

The Effect of Simplicia Leaves of Papaya (*Carica Papaya L*) on Adequacy of Breast Milk in Babies Aged 6 Months

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history:</p> <p>Received December 01, 2021 Revised December 16, 2021 Accepted December 20, 2021</p> <hr/> <p>Corresponding Author:</p> <p>Novita Sari Batubara Health faculty, Aufa Royhan University Padangsidimpuan , Padangsidimpuan, Indonesia novitabatubara87@gmail.com</p>	<p>Adequacy of breast milk is the condition of the baby or mother showing several signs that indicate satisfaction in the production or consumption of breast milk. Infants aged 6 months, can be judged to have adequate breastfeeding, one of which is marked by the baby drinking breast milk every 2-3 hours or in 24 hours at least getting breast milk 8 times in the first 2-3 weeks. Papaya leaf simplicia can be one way to increase the rate of secretion and milk production and a strategy to overcome the failure of exclusive breastfeeding caused by low milk production. Based on this background, the researchers conducted a study on the effect of papaya leaf simplicia (<i>Carica Papaya L.</i>) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 months. This type of research is a quasi-experiment with a one-group pretest-posttest design. The results showed that there was an effect of Papaya Leaf Simplicia (<i>Carica Papaya L.</i>) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 months ($\text{sig}=0,000<\alpha=0,05$). This shows that consuming Papaya Leaf Simplicia (<i>Carica Papaya L.</i>) is proven to be effective in increasing the adequacy of breast milk.</p> <p>Keywords: Adequacy of breast milk, Papaya Leaf Simplicia, Baby aged 6 months</p> <p>This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License..</p> 

1. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) recommend that children should only be breastfed with breast milk (ASI) since birth for six months, without adding and/or replacing with other foods or drinks (except drugs, vitamins and minerals). . This is done in order to reduce child morbidity and mortality. Efforts to improve nutrition through the implementation of exclusive breastfeeding have been mandated through Law NO. 36 of 2009 states that babies have the right to exclusive breastfeeding and Government Regulation No. 33 of 2012 states that the Government, Provincial Government, and District/City Governments are responsible for the exclusive breastfeeding program.[5][11][16]

Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015 showed that the infant morbidity rate in the world was 43 deaths per 1000 live births. In Indonesia, the infant morbidity rate was 32 per 1000 live births in 2015. In 2013 there were 5865 cases of infant morbidity per year. In 2014 it fell to 5666 cases, in 2015 it became 5571 cases, and in 2016 it became 5485 cases. From 2017 to June there were 2,182 cases.

One of the goals of the SDG's (Sustainable Development Goal's) program is to end all forms of malnutrition with a strategic plan (renstra) to increase the percentage of infants less than 6 months old who receive exclusive breastfeeding from 42% to 50% in 2019.[1][20]

Nationally, the coverage of infants receiving exclusive breastfeeding is 61.33%. This figure has exceeded the 2017 Strategic Plan target of 44%. The highest percentage of exclusive breastfeeding coverage is in West Nusa Tenggara (87.35%), while the lowest percentage is in Papua (15.32%), while North Sumatra is at the percentage (45.74%). There are five provinces that have not yet reached the 2017 Strategic Plan target (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2018). The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of papaya leaf simplicia (*Carica*

Papaya L.) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 months in the working area of Gunung Tua Health Center, Kab. North Padang Lawas. [7][5][23]

2. METHOD

This type of research is a quasi-experiment with a one-group pretest-posttest design. In this design, one group is selected as the object of research. In this study, respondents will find out the effect of papaya leaf simplicia (CARICA PAPAYA L) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 in the working area of the Gunungtua Health Center, Padang Bolak District, North Padang Lawas Regency.[15][14]

This research was conducted in the Gunung Tua Health Center Working Area in 2021. Based on the initial survey, the health center has never provided non-pharmacological therapy to mothers who have babies aged 6 months.[17]

Based on the above calculations, the number of samples in this study were 20 mothers. To avoid a drop out sample, 10% of the calculation sample is added, which is 3. The total sample needed in this study is 23 mothers.

