

Description of Nurses' Knowledge About Early Breastfeeding Initiation in Postpartum Mothers in the Delivery Room of Syekh Yusuf Regional Hospital, Gowa Regency

Asriani Bahar

Akademi Keperawatan Syekh Yusuf Gowa

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Keywords:

Nursing Knowledge, Early Breastfeeding Initiation, Post Partum.

Early Breastfeeding Initiation is an Indonesian government program to reduce the infant mortality rate (IMR). IMR in Indonesia shows a figure of 32/1000 live births, which is still far below that of other ASEAN countries. This is thought to be due to various factors, namely the limited number of breastfeeding counselors in health service facilities and the lack of educational, advocacy, and campaign activities related to the implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation. Apart from that, the availability of facilities and infrastructure for Maternal and Child Health. This research aims to analyze the influence of the role of health workers on the success of implementing Early Breastfeeding Initiation in the maternity room at Sheikh Yusuf Gowa's house. This research used a descriptive observational research type with a survey method, where the author only wanted to describe nurses' knowledge about early breastfeeding initiation. The sampling method involved 33 respondents. Data was collected using a questionnaire technique. If the respondent answered correctly, the value is 1; if wrong, the value is 0. The research results showed that 33 people (100%) had good knowledge. This research shows that respondents with good knowledge have a great influence on Early Breastfeeding Initiation.

Email :

asrianibahar@gmail.com

Copyright © 2023 Journal Eduhealth. All rights reserved is Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- Non Commercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0)

1. INTRODUCTION

The infant mortality rate is an important indicator in determining the level of public health. Based on the statistical yearbook of the Association of South East Asian Nations, the infant mortality rate in Indonesia shows a figure of 32/1000 live births, which is still far below other ASEAN countries. This value is also below the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS) target for infant mortality, namely 23/1000 live births in 2015 (A Prasetyawati. 2012).

Currently, early initiation of breastfeeding is often carried out, but this early initiation of breastfeeding is carried out incorrectly. The mistake that is often made is that the newborn baby is wrapped in cloth before being placed on the mother's chest and another mistake is that the baby is not breastfed but is breastfed (Anik Maryunani, 2012).

According to the World Health Organization, it recommends early initiation of breastfeeding as a life-saving measure, because early initiation of breastfeeding can save 22% of the 40% of babies who die before the age of one month. (Ministry of Health RI. 2010). In America, in 2011, the percentage of early breastfeeding initiation was 145.5%. in 2012 the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation was 35.7% and in 2013 the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation was 25.5% (world health organization, 2014).

In Indonesia, breastfeeding has become a culture, but breastfeeding is still far from what is expected. According to the 2009 Indonesian Health Demographic Survey, 27% of babies received breast milk on the first day, in 2010 this decreased to 10% of babies who received breast milk on the first day. (Ministry of Health RI. 2010). In South Sulawesi in 2012 the percentage of early breastfeeding initiation was 40%. In 2013, the percentage of early breastfeeding initiation in Indonesia

Description of Nurses' Knowledge About Early Breastfeeding Initiation in Postpartum Mothers in the Delivery Room of Syekh Yusuf Regional Hospital, Gowa Regency. Asriani Bahar

was only 34.5%. and in 2014 the percentage of early breastfeeding initiation in Indonesia was 29.6%. (South Sulawesi provincial health service. 2015).

The results of research conducted by Vera Yusnita in the East Agam working area of the Agam Health Service showed that the majority of nurses had a length of service of 1-19 years, namely 85.7% and the majority of nurses had low knowledge about early initiation of breastfeeding, namely 61%. (Vera Yustita, 2012). According to the annual report of Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency, the number of post partum mothers in 2019 was 1000 people, in 2020 there were 1214 people, in 2021 there were 1335 people, in January 2022 there were 65 people (medical record of Syekh Yusuf Hospital Gowa) .

There are several factors that influence the low level of implementation of early initiation of breastfeeding (early initiation of breastfeeding). This is mainly due to several reasons, such as the limited number of breastfeeding counselors in health service facilities, the lack of educational, advocacy and campaign activities related to the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation, both in the context of breastfeeding and complementary feeding. Apart from that, the availability of facilities and infrastructure for maternal and child health related to breast milk and complementary foods has still not reached optimal levels. There are also cognitive aspects that play an important role in shaping individual attitudes and behavior regarding early initiation of breastfeeding. Knowledge based on proper understanding has the potential to change behavior, especially in encouraging independence in implementing early breastfeeding initiation, which in turn is very beneficial for the baby's welfare. (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019).

