

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PUBTER MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE AND HUSBAND'S SUPPORT TOWARDS GIVING COLOSTRUM TO NEWBORN BABIES

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ABSTRAK : HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU PUBER DAN DUKUNGAN SUAMI TERHADAP PEMBERIAN KOLOSTRUM PADA BAYI BARU LAHIR

Latar Belakang : Bayi baru lahir harus diberikan kolostrum yang merupakan ASI pertama karena didalamnya terkandung zat imunitas tubuh Immunoglobulin (IgA) yang bisa mencegah penyakit infeksi pada bayi dan tidak terkandung pada ASI transisi dan ASI matur ataupun pada susu formula. rata-rata angka pemberian ASI eksklusif didunia pada tahun 2022 hanya sebesar 44% bayi usia 0-6 bulan dan masih jauh dari target dari WHO yaitu minimal mencapai 50% di tahun 2025. Tujuan : untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan ibu nifas dan dukungan suami terhadap pemberian kolostrum pada bayi baru lahir di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Rawat Inap Pendopo

Metode : Jenis penelitian menggunakan metode survey analitik observasional dengan desain cross sectional.

Hasil : dari hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa sebagian besar 20(55,6%) bayi tidak diberikan kolostrum, sebagian kecil 13(36,1%) pengetahuan ibu nifas kurang mengenai kolostrum dan sebagian besar 22(61,1%) tidak memberikan dukungan terhadap pemberian kolostrum pada bayi baru lahir. Hasil analisa bivariat menggunakan uji statistic Chi-Square. Kesimpulan : ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan ibu nifas dan dukungan suami terhadap pemberian kolostrum pada bayi baru lahir di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Rawat Inap pendopo Saran : Diharapkan Bidan bisa mengoptimalkan kelas ibu hamil dalam menyampaikan pentingnya pemberian kolostrum pada bayi baru lahir.

Kata kunci : Dukungan Suami, Kolostrum, Pengetahuan

ABSTRACT

Background: Newborns should be given colostrum which is the first breast milk because it contains the body's immunity substance Immunoglobulin (IgA) which can prevent infectious diseases in infants and is not contained in transitional breast milk and mature breast milk or in formula milk. The average rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the world in 2022 is only 44% of infants aged 0-6 months and is still far from the WHO target of at least 50% in 2025. Purpose: to determine the relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and husband's support for providing colostrum to newborns in the Working Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD Method: The type of research uses an observational analytical survey method with a cross-sectional design. Results: The results of the study showed that most 20 (55.6%) babies were not given colostrum, a small portion of 13 (36.1%) postpartum mothers' knowledge about colostrum was lacking and most 22 (61.1%) did not provide support for giving colostrum to newborns. The results of the bivariate analysis used the Chi-Square statistical test. Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and husband's support for giving colostrum to newborns in the Working Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD Suggestion: Midwives are expected to optimize pregnant women's classes in conveying the importance of giving colostrum to newborns.

Keywords: Husband's Support, Colostrum, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Colostrum is breast milk that comes out on days 1-3 after the mother gives birth, its color is

relatively golden yellow, more yellow than transitional breast milk and mature breast milk, contains fat granules and epithelial cells so that the

texture is slightly rough. Newborns should be given colostrum which is the first breast milk because it contains the body's immunity substance Immunoglobulin (IgA) which can prevent infectious diseases in infants and is not contained in transitional breast milk and mature breast milk or in formula milk (Sulis, 2019)

world in 2022 is only 44% of babies aged 0-6 months and is still far from the WHO target of at least 50% in 2025 (WHO, 2022). Meanwhile, in Indonesia, based on data from the 2022 Indonesian Health Profile, Indonesia's exclusive breastfeeding coverage in 2022 was recorded at only 67.96%, down from 69.7% in 2021 (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022).

The coverage of exclusive breastfeeding (ASI) collected in South Sumatra in 2022 was 66.3%, not reaching the program target. This coverage decreased compared to 2021 with a coverage of 45.4%. Empat Lawang Regency/Regency with the highest coverage of exclusive breastfeeding is Empat Lawang Pagar Alam Regency, which is 89.1%, while the lowest is South OKU Regency at 65.5% (South Sumatra Provincial Health Office, 2022)

Factors that influence the provision of colostrum, namely maternal factors, infant factors, social support and other factors. Maternal factors include age, education, occupation, parity, knowledge, surgical wound pain, fluid intake, smoking, drinking alcohol, anxiety, motivation (Hamzah, 2021). Mothers who have knowledge about colostrum will breastfeed their babies. Conversely, if the mother is less knowledgeable, she will most likely not give colostrum to her baby.

Data from the Empat Lawang District Health Office in 2022, Pendopo Health Center ranked third lowest in terms of exclusive breastfeeding achievement. The results of a preliminary study from December 2 to 10, 2023 at Pendopo Health Center, the results of a survey conducted in the field to 10 postpartum mothers, obtained data from 7 people (70%) of mothers who did not know about colostrum and did not provide

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research uses an observational analytical survey method with a cross-sectional design. The study population was all postpartum mothers in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD Work Area who gave birth in January-

February 2024, totaling 36 people. The research sample was postpartum mothers in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD Work Area, taken using the technique of total sampling namely 36 people. Data collection using primary data, processed univariately and bivariately.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Table 1
Distribution of frequency of colostrum administration to newborns in the Working Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD

Pemberian kolostrum pada bayi baru lahir	Jumlah	Persentase (%)
Tidak diberikan kolostrum	20	55,6
Diberikan kolostrum	16	44,4

From table 2, it was found that a small proportion of 13 (36.1%) postpartum mothers' knowledge regarding colostrum in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD Work Area was lacking.

From table 3, the majority (22(61.1%)) did not provide support for providing colostrum to newborns in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD Work Area.

