

The Relationship Level Of Knowledge Of Mothers About Giving Mp-Asi With The Incidence Of Diarrhea In Children Aged 6-24 Months At Puskesmas Karang Pule, Mataram City

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ABSTRACT

Diarrheal disease is still a global problem with a high degree of morbidity and mortality in various countries and mortality in children under the age of 5 in the world. Causes include infection, malabsorption, allergies, poisoning, and inappropriate complementary feeding. The provision of MP-ASI is influenced by the type of food and the form of food according to the age of the child. Mother's knowledge plays an important role in providing complementary complementary foods (MP-ASI) so that children's nutrition is fulfilled. Objectives: This study aims to analyze the relationship between mother's knowledge about giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months with the incidence of diarrhea at the Karang Pule Health Center, Mataram City. Methods: Observational analytic quantitative research with a cross sectional study design. The sample in this research is 70 respondents. The data obtained were analyzed with the Chi-Square correlation test. Results: There were 40 mothers (57.1%) who did not have a good level of knowledge about giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months. There were 43 cases of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months (61.4%). There is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about complementary feeding and the incidence of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months with a p-value <0.001. Conclusion: There is a relationship between mother's knowledge about giving MP-ASI and the incidence of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months at the Karang Pule Health Center, Mataram City. 1%) who did not have a good level of knowledge about giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months. There were 43 cases of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months (61.4%). There is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about complementary feeding and the incidence of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months with a p-value <0.001. Conclusion: There is a relationship between mother's knowledge about giving MP-ASI and the incidence of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months at the Karang Pule Health Center, Mataram City. 1%) who did not have a good level of knowledge about giving MP-ASI to children aged 6-24 months. There were 43 cases of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months (61.4%). There is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about complementary feeding and the incidence of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months with a p-value <0.001. Conclusion: There is a relationship between mother's knowledge about giving MP-ASI and the incidence of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months at the Karang Pule Health Center, Mataram City.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Diarrheal disease is still a global problem with a high degree of morbidity and mortality in various countries and mortality in children under the age of 5 in the world. Based on WHO data (2017) in Rahayu and Maulina (2019), nearly 1.7 billion cases of diarrhea occur in children with a mortality rate of around 525,000 in children under five each year. (Rahayu & Maulina, 2019). The main cause of cases of diarrhea that occur in children under the age of 5 years is mostly due to infection and contaminated food and water sources as much as 9% which can cause death (Dwi, 2020).

The prevalence of diarrhea in Indonesia in 2018 was 37.88% or around 1,516,438 cases in toddlers, increased in 2019 to 40% or around 1,591,944 cases in toddlers (Ditjen P2P, Ministry of Health RI, 2020). Based on the RI Ministry of Health 2020, the highest prevalence of diarrhea cases in Indonesia occurred in West Nusa Tenggara Province with a prevalence of 61.4%. Based on the West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Provincial Health Office in 2020, the highest prevalence of diarrhea in toddlers was in East Lombok with 16,006 cases, Central Lombok with 12,267 cases, West Lombok with 8,787

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cases, Bima with 6,652 cases, Sumbawa with 5,899 cases, Mataram City with 5,682. cases, and as many as 2,148 cases namely the City of Bima(NTB, 2022).

The cause of diarrhea itself is due to infection, malabsorption, allergies, poisoning, and inappropriate complementary feeding. This is influenced by the type of feeding that is not appropriate and the form of food that is not suitable for the child's age. Mother's knowledge plays an important role in providing MP-ASI food so that children's nutrition is fulfilled. MP-ASI is a transitional food from breast milk to family food. The introduction and administration of MP-ASI should be carried out in stages, both in form and in quantity, according to the baby's or child's digestive ability. Starting at the age of 6 months, babies need other foods that are mentioned as complementary foods(NJCLD, 2016).

2. METHODS

This type of research uses a descriptive survey with a cross-sectional study design with an observational approach analytic, where this type of research aims to describe or provide an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected. The population used is mothers who have children aged 6-24 months at the Karang Pule Health Center in Mataram City with a total sample of 70 people who meet the criteria.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Univariate analysis

Table 1. Data Characteristics of Respondents

Age	Frequency	
	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
< 20 years	7	10.0
20-40 years	40	57.1
> 40 years	23	32.9
Total	70	100
Education		
SD/MI	2	2.9
SMP/MTs	14	20.0
SMA/MA	48	68.6
College	6	8.6
Total	70	100
Work		
Housewife	56	80.0
Self-employed	10	14.3
civil servant	3	4.3
Farmer	1	1.4
Total	70	100
Gender of Child		
Woman	28	40.0
Man	42	60.0
Total	70	100

Based on data obtained from 70 respondents, it was found that the age of most of the respondents was in the range of 20-40 years with a percentage (57.1%) of 40 people. Respondents aged <20 years were 7 people (10.0%), and respondents aged > 40 years were 23 people (32.9%).

