk. Another study by Maharani also stated that one of the factors influencing early complementary feeding was the customs and habits of the people that had been passed down from generation to generation. From the results of this study, it can be seen that mothers who have the habit of giving early MP-ASI to infants aged < 6 months tend to cause acute diarrhea in infants < 6 months.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded as follows: The level of knowledge of mothers in giving MP-ASI to infants, namely mothers who have good knowledge in giving MP-ASI more than mothers who are less knowledgeable in giving MP-ASI. The description of the mother's work, mothers who do not work tend to be more than working mothers. The influence of mother's social culture, mothers who have good social culture are more than mothers who have bad social culture. There is a relationship between the Knowledge variable and giving MP-ASI to babies at the Hanna Kasih Primary Clinic 2022. There is a relationship between the work variable and giving

MP-ASI to babies at the Hanna Kasih Primary Clinic 2022.

REFERENCE

- [1] Alhidayanti, (2015) Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemberian makanan pendamping ASI (MP-ASI) Dini pada bayi di puskesmas payung sekaki tahun 2015. Jurnal penelitian mahasiswa program studi ilmu kesehatan masyarakat Stikes hang tua pekan Baru. Vol: 05 nomor 1 (2016).
- [2] <http://jurnal.stikes-alinsyirah.ac.id>
- [3] Aziz Alimul Hidayat (2002) metode penelitian keperawatan dan teknik analisis data. Jakarta : salemba medika.
- [4] D.Damayanti, (2016), 365 hari MP-ASI, Kompas, Jakarta
- [5] [Depkes, \(2006\) pedoman umum pemberian Makanan Pendamping Air Susu Ibu \(MP- ASI\) Lokal tahun 2006. Mahasiswa Gizi, Kota Palembang. http:// library. Poltekspalembang.ac.id/gizi/index.php?p=show_detail&id=339](http://library.poltekspalembang.ac.id/gizi/index.php?p=show_detail&id=339) El-Jauzah, (2009) Cara Merawat bayi, [yogyakarta luna publisher.jogjakarta](http://yogyakarta.luna.publisher.jogjakarta)
- [6] Depkes (2005). Pedoman pelaksanaan pendistribusian dan Pengolahan makanan Pendamping ASI (MP-ASI) Jakarta:dirjen kesmas direktoratgizi masyarakat.
- [7] Heriyanto, Eko. (2017) Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemberian makanan pendamping ASI Dini. Jurnal Stikes al-ma'arif Batu Raja. Vol 2 nomor 2 (2017) diperoleh pada januari-maret 2017. <http://aisyah.jurnal.press.id>.
- [8] Kristianto, Y., & Yusiana, M.A.(2012). Analisis faktor yang mempengaruhi Perilaku ibu dalam pemberian makanan pendamping ASI Terlalu Dini di posyandu Mawar I Desa Karangrejo. Bojonegoro. Volt.5 nomor 3 Januari-April 2012
- [9] Kristianto Y, & Sulistiani, T. (2013). Faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku ibu dalam pemberian Makanan Pendamping ASI (MP-ASI) pada Bayi umur 6-36 bulan. STIKES RS. Di peroleh pada tanggal 09 Agustus 2014 dari
- [10] Marni, S.ST., Rahardo. kuku, (2015) Asuhan Neonatus, Bayi, Balita, dan Anak Prasekolah, 20, Pustaka pelajar Cilebar Timur, UH III/548 Yogyakarta <http://puslit2.petra.ac.id/ejournal/indeks.php/stikes/article/download/18733/18522>
- [11] Notoatmodjo, (2007) promosi kesehatan dan ilmu perilaku. Rineka cipta ,jakarta
- [12] Nursalam (2003) konsep dan penerapan metodologi penelitian ilmu keperawatan pedoman skripsi, tesis dan instrumen penelitian keperawatan, jakarta : palembang medika
- [13] Ramaiah, (2007) ASI dan Menyusui. Buana ilmu populer, jakarta
- [14] Roesli (2005). Mengenal ASI Eksklusif. Trubus griwidia, depok
- [15] Sugiono (2007). Metode penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung : Alfabeta
- [16] Widiastuti S, Marini, Yanuar A.2019. Hubungan Pendidikan, Pengetahuan dan Budaya Terhadap Pemberian Makanan Pendamping ASI Dini di Puskesmas Ciruas Kabupaten Serang Tahun 2019