


Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Babies about Impact Providing Formula Milk in the Village Sihitang Subdistrict Southeastern Padangsidimpuan

Fatimah

Department of Midwifery, STIKES Darmais Padangsidimpuan, Indonesia

Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history: Received June 12, 2023 Revised June 26, 2023 Accepted July 01, 2023</p> <hr/> <p>Corresponding Author: Fatimah Department of Midwifery, STIKES Darmais Padangsidimpuan Email: azfatimah280@gmail.com</p>	<p>Babies who are given formula milk have 14 times the risk of experiencing diarrhea compared to babies who are not given formula milk. A total of 40 cases, 37 infants (92.5%) in the case group suffered from diarrhea and were given formula milk (Astari, 2013). This research was conducted using a descriptive method using a total sampling of 30 respondents, which was examined based on knowledge, age, education, occupation, parity, and information sources. Based on the research results, it is known that the majority of respondents with less knowledge are 18 respondents (60%), the majority of respondents with less knowledge are 20-40 years old (40%). The majority of respondents with less knowledge based on junior high school education were 15 respondents (50%), the majority of respondents with less knowledge of the work of IRT were 11 respondents (36.67%), the majority of respondents with less knowledge based on parity grandepara 9 respondents (30%), the majority of respondents with less knowledge obtained sources of information from electronic media were 10 respondents (33.33%). Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the majority of the knowledge of mothers who have babies about the impact of formula feeding is still lacking, so it is hoped that mothers who have babies will follow the counseling so that the mother's knowledge of the impact of formula feeding increases.</p> <p>Keywords: Knowledge, Mothers, Babies, Impact of Giving Formula Milk.</p> <p>This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.</p> 

1. INTRODUCTION

In modern times like moment this, in part Mother young feel reluctant breast-feed child especially in cities big. Originally, p That done by mothers young in Europe and America at the start century to 20. This action cause child easy attacked disease , because Power stand her body weak . According to **WHO** in 2004 there were 2.4 billion case diarrhea happened . If counted in figure, there are 1.5 million death in children under five years. Most contributing countries death consequence diarrhea toddler are Africa and South Asia. *The World Health Organization* (WHO) also estimates that there is more of 2 billion case diarrhea in the world and 1.5 million of them ended fatally.

In Developed Countries, data from 16 European countries also found that given baby mixture of breast milk and formula milk 12% tend become fat from them only drink ASI. Latest figures from unicef show in 2018, a report by *Public Health England* (PHE) revealed that amount breastfeeding women the baby six until eight Sunday after gave birth to decreased. Only 42.7% mothers breast-feed baby they when 6 weeks old. [1]

In developing countries, the European Community Regulations 2006/141/EG exist a number of variation in matter obtained content a number of brand of formula and condition This can raises intolerance or to No match some baby. When this specifically then mothers can replace with other brands usually after get lighting from health care professional midwives [2]

Based on the Indonesian demographic and health survey in 2003, it is known that number gift breast milk exclusive down from 49% to 39%, meanwhile the use of formula milk increased 3-fold [3] According to RI Ministry of Health in 2014 by 80%, then in a manner national scope exclusive breastfeeding of 52.3% yet hit the target. According to province only there is 1 successful province reach the target ie West Nusa Tenggara Province (84.7%). Province West Java (21.8%), West Papua (27.3%), and North Sumatra (37.%) are 3 provinces with lowest achievement [4]

From the results profile health basis is obtained that death most babies caused Because diarrhea 42% meanwhile reason death child aged 1-4 years also had diarrhea 25.2% (Riskesdas, 2007) In 2012, out of 559,011 estimates case Diarrhea found and treated is as much as 216,175 or 38.67%, so number morbidity (IR) of diarrhea per 1,000 population reached 16.36%. Achievements This experience decline compared to in 2011 was 19.35% and 2010 was 18.73%. IR 's achievements far below the program target of 220 per 1,000 population . Low IR is a concern No reflect decline incident disease diarrhea in the community but more because many case which is not recorded (*underreporting cases*). Of the 33 existing regencies / cities , discovery and handling case diarrhea the highest in 3 (three) Regencies that exceed estimation case that is Samosir (118.33%), North Nias (117.66%) and Karo (112.73). Discovery and handling case diarrhea the lowest was in Sergei Regency which was 0.52% and Kabupaten Central Tapanuli , namely 7.61% (variation coverage per district / city can see in the attachment table 16) [5]

Based on the results of a preliminary survey conducted by researchers on September 18-19 , 2019 in the Village Sihitang District Padangsidimpun Southeast, day first on the 18th of the writer found 5 mothers who have baby in the village Sihitang , among 5 mothers the said there are 4 mothers who don't knowing about impact giving formula milk, day second on the 19th of the writer found 5 mothers who have baby in the village Sihitang , to 5 mothers the said no knowing about impact giving formula milk, In addition that there is one mothers who give formula milk to babies aged less from 1 year.

