ABSTRACT

Breastfeeding is a single and the best food that contains suitable nutrients for babies 0-6 months years old. Exclusive breastfeeding is an effort to reduce infant mortality. Many benefits and advantages of giving breastfeeding both for baby and mother. However, the practice remains low due to some factors. One of this is early initiation of breastfeeding (IMD). The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between IMD with the breastfeeding patterns in infants aged 6-12 months.

This study is an observational-analytic using cross sectional design. Sample were 77 mothers with infants aged 6-12 months old in the area of Puskesmas Brambang. Subjects were taken by simple random sampling. Informations that related to variables was collected by interview with the mothers. The independent variables were birth attendants, type of childbirth, rooming in, informations availability, husband support, family support, and IMD. Data analysis was done by Chi Square ($\chi^2$) test.

The results showed that IMD rate was 35.1%, exclusive breastfeeding was 32.5%, predominant breastfeeding was 13%, and partial breastfeeding was 54.5%. The statistical test results showed that there was a significant relationship between IMD and breastfeeding patterns in infants aged 6-12 bulan (p<0.05; p=0.000). Mothers who do IMD is likely to breastfeed exclusively.

It can be concluded that there is a relationship between IMD and breastfeeding patterns. To increase exclusive breastfeeding, birth attendants should facilitate IMD to all giving birth’s mother.

Keywords: early initiation of breastfeeding (IMD), breastfeeding patterns, infants aged 6-12 months