The sampling technique used the purposive sampling method, namely adjusting to the sample criteria. Collecting data using an observation sheet and data analysis using the Kolmogrov-Smirnov test.[21][13]

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Results Characteristics of Mother Respondents

Indicator	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	21 - 24 years old	6	26,1
	25 – 29 years old	8	34,8
	30 – 34 years old	7	30,4
	35 – 39 years old	2	8,7
Education	junior high school	2	8,7
	senior High School	16	69,6
	College	5	21,7
Work	Housewife	11	47,8
	Private employees	9	39,1
	entrepreneur	3	13
Income	< regional minimum wage	10	43,5
	≥ regional minimum wage	13	56,5
Ethnic group	Batak	14	60,9
	Jawa	3	13
	Minangkabau	6	26,1
Religion	Islam	18	78,3
	Christian	5	21,7

Based on the data presented in Table 1, it is known that from a total of 23 respondents in this study, the results showed that most of the respondents were aged 25 - 29 years, namely 34.8%. Then respondents aged 30 - 34 years amounted to 30.4%. As many as 26.1% of respondents aged 21 - 24 years. The remaining 8.7% of respondents aged 35 - 39 years.it is known that from a total of 23 respondents in this study, the results showed that most of the respondents had the latest high school education, which was 69.6%. Then, 21.7% of respondents had a college education. As many as 8.7% of respondents have the last education of junior high school.

Based on the data presented in Table 1, it is known that from a total of 23 respondents in this study, the results showed that most of the respondents worked as housewives, namely 47.8%. Then the respondents who work as private employees are 39.1%. 13.0% of the respondents work as entrepreneurs.

It is known that from a total of 23 respondents in this study, the results showed that most of the respondents had an income of Regional Minimum Wage, which was 56.5%. Then the respondent's income is < Regional Minimum Wage, which is 43.5%. from a total of 23 respondents in this study, the results showed that most of the respondents came from the Batak tribe, which was 60.9%. Then 26.1% of respondents came from the Minangkabau tribe. The remaining 13.0% of respondents came from the Javanese ethnicity. of the total 23 respondents in this study, the results showed that most of the respondents were Muslim, which was 78.3%. Then 21.7% of respondents are Christian.

Table 2. Results Characteristics of Infant Respondents

Indicator	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	male	12	52,2
	Female	11	47,8
Age	1 month	1	4,3
	2 month	3	13,0
	3 month	5	21,7
	4 month	6	26,1
	5 month	4	17,4
	6 month	4	17,4

Based on the data presented in Table 2, it is known that from a total of 23 respondents in this study, the results showed that most of the respondents had male children, namely 52.2% and the remaining 47.8% of respondents had female children.

In terms of children's age, most of the respondents have children aged 4 months by 26.1%. Then respondents who have children aged 3 months by 21.7%. Each 17.4% of respondents have children aged 5 months and 6 months. The remaining 13.0% of respondents have children aged 2 months and only 4.3% of respondents have children aged 1 month.

Table 3. Results of the Characteristics of Infant Respondents on Infant Weight and Height

Characteristics	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Weight	23	3,40	8,00	5,8000	1,36048
Height	23	50,00	67,00	58,5652	4,52092

Based on the results, it can be seen that the baby's weight owned by the respondents in this study was the thinnest at 3.40 kg and the heaviest at 8.00 kg. The average baby weight of the respondents in this study was 5.8000 kg with a standard deviation of 1.36048 kg. The standard deviation value which is smaller than the average indicates that the variation in infant weight tends to be small.