Based on description the formula problem is “How Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Babies About Impact Providing Formula Milk in the village Sihitang Southeastern Padangsidimpun 2020”?
Objective study for analyze Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Babies About Impact Providing Formula Milk in the village Sihitang Subdistrict Southeast Padangsidimpun Year 2020.

2. METHODS

The research design used is research *descriptive* with using direct primary data collected through questionnaire. Study this carried out in the Village Sihitang Padang Sidimpun District Southeast. This research starting in June. Population in study This totaling 30 mothers who have baby Sample in research This totaling 30 samples . Data used are primary data and secondary data. Data were analyzed with regression test logistics double.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis Univariate

Characteristics Respondents

Research results obtained respondents as many as 30 mothers who have baby by percentage known that knowledge mother who has baby about impact giving formula milk can known from 30 respondents, knowledgeable enough as many as 11 people (36.67%), knowledgeable less as many as 19 people (63.33%) and knowledgeable good no there is. Research results obtained respondents as many as 30 mothers who have baby by percentage known that based on age mother who has baby about impact giving formula milk can known that from 30 respondents , knowledgeable less by age 20-40 as many as 13 people (43.33%), knowledgeable enough as many as 7 people (23.33%) are knowledgeable good no there is Respondents aged > 40 years by knowledgeable less than 6 people (20 %), knowledgeable enough 4 people (13.33) knowledgeable good no there is And no there is respondents aged < 20.

Research results obtained respondents as many as 30 mothers who have baby by percentage known that based on education mother who has baby about impact giving formula milk can known that from 30 respondents can known knowledgeable less based on SMP education as many as 15 (50%), knowledgeable enough as many as 8 people (26.67%), knowledgeable good no there , Based on Respondent's high school education knowledgeable less as many as 3 people (10%), knowledgeable enough as many as 2 people (6.67%), and knowledgeable good no there is Based on knowledgeable Higher Education good no there is ,, knowledgeable enough as many as 1 person (3.33%), knowledgeable less as many as 1 person (3.33%) And no there is elementary school educated respondents.

Research results obtained respondent as many as 30 mothers who have baby with percentage is known that based on job mother who has baby about impact formula feeding can is known that of 30 respondents can is known knowledgeable not enough based on IRT work as many as 11 people (36.67%), knowledgeable Enough as many as 6 people (20%), knowledgeable Good No there, And based on job farmer knowledgeable not enough as many as 8 (26.67%) knowledgeable Enough as many as 5 (16.67%) knowledgeable Good No there . And no There is respondents who work as civil servants and are self-employed.

Research results obtained respondent as many as 30 mothers who have baby with percentage is known that based on parity mother who has baby about impact formula feeding can is known that of 30 respondents can known based on Mother gave birth 1 time knowledgeable Good No there , knowledgeable Enough as many as 3 people (10%), knowledgeable not enough as many as 4 people (13.33%). Based on mother gives birth to knowledge twice Good No there , knowledgeable Enough as many as 5 people (16.67%) knowledgeable not enough as many as 3 people (10%). Based on Mother give birth 3-4 times knowledge Good No there, knowledge Enough as much as 3 (10 %), knowledge

not enough as many as 10 (33.33%), Based on Mother gave birth 5 times or more knowledgeable not enough as many as 2 (6.67%).

Research results obtained respondent as many as 30 mothers who have baby with percentage is known that based on Information mother who has baby about impact formula feeding can is known that of 30 respondents based on electronic media knowledgeable Good No there , knowledgeable Enough as many as 10 people (33.33%), knowledgeable not enough as many as 11 people (36.67%). Based on knowledgeable Health Workers good and enough No there , knowledgeable not enough as many as 7 people (23.33%), Based on knowledgeable Print Media Good No there, knowledgeable enough and less as many as 1 person (3.33%).