Apart from the factors above, there are also factors that cause failure in the practice of initiating early breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding, such as: mothers having to work, lack of family support, lack of assistance from midwives, low knowledge of the importance of exclusive breastfeeding, culture that has been passed down from generation to generation, incessant promotion of milk formula, mother's nipple abnormalities, and so on. This means that there is a need for good cooperation between health workers and mothers and their families to be able to successfully implement early breastfeeding initiation for newborn babies. However, in practice, it is sometimes found that health workers do not help mothers to start breastfeeding their babies immediately after birth, or conversely, mothers do not want to breastfeed their babies immediately after birth for various reasons.

Early initiation of breastfeeding (early initiation of breastfeeding) is the beginning of breastfeeding activities within the first hour after the baby is born. Early initiation can also be interpreted as the way a baby breastfeeds in the first hour after birth using his own efforts, in other words breastfeeding, not being breastfed. The way a baby initiates early breastfeeding is called the breast crawl or crawling looking for the breast (Anik Maryunani, 2012). In foreign terms, early initiation of breast-feeding is often called early initiation of breast-freeding, which means giving the newborn the opportunity to breast-feed on its own from the mother within the first hour of birth.

2. METHOD

Types of research

The type of research used was descriptive observational research with a survey method, where the author only wanted to describe nurses' knowledge about early initiation of breastfeeding in postpartum mothers in the delivery room at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency. The research was carried out using a questionnaire accompanied by a respondent consent sheet along with an explanation confirming that this research was scientific in nature and the respondents' privacy would not be shared. Location and time of research. The research location is in the delivery room of Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency. This research was carried out from April 20 to April 25, 2022.

Population

A population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions from (Hidayat Alimul Azis, 2009). In this study, the population was all nurses in the delivery room at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency, in 2016, totaling 33 people.

Description of Nurses' Knowledge About Early Breastfeeding Initiation in Postpartum Mothers in the Delivery Room of Syekh Yusuf Regional Hospital, Gowa Regency. Asriani Bahar

Sample

The sample is part of the population that represents the various characteristics it has (Hidayat Alimul Azis, 2009). The sample size in this study was all nurses in the delivery room at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency, and there were 33 people at the time the researcher took the sample. Next, sampling was carried out using a total sampling method by taking the entire population to be used as a sample, namely all nurses in the delivery room at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency. Members of the population where the samples were taken were based on considerations and criteria, with inclusion and exclusive criteria.

Data collection technique

In collecting data, one of the techniques used is the questionnaire technique. The questionnaire technique is a list containing questions to collect data and opinions from respondents. If the respondent answers correctly, the value is 1, if incorrect, the value is 0.

Data processing steps

Data processing includes: editing, namely, after the data has been collected, editing is carried out, and the data is grouped according to criteria; Coding is carried out to facilitate data processing, namely by coding the list of questions that have been filled in for each respondent's answer. tabulation, that is, after coding is carried out, the data is entered into a table to make data processing easier.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The respondents in this study were 33 people in the delivery room at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency. To obtain data in this research, it was carried out by distributing questionnaires to respondents, where the questionnaire given to respondents was accompanied by a letter of application to become a respondent and an explanation of the purpose of the research, and then the questionnaire was returned to the researcher for processing.. The condition of the research respondents, when viewed from an age grouping perspective, can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondents based on

| Age | n | percentase (%) |
|-------|----|----------------|
| 20-30 | 16 | 48.49 % |
| 31-40 | 7 | 21.21 % |
| 41-50 | 7 | 21.21 % |
| >50 | 3 | 9.09 % |
| total | 33 | 100 % |

The condition of the research respondents when viewed from the educational grouping can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of respondents based on education

| Education | n | pesentase (%) |
|-------------|----|---------------|
| diploma III | 17 | 51.52 % |
| diploma IV | 14 | 42.42 % |
| S1 | 1 | 3.03 % |
| S2 | 1 | 3.03 % |
| total | 33 | 100 % |

The condition of the research respondents when viewed from the grouping of length of work can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Frequency distribution of respondents based on length of work

| Work | n | percentase (%) |
|-----------|----|----------------|
| ≤ 5 Years | 17 | 51.52 % |
| ≥ 5 Years | 16 | 48.48 % |
| total | | 100 % |

The condition of research respondents when viewed from the grouping of knowledge levels can

be seen in table 4.