From the results it can also be seen that the baby's height owned by the respondents in this study was the shortest 50.00 cm and the highest at 67.00 cm. The average weight and height of the babies owned by the respondents in this study was 58.5652 cm with a standard deviation of 4.52092 cm. The standard deviation value which is smaller than the average indicates that the variation in infant height tends to be small.

3.1. Descriptive Analysis

Before giving Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) the adequacy of mother's milk was first measured to get the pretest nutritional adequacy. Then the nutritional adequacy was measured. The following are the results of measuring nutritional adequacy before and after being given Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*)[3][12]

Table 4. Descriptive Analysis of Breast Milk Adequacy

Test	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Breastmilk Adequacy Pretest	23	580	800	697,174	62,1001
Breastmilk Adequacy Posttest	23	560	900	757,391	90,46433

The lowest value of pretest Nutrition adequacy is 580 and the highest value is 800. The average nutritional adequacy value before the experiment is 697,174 with a standard deviation of 62,1001. After being given an experiment, namely in the form of giving *Simplicia Papaya Leaves* (*Carica Papaya L.*), a final test was carried out to determine the nutritional adequacy value or Posttest. In the Posttest, the lowest value of nutritional adequacy was 560 and the highest value was 900. The average value of nutritional adequacy in the Posttest group was 757,391 with a standard deviation of 90,46433.[18]

3.2. Bivariate Analysis

The Bivariate Analysis explains the description of each variable used in this study and examines the effect of Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 months. The results of the Bivariate Analysis can be explained as follows:[25]

Table 5. Description of Breast Milk Adequacy Variables

Category	Not Consumed		Consumed	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Not enough	19	82,6	10	43,5
Enough	4	17,4	13	56,5

Based on the data presented in Table 5, it is known that from a total of 23 respondents in this study, the results showed that most of the respondents before consuming Papaya Leaf *Simplisia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) had breast milk in the less category. However, after consuming Papaya Leaf *Simplisia* (*Carica Papaya L.*), most of the respondents had sufficient breast milk. For more details can be seen in the following graph:

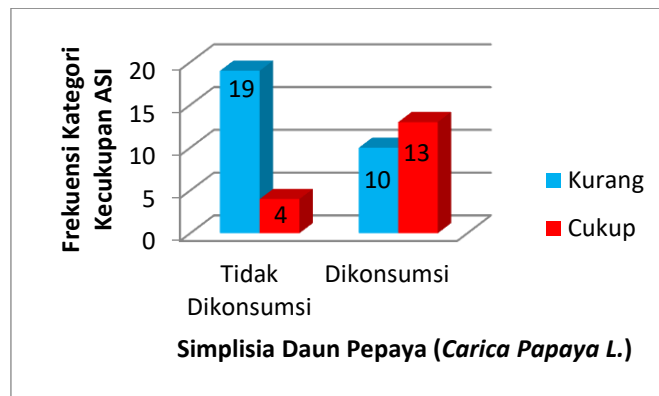


Figure 1. Description of Breast Milk Adequacy Variables

Based on the results on the graph, it is clearly known that after consuming Papaya Leaf Simplisia (*Carica Papaya L.*) there is an increase in the adequacy of breast milk. It is proven by the amount of breast milk that is quite increased after consuming Papaya Leaf Simplisia (*Carica Papaya L.*).

3.2.1. Testing Requirements Analysis

Testing requirements analysis is carried out to determine the parametric feasibility before testing the hypothesis

1. Normality Test

The normality assumption test is intended to determine whether the resulting data is normally distributed or not. To detect whether the data is normally distributed or not, it can be seen through the statistical test of Saphiro Wilk's. Data is declared normally distributed if the probability value is more than alpha (5% or 0.05). The following are the results of testing the normality assumption through Saphiro Wilk's test statistics:

Table 6. Normality Test Results

Group	Statistics	Probability
Not Consumed	0,954	0,357
Consumed	0,969	0,665

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the normality test produces a probability greater than alpha (5% or 0.05). So that the data on the adequacy of breastfeeding both at the pretest and posttest were declared to be normally distributed. So the assumption of normality is met. Thus, testing the effect of Papaya Leaf Simplisia (*Carica Papaya L.*) on Adequacy of Breastfeeding in Infants Age 6 Months in the Working Area of the Gunung Tua Health Center, Kab. North Padang Lawas in 2021 using paired t test analysis.