Based on the characteristic data from the education of the respondents obtained, it was found that the respondents whose last education was SD/MI were 2 people (2.9%), SMP/MTs were 14 people (20.0%), SMA/MA were 48 people (68.6%), and Universities were 6 people (8.6%).

Based on the characteristic data from the respondents' jobs, it was found that 56 people worked as housewives (80.0), worked as entrepreneurs as many as 10 people (14.3%), 3 civil servants (4.3%), and 1 person working as a farmer (1.4 %).

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Based on data obtained from 70 respondents, it was found that the sex of the children was mostly male. With a total of 42 boys (60.0%), and 28 girls (40.0%).

Table 2. Univariate Analysis of Giving MP-ASI to Children Aged 6-24 Months

Mother's Knowledge About Giving MP-ASI	Frequency	
	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
Good	30	42.9%
Not good	40	57.1%
Total	70	100.0%

Based on the data obtained from 70 respondents, it was found that the mother's knowledge about complementary feeding of ASI was mostly with bad knowledge of 40 (57.1%) respondents.

Table 3. Univariate Analysis of Diarrhea in Children Aged 6-24 Month

Diarrhea incident	Frequency	
	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
No Diarrhea	27	38.6%
Diarrhea	43	61.4%
Total	70	100.0%

Based on the results obtained from 70 respondents, it was found that the incidence of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months was 43 (61.4%) respondents, and those who did not experience diarrhea were 27 respondents.

BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Table 4. Bivariate Analysis of Mother's Knowledge About Giving MP-ASI With Diarrhea in Children Aged 6-24 Months.

No.	Diarrhea incident	Mother's Knowledge About Giving MP-ASI				Total		P-Value	OR
		Good		Not good		N	%		
		N	%	N	%				
1.	No Diarrhea	22	31.4%	5	7.1%	27	38.6%	0.000	19,250
2.	Diarrhea	8	11.4%	35	50.0%	43	61.4%		
Total		30	42.9%	40	57.1%	70	100.0%		

Based on Table 4, it was found that the number of respondents with the incidence of diarrhea had a poor level of knowledge, namely 35 (50.0%) respondents. Based on the Chi Square test, a P-Value of 0.000 (<0.05) was obtained which stated that there was a significant relationship between Mother's Knowledge of MP-ASI and the Incidence of Diarrhea in Children Aged 6-24 Months, with a Pravelance Ratio of 19.250 which means Mothers who have Poor knowledge has a risk of 19 times that of mothers who have good knowledge of diarrhea in children, so knowledge is a risk factor for diarrhea.

DISCUSSION

In this study, a relationship was found between mothers' knowledge about giving MP-ASI with the incidence of diarrhea, namely, the incidence of diarrhea had a poor level of knowledge, namely 35 (50.0%) respondents with a P-Value of 0.000. Mother's knowledge about giving MP-ASI has an important role to prevent children from getting sick, one of which is diarrhea, if the mother's knowledge is good, the risk of diarrhea is reduced, conversely, if the mother's knowledge is not good, the risk of diarrhea in children increases (Surka et al., 2018).

Based on research conducted by Sasongko (2012) in Klaten which stated that there was a relationship between complementary feeding and the incidence of diarrhea in infants aged 6-24 months, a p-value (0.001) showed that there was a significant relationship between complementary

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breastfeeding and the incidence of diarrhea in infants. ages 6-24 months (Harahap et al., 2019). Another study conducted by Sukra et al (2018) obtained a P value of 0.000. Because the p-value of 0.000 is less than the value of $\alpha = 0.05$, this means that there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about complementary foods and the incidence of diarrhea.

From the results of this study, there were 40 respondents (57.1%) whose knowledge was not good. This happens due to the lack of understanding of the mother about giving the right MP-ASI. This happens because the mother thinks that her baby is crying because she is hungry and needs to provide additional food in the form of MP-ASI and the mother feels calmer when the baby is full and not fussy. Even though breast milk alone is good food to meet the growth needs of babies up to 6 months of age because the nutritional components are available in an ideal and balanced form for optimal digestion and absorption by babies. (Ana & Fitria, 2019)

4. CONCLUSION

In this study it was found that the mother's knowledge about giving MP-ASI had poor knowledge, the highest incidence of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months had diarrhea. Then the relationship between mother's knowledge about giving MP-ASI with the incidence of diarrhea in children aged 6-24 months has a significant relationship. For Karang Pule Community Health Center officers in Mataram City to provide counseling to increase mothers' knowledge about giving MP-ASI.

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