Table 4. Frequency distribution of respondents based on level of knowledge

| knowledge level | n | percentase (%) |
|-----------------|----|----------------|
| Good | 33 | 100 % |
| enough | 0 | 0 % |
| less | 0 | 0 % |
| total | 33 | 100 % |

Discussion

Respondent characteristics Frequency distribution data based on age as depicted in Table 1 shows that 16 (48.49%) respondents in the delivery room at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency, aged 20 to 30 years, were 16 (48.49%) respondents. Furthermore, those aged 31 to 40 years were 7 (21.21%) respondents. then those aged 41 to 50 years were 8 (21.21%) respondents. and those aged over 50 years were 3 (9.09%) respondents. Frequency distribution data based on education level as depicted in table 2 shows that 17 respondents (51.52%) of respondents in the delivery room at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency in 2022 had Diploma III education. Furthermore, 14 people (42.42%) had diploma IV education. Then, 1 person (3.03%) had a bachelor's degree. and 1 person (3.03%) had a master's degree. Frequency distribution data based on length of work as depicted in Table 3 shows that 17 respondents in the internal care room at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency in 2022 were still working for under 5 years (51.52%) of respondents. and those who worked for more than 5 years were 16 people (48.48%) respondents.

variables studied Frequency distribution data based on level of knowledge as depicted in table 4 shows that 33 (100%) respondents in the delivery room at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency in 2022 had good knowledge. Furthermore, 0 people (0%) were knowledgeable enough. and those with less knowledge were 0 people (0%) respondents. Knowledge is a very important thing in life that is obtained from both formal and informal levels of education. Education means guidance given by someone to the development of others towards certain ideals that determine humans to act and fill their lives to achieve safety and happiness. Education is needed to obtain information, for example things that support health so that it can improve the quality of life. (Notoatmodjo. 2003 quoted in the book Wawan A and Dewi, 2011). Based on the results of research conducted on 33 respondents conducted in the delivery room of Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency in 2022, it shows that those with good knowledge were 33 (100%), respondents with sufficient knowledge were 0 (0%), respondents and those with less knowledge were as many as 0 (0%) respondents. This is in accordance with what was stated by Notoatmodjo who said that knowledge is the result of "knowing" and occurs after people sense a particular object. Sensing objects occurs through the five human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch.

Most human knowledge is gained through the eyes and ears. According to researchers' assumptions, respondents with good knowledge have extensive knowledge about early breastfeeding initiation. This could be due to easy access to obtain this information, whether from print media or electronic media such as the internet to obtain or obtain wider information. Furthermore, based on the research results, it was also found that there were 16 (48.49%) respondents in the delivery room at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency in 2022, aged 20 - 30, 7 (21.21%) respondents aged 31 - 40, who were 41 - 50 were 7 (21.21%) respondents, those aged > 50 were 3 (9.09%) respondents. From the research results it was also found that most respondents were in the adult category. so that they have a good level of knowledge about early initiation of breastfeeding. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by (Huclok (1998) quoted by A. Wawan and Dewi. 2011) which says that the older you are, the more mature a person's level of maturity and strength will be in thinking. In general, the older a person is, the easier it is to receive information so that the more knowledge they have, on the other hand, less age means that a person is unable to apply the information correctly. Then, based on the research results, it was found that there were 17 respondents with Diploma III education (51.52%), 14 respondents with Diploma IV education (42.42%), 1 (3.03%) respondents with Bachelor's degree education. 0 (0%) had a nurse education and 1 (3.03%) of the respondents had a master's degree. According to the researchers' assumptions, most respondents were at level III

Description of Nurses' Knowledge About Early Breastfeeding Initiation in Postpartum Mothers in the Delivery Room of Syekh Yusuf Regional Hospital, Gowa Regency. Asriani Bahar

education so they were able to know about early initiation of breastfeeding. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by (Huclok (1998) quoted by A. Wawan and Dewi. 2011) that education covers the entire process of an individual's life from the cradle to the grave, in the form of individual interactions with their environment, both formally and informally. that the higher a person's education, the higher the knowledge gained by that person, which means it can influence a person's thinking pattern and reasoning power.

