

HUBUNGAN ANTARA POLA PEMBERIAN ASI DENGAN FREKUENSI KEJADIAN DIARE DAN ISPA PADA ANAK 6-12 BULAN DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS BALONGPANGGANG GRESIK

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DIARRHEA; BREAST FEEDING

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SUMMARY

To support infants' growth and development, optimal nutrition support is needed. Breast milk is the only food that's recommended for newborns to age 6 months. Breast milk is a living substance material with broad biological complexity which is able to provide power protection either actively or through immunological regulation proving effective to provide lower risk of various infectious diseases. However, breastfeeding from the first day isn't always easy because many women face problems such as having difficulty in getting the milkout so that they stop breastfeed their babies and switch to formula milk.

Obtained data from Balongpanggung health centers in 2010 showed 0-12 month infants experienced diarrhea and 171 cases of ARI (cough rather than pneumonia) were found in 694 cases. While the target of mothers giving exclusive breastfeeding achieved was only 32.44% of 80% expected target. This study aims at analyzing the relations between breast-feeding patterns with the frequency of diarrhea occurrence and ARI in Balong Panggang Gresik Health Center Breastfeeding is a natural drink for all infants during the first months of age (Nelson, 2000). ASI provides complete nutrition for infants; breast milk contains protein, minerals, water, fat, and lactose. Breast milk provides all the nutrients and energy needed during the first month of the first, half or more nutrients during the second 6 months in the first year, and 1 / 3 or more nutrients during the second year. Breast milk also provides protection against infection and more rapid healing of infection. Immunoglobulin A, presents in large quantities in colostrum, thus giving the infant passive immunity against infection. Bifidus factors in breast milk that causes Lactobacillus bifidus growth decrease a set of pathogenic bacteria (cause disease in humans) which caused diarrhea. Analytical studies with observational study type was cross-sectional design karena waktu pengukuran/observasi data variabel independen dan dependent serta variabel confounding hanya satu kali pada satu saat jadi tidak ada follow up because the time measurement or observation of the dependent and independent variables and also confounding variable only once in a white there is no follow-up where the goal will be to obtain the relationship between breastfeeding patterns with the incidence of diarrhea and upper ARI. Research was carried out from May-July 2011. The population in this study was a group of 327 mothers having children aged 6-12 months residing in Balongpanggung Gresik health center. The study included 153 samples. The Sampling techniques in this study were conducted to Stratified Random Sampling. Variables in this study consisted breastfeeding pattern as independent variable, frequency of diarrhea occurrence respiratory infection as dependent variable, while confounding variable is solid foods provision at age < 6 months, maternal education level, number of infants who lived with the child in a household,

residential density home, family economic status, passive smoking status, immunization status, birth weight. Mother's breastfeeding patterns in children aged 6-12 months in Balongpanggung health center most areas by partial way is 36.6%, frequency of diarrhea incident and ARI in last 6 months in children aged 6-12 months are most frequent. Using logistic regression coefficient analysis based on the results of recent modeling can be concluded from eight variables both independent variables and confounding variables associated with frequency of diarrhea incident there are only three significant variables, there is breastfeeding pattern as independent variable and birth weight children and solid foods provision of < 6 months age. Using logistic regression coefficient analysis based on the results of recent modeling can be concluded from nine variables both independent variables and confounding variables associated with ARI frequency incidents there are only three significant variables, there is breastfeeding pattern in ARI incident as independent variable and giving MPASI in age < 6 months and children's immunization status in rare ARI incidents.

ABSTRACT

The relations between breast-feeding patterns with the frequency of diarrhea Occurance and ARI in children Aged 6-12 months in Balongpanggung Gresik Health Center

Breastfeeding is food and beverages that foremost for babies. Foods addition besides breastfeeding at earlier ages can increase morbidity. Children who drink ASI rarely get diarrhea than those who drink formula milk. This study aims at identifying the relations between breast feeding patterns with the frequency of diarrhea occurrence and ARI in children aged 6-12 months in Balong Panggang Gresik Health center. The design applied in this study was Analytical observational carried out through cross-sectional design. The population is a group of mothers having children aged 6-12 months in Balong panggang Gresik health center working area. The sample included 153 mothers selected by probability sampling approach to Stratified random sampling. Questionnaire was accepted as the research instrument. Data were analyzed using multiple logistic regression tests. The study found that the pattern of breastfeeding in children aged 6-12 months was 36.6% partial. With confidence level $\alpha = 0.05$, the study showed the frequency of diarrhea occurrence associated to the breastfeeding pattern ($p = 0.006$), birth weight ($p = 0.003$), and the solid foods provision in < 6 months children ($p = 0.008$). It also found a significant relations between ARI occurrence frequency of breast-feeding pattern ($p = 0.000$), giving MPASI in <6 months children ($p = 0.026$) and immunization status ($p = 0.020$) Implication of this study is the pattern of breastfeeding associated with the occurrence of diarrhea and ARI. Therefore, all parties, both parents and health workers should pay attention in children's nutrition, especially for children's breastfeeding exclusivity to reduce the occurrence of diarrhea and ARI in children.

Keywords: Breast-feeding pattern, Diarrhea, ARI, children aged 6-12 Months