Table 1. Distribution Frequency Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Babies About Impact Formula Feeding

No	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Good	-	-
2	Enough	11	36.67%
3	Not enough	19	63.33%
Amount		30	100%

CONCLUSION

From the results of the study with 30 respondents possessing mother babies, based on analysis and results discussion, the knowledge of mothers who have babies about the impact of giving formula milk in Sihitang Village, District Padangsidempuan Selatan Year 2020 can be concluded as follows: Research results Based on the knowledge of the mother who has a baby among the 30 respondents, the majority were knowledgeable less than 19 people (63.33%), and a minority were knowledgeable enough for 11 people (36.67%). Research results: Based on knowledge of a mother who has a baby among 30 respondents, the majority are knowledgeable, but not enough with ages 20–40, as many as 13 people (43.33%), who are knowledgeable. enough for as many as 7 people (23.33%). And minorities aged >40 years with knowledge are not enough; as many as 6 people (20%) are knowledgeable. enough for as many as 4 people (13.33%). Research results Based on knowledge of a mother who has a baby, of 30 respondents, the majority were knowledgeable, but based on junior high school education, namely 15 people (50%), knowledgeable enough for as many as 8 people (26.67%), and a minority knowledgeable Enough based on high school education: as many as 2 people (6.66%) are knowledgeable, but not as much. 3 people (10%) knowledgeable less and enough based on college tall as many as 1 person (3.33%). Research results based on knowledge of mothers who have babies of 30 respondents, the majority of whom are knowledgeable, are not enough based on IRT work for 11 people. (36.67%), knowledgeable Good no, knowledgeable Enough: as many as 6 people (20%) and a minority knowledgeable; not enough based on job farmer: as many as 8 people (26.67%) knowledgeable enough for as many as 5 people (16.67%). Knowledgeable Good No there. Research results Based on knowledge of mothers who have babies, of 30 respondents, the majority were not knowledgeable enough based on the fact that Mother gave birth 3–4 times, namely 10 people (33.33%), and a minority were not knowledgeable enough based on the fact that Mother gave birth 5 times or more, as many as 2 people (6.67%). Research results Based on knowledge of mothers who have babies among 30 respondents, the majority are knowledgeable but not enough based on electronic media, namely 11 people (36.67%), and a minority are knowledgeable but not enough based on media print, as many as 1 person (3.33%), and labor health among 7 people (23.33%). Advice for the respondent, expected with the existing study This mother who has a baby, especially in the village of Sihitang, can increase her knowledge about the impact of giving formula milk to babies, and so they can apply it for next time. For educational institutions, the expected results study This can become a source for reading and giving information about Impact Giving Formula Milk at the Library Department of Midwifery STIKES Darmais, Padangsidempuan. For Place Researcher others, I hope to power health for more active give information form counseling about Impact Giving Formula Milk so more increase knowledge possessive mother baby.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the STIKES Darmais Padangsidempuan research and community service center.

REFERENCES

- [1] Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo 2010. *Methodology for Health Research* Jakarta: Rineka Create.
- [2] Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. 2005. *Health Promotion Theory and Applications*. Jakarta: Renika Create
- [3] Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo 2003. *Public Health Sciences*, Jakarta: Rineka Create.
- [4] Muslihatun, Nur, and Wafi, 2010. *Upbringing Neonates, Infants, and Toddlers*, Yogyakarta: Firamaya.
- [5] Marimbi, Hanum. 2010. *Grow Flowers, Nutritional Status*, Yogyakarta: Noah Medic.
- [6] Maria Pollad, 2015. *Books: Care-Based Evidence* Jakarta: Gavi.