Apart from that, it was also obtained from the research results that respondents based on length of work ≤ 5 years were 17 (51.52%) respondents and ≥ 5 years 16 (48.48%) respondents. According to researchers' assumptions, work experience can influence a person's knowledge and ability to overcome a problem. According to Nursalam (2013), work is a vice that must be done primarily to support one's life and family life. Work is an activity carried out to fulfill and support life's needs. the goal is to earn a living. The work environment can enable a person to gain experience and knowledge both directly and indirectly. From the research results, it was also not found that there were any respondents who lacked knowledge. So in this study it was concluded that knowledge is closely related to education, with higher education the individual's knowledge will be broader. The results of the research that I got are different from the results of research conducted by Vera Yusnita (2012) in 12 community health centers in the Regency of Religion, West Sumatra Province. It was found that most respondents had less or low knowledge at 61% and high at 39% of respondents, while the research results that I found that at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency in 2022, 33 (100%) respondents had good knowledge, 0 (0%) respondents had sufficient knowledge, 0 (0%) respondents had poor knowledge. This shows that nurses at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency have good knowledge about early breastfeeding initiation.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the research results regarding "a description of nurses' knowledge about early initiation of breastfeeding (early initiation of breastfeeding) among postpartum mothers in the delivery room of Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency in 2022" can be concluded that of the 33 respondents who had good knowledge, 33 (100%) respondents were knowledgeable enough and less knowledgeable than 0 (0%) respondents. Thus, respondents who have good knowledge have a big influence on the early initiation of breastfeeding. Furthermore, the researcher's suggestions can be described as follows: for research sites, It is hoped that health workers will provide services by carrying out early breastfeeding initiation activities for every patient who gives birth in accordance with existing theory. for respondents, It is hoped that with this research, nurses will be able to increase their knowledge and skills regarding early initiation of breastfeeding either through seminars, books or other sources of information. for future researchers, It is hoped that future researchers will carry out research better, focusing on what will be researched and if necessary, researchers will make observations regarding the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation.

REFERENCES

- [1] alimul hidayat, aziz. (2009). metode penelitian keperawatan dan teknik analisis data. jakarta: salemba medika.
- [2] a. wawan, dewi. 2011. teori & pengukuran pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku manusia. yogyakarta: nuha medika.
- [3] bobak, lowdermik, jensen dan perry, (2005). buku ajar keperawatan maternitas. jakarta: egc.
- [4] badan penelitian dan pengembangan kesehatan kementerian kesehatan ri. (2010). riset kesehatan dasar riskesdas 2010. diakses 27 oktober 2023. dari <https://repository.badankebijakan.kemkes.go.id/id/eprint/4417/1/laporan%20nasional%20riskesdas%20tahun%202010.pdf>.
- [5] dinas kesehatan provinsi sulawesi selatan. (2015). profil kesehatan. diakses 27 oktober 2023. dari <https://dinkes.sulselprov.go.id/document/profil%20kesehatan>.
- [6] kementerian kesehatan republik indonesia. (2019). mothers day. info datin, (jakarta selatan).
- [7] maryunani, anik. (2012). inisiasi menyusui dini, asi eksklusif dan manajemen laktasi. jakarta: tim.

Description of Nurses' Knowledge About Early Breastfeeding Initiation in Postpartum Mothers in the Delivery Room of Syekh Yusuf Regional Hospital, Gowa Regency. Asriani Bahar

- [8] nursalam. 2013. metodologi penelitian ilmu keperawatan : pendekatan praktis. edisi 4. jakarta: salemba medika.
- [9] prasetyawati, a. kesehatan ibu dan anak (kia) dalam millenium development goals (mgds). yogyakarta: nuhamedika, 2012.
- [10] reeder, s.j., martin, l.l. & koniak-griffin, d. (2014). keperawatan maternitas:kesehatan wanita, bayi, & keluarga, volume 2, edisi 18. jakarta: egc.
- [11] roesli u. inisiasi menyusui dini plus asi eksklusif. jakarta: pustaka bunda; 2008. hal 20-40.
- [12] rsud syekh yusuf gowa. (2016). medical record rsud syekh yusuf gowa. rsud syekh yusuf gowa.
- [13] saleha, sitti. (2009). asuhan kebidanan pada masa nifas. jakarta: salemba medika.
- [14] vera yusnita. (2012). faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pelaksanaan inisiasi menyusui dini (inisiasi menyusui dini) oleh bidan di 12 puskesmas agam timur wilayah kerja dinas kesehatan agam provinsi sumatera barat tahun 2012 (skripsi). dikutip dari https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&sca_esv=577126810&sxsrf=am9hkknnd4qmdxwulxejwx1ir8qnu0oyjg:1698400742645&q=vera+yusnita,+2012&spell=1&sa=x&ved=2ahukewjugc7n-5wcaxxhwtgghan7cdmqbgsaegqicbab&biw=1366&bih=643&dpr=1.
- [15] world health statistics. (2014). world health statistics 2014. diakses 27 oktober 2023. dari <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240692671>.