Table 2
Frequency distribution of knowledge of postpartum mothers regarding the provision of colostrum to newborns in the Working Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD

Pengetahuan	Jumlah	Persentase (%)
Kurang	13	36,1
Cukup	11	30,6
Baik	12	33,3

Tabel 3
Frequency distribution of husband's support for giving colostrum to newborns in the Working Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD

Dukungan Suami	Jumlah	Persentase (%)
Tidak mendukung	22	61,1
Mendukung	14	38,9

Table 4
Relationship between knowledge of postpartum mothers regarding the provision of colostrum to newborns in the Working Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD

Pengetahuan	Pemberian kolostrum pada bayi baru lahir				Total		p value
	Tidak diberikan kolostrum		Diberikan kolostrum		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Kurang	11	84,6	2	15,4	13	100	0,026
Cukup	5	45,5	6	55,5	11	100	
Baik	4	33,3	8	66,7	12	100	

From table 4, the relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and the provision of colostrum to newborns in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center Work Area was obtained from 36 postpartum mothers, 13 people with less knowledge, most of whom 13 (84.6%) did not provide colostrum to newborns. Then, from 11 mothers with sufficient knowledge, most of whom 5 (55.5%) provided colostrum to newborns. Furthermore, from 12

postpartum mothers with good knowledge, most of whom 8 (66.7%) provided colostrum to newborns. The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a p value = 0.026 < α (0.05), which means that there is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and the provision of colostrum to newborns in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center Work Area.

Table 5
Relationship between Husband's Support and the Provision of Colostrum to Newborns in the Working Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD

Dukungan suami	Pemberian kolostrum pada bayi baru lahir				Total		p value
	Tidak diberikan kolostrum		Diberikan kolostrum		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Tidak Mendukung	16	72,7	6	27,3	22	100	0,024
Mendukung	4	28,6	10	71,4	14	100	

From table 5, the relationship between husband's support and colostrum provision for newborns in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center Work Area was obtained from 36 postpartum mothers, 13 postpartum mothers who did not receive husband's support, most of them 16 (72.7%) did not provide colostrum to newborns. Then, from 11 postpartum mothers who received husband's support, most of them 10 (71.4%) provided colostrum to newborns. The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a p value = 0.024 < α (0.05), which means that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and colostrum provision for newborns in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center Work Area.

Working Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD. This result is in line with the study (Musdalifa & Rahmawati, 2023) that colostrum was given to babies in the Independent Midwife Practice in the Pakansari Area, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency in 2021, the results of the study showed that most postpartum mothers did not give colostrum to their babies, which was (53.1%), while those who gave colostrum were (46.9%). The reason why babies were not given colostrum based on facts in the field was that mothers worked in the fields where mothers who had many activities in the house such as having many children caused time to take care of children to be divided which ultimately resulted in colostrum being given to babies not being carried out properly. When viewed from the education factor, respondents with basic education had the highest percentage of not giving colostrum. Maternal education can reflect the extent to which mothers will understand the benefits of providing colostrum or breastfeeding, so this factor is also an important factor in providing colostrum and breastfeeding (Sarina Ali, 2023).

DISCUSSION

Distribution of frequency of colostrum administration to newborns in the Working Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD

The results of the study showed that most 20 (55.6%) babies were not given colostrum in the

Frequency distribution of postpartum mothers' knowledge regarding the provision of colostrum to newborns in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center Work Area

The results of the study showed that a small portion of 13 (36.1%) postpartum mothers' knowledge regarding colostrum was lacking in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center Work Area. This result is in accordance with the study (Musdalifa & Rahmawati, 2023) with the results that most respondents had a low level of knowledge of 36.7%, which was greater than respondents who had a sufficient level of knowledge of 30%.

Frequency distribution of husband's support for the provision of colostrum to newborns in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center Work Area

The results of the study showed that most 22 (61.1%) did not provide support for the provision of colostrum to newborns in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center Work Area. The cause of low family support in providing colostrum is due to limited information about the benefits of colostrum and the myth that is still developing in families that colostrum is stale milk.

The results of this study are in line with research (Susilawati & Octafia, 2020) that out of 42 respondents, most mothers received family support as much as 52.4% (22 people). Support can be interpreted as providing encouragement/motivation or enthusiasm and advice to others in decision-making situations

The relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and the provision of colostrum to newborns in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center Work Area

The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a p value = 0.026 $<$ α (0.05) which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the provision of colostrum to newborns in the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center Work Area. This is in line with research (Rahmayani, 2022) which shows that the results of the chi square test statistic obtained a P value = 0.001 for knowledge, and 0.000 for attitudes ($\alpha = 0.05$), so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers with the provision of colostrum, so that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected, which means that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the provision of colostrum in the Pegasing Health Center work area.

Relationship between Husband's Support and the Provision of Colostrum to Newborns in the Work Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD

The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a p value = 0.024 $<$ α (0.05), which means that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and the provision of colostrum to newborns in the Work Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD. This study is in line with the study (Marni, 2023) which obtained a p value = 0.000, so H_0 is rejected, this means that there is an influence between husband's support on the provision of colostrum in the Work Area of the East Amanuban Health Center

CONCLUSION

The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a p value = 0.026 $<$ α (0.05) which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the provision of colostrum to newborns in the Working Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD.

The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a p value = 0.024 $<$ α (0.05) which means that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and the provision of colostrum to newborns in the Working Area of the Pendopo Inpatient Health Center UPTD

SUGGESTIONS

Health workers, especially midwives, have an important role in assisting childbirth. Colostrum can be provided through early breastfeeding initiation. Therefore, health workers in assisting childbirth must be more active in implementing early breastfeeding initiation to ensure that newborns immediately receive colostrum which is very important for their growth and development

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