2. Homogeneity Test

The homogeneity assumption test is intended to determine whether the resulting data has a homogeneous variance. To detect whether the pretest and posttest group data have homogeneous variance or not, it can be seen through the Levene's Test statistic. The data is declared to have a homogeneous variance if the probability value is more than alpha (5% or 0.05). The following are the results of testing the normality assumption through Levene's Test statistics:

Table 7. Homogeneity Test Results

Test	Statistics	Probability
Based on Mean	4,003	0,052
Based on Median	3,664	0,062
Based on Median and with adjusted df	3,664	0,063
Based on trimmed mean	3,870	0,055

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the homogeneity test on all tests resulted in a probability greater than alpha (5% or 0.05). So that the data on the adequacy of breast milk is stated to have a homogeneous variance. So that the assumption of homogeneity is met. Thus, testing the effect of Papaya

3.2.2. Data Analysis Results

Data analysis in this study aims to test the research hypothesis. The data analysis was intended to simultaneously test the effect of Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 months in the working area of Gunung Tua Health Center, Kab. North Padang Lawa. Data analysis using Wilcoxon analysis. The analysis is presented as follows.[17]

1. Test the Effect of Papaya Leaves *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) on Breast Milk Adequacy

Testing the effect of papaya leaf *simplicia* (*Carica papaya l.*) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 months in the working area of the Gunung Tua Public Health Center, North Padang Lawas Regency in 2021, was carried out using Wilcoxon analysis with the following hypothesis:

H0 : There is no effect of Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 months

H1 : There is an effect of Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 months

The test criteria state that if the significance value is level of significance ($\alpha = 5\%$ or 0.05), then H0 is rejected, so it can be stated that there is an effect of Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 months.

The results of the test of the effect of Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 months can be seen in the following table:

Table 8. The results of testing the effect of Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 months

Test	Average	Statistics	Sig.
Not Consumed	697,174	-4,182	0,000
Consumed	757,391		

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the results of testing the effect of Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) on the adequacy of breast milk in infants aged 6 months resulted in a statistical t-test of -4.182 with a significance value of 0.000. It can be seen that the significance $< \alpha$ (5% or 0.05), so H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. Therefore, it can be stated that there is a significant effect of Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) on the Adequacy of Breastfeeding in Infants Age ≤ 6 Months in the Working Area of the Gunung Tua Health Center, Kab. North Padang Lawas in 2021. The average result of consuming Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) is higher than not consuming Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) proven to be effective in increasing breast milk adequacy in infants aged 6 months.

4. CONCLUSION

1. There is an effect of Adequacy of Breastfeeding on Infants Age 6 Months after being given Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* in the Working Area of Gunung Tua Health Center, North Padang Lawas Regency in 2021
2. Insufficient breast milk for infants aged 6 months before being given Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* in the Working Area of the Gunung Tua Health Center, North Padang Lawas Regency in 2021.
3. There is Sufficient Breastfeeding in Infants Age 6 Months after being given Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* in the Working Area of the Gunung Tua Health Center, Kab. North Padang Lawas Year 2021.

Suggestions in this research are:

1. Advice for health workers
Suggestions for health workers is that socialization is needed in the community about the effectiveness of Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) for adequate milk production in infants. Health workers need to conduct socialization about the correct dosage, timeliness of use, how to use and the correct selection of ingredients so that the right Papaya Leaf *Simplicia* (*Carica Papaya L.*) will be obtained.
2. For further research, other ingredients can be added for the effectiveness of papaya leaf *simplicia* on breast milk production, such as green beans or Moringa leaves

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