- [7] Ismail, Aisyah, Siti, et al., 2014. Formula milk controversy Jakarta: Al-Katsar Library
- [8] Nur Khasana 2019 ASI or Jogjakarta Formula Milk
- [9] Winarsih et al. (2013) Parental Role Relations in Giving Basic Formula Milk with the Status of Giving Infant Formula Milk in Working Area Villages Public Health Center Dringu Regency Probolinggo Journal of Nursing Science, 1 (2)
- [10] <http://www.depkes.go.id/resources/download/profil/PROFILKABKOTA2014/1204SumutKotaPdgsidempuan2014.pdf>
- [11] <http://www.depkes.go.id/resources/download/profil/PROFILKESPROVINSI2017/02Sumut2017.pdf>
- [12] <http://www.depkes.go.id/resources/download/profil/PROFILKESPROVINSI2014Sumut2014.pdf>
- [13] <file:///C:/Users/w10/Documents/Bahan%20KTI/Dampak%20SUSU%20FORMULA%20Dampak%20Dampak%20susu%20formula205834%20nisa.pdf>
- [14] Nurbaiti, Nurbaiti & Gustina, Gustina. (2022). Pemberdayaan Kader Posyandu dalam Pemberian ASI Eksklusif. Jurnal Abdimas Kesehatan (JAK). 4. 58. 10.36565/jak.v4i1.216.
- [15] Ashari, Muhammad & Zuhria, Nur & Dwicahya, Bambang. (2021). Determinants of Exclusive Breastfeeding: A Cross Sectional Study in the Work Area of Bulili Public Health Center in South Palu, Palu City. Open Access Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences. 9. 566-573. 10.3889/oamjms.2021.6181.
- [16] Beevi S S, Safeena. (2021). Assessment of Knowledge regarding Human Breast Milk Bank among the Nursing Officers in JIPMER Puducherry.
- [17] Chaudhary, Dr. (2022). Original Research To assess postnatal mothers' knowledge, attitudes, and practises regarding breast feeding. 10.13140/RG.2.2.15923.71206.
- [18] Nuraini, Tuti & Julia, Madarina & Dasuki, Djaswadi. (2013). Sampel Susu Formula dan Praktik Pemberian Air Susu Ibu Eksklusif. Kesmas: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional. 7. 551. 10.21109/kesmas.v7i12.329.
- [19] Keir, Amy & Rumbold, Alice & Collins, Carmel & McPhee, Andrew & Varghese, Jojo & Morris, Scott & Sullivan, Thomas & Leemaqz, Shalem & Middleton, Philippa & Makrides, Maria & Best, Karen. (2022). Breastfeeding outcomes in late preterm infants: A multi-centre prospective cohort study. PLOS ONE. 17. e0272583. 10.1371/journal.pone.0272583.
- [20] Sarimin, Sisfiani & Ponidjan, Tati & Wanda, Dessie. (2020). The Use of the Apron and Disaster Baby Carriers to Improve the Exclusive Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy of Mothers in Disaster-Affected Zones in Indonesia. Comprehensive Child and Adolescent Nursing. 1-8. 10.1080/24694193.2020.1761481.
- [21] Singh, Khushdeep & Gitanjali, & Kaur, Gurmeet & Singh, Harvinder & Kumar, Umesh & Sharma, Shiv & Singh, Jaspreet. (2022). Comparative study of phospholipid content in breast milk of mothers at preterm and term babies. International Journal of Clinical Biochemistry and Research. 9. 160-162. 10.18231/j.ijcbr.2022.031.
- [22] Wahyuni, Iis. (2022). The Effect of Midwife's Knowledge on Breast Milk Production for Mothers in Childbirth. Science Midwifery. 10. 1829-1838. 10.35335/midwifery.v10i2.590.
- [23] Manurung, Melva & Silaban, Lidia & Silalahi, Veronica. (2022). The relationship between the anxiety level of breastfeeding mothers and the amount of milk production in Mothers who have babies aged 1-12 Months in Sigumpar Dangsina Village, Sigumpar Health Center Working Area. International Journal of Health Engineering and Technology. 1. 10.55227/ijhet.v1i4.79.
- [24] Efgivia, M.. (2022). Analysis of The Relationship of Information Media and Knowledge With Formula Feeding In Babies Aged 6-24 Months. JOURNAL EDUCATIONAL OF NURSING(JEN). 4. 89-97. 10.37430/jen.v4i2.98.
- [25] Wulan, Sri. (2022). The Relationship Of Knowledge And Attitude Of Mothers With The Success Of Exclusive Breast Milk. JURNAL KEPERAWATAN DAN FISIOTERAPI (JKF). 5. 173-178. 10.35451/jkf.v5i1.1410.
- [26] Ozalkaya, Elif & Aslandođdu, Z & Özkoral, A & Topcuoglu, Sevilay & Karatekin, Güner. (2018). Effect of a galactagogue herbal tea on breast milk production and prolactin secretion by mothers of preterm babies. Nigerian journal of clinical practice. 21. 38-42. 10.4103/1119-3077.224788.