THE RELATIONSHIP OF AGE AND INFORMATION SOURCES TOWARDS MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GIVING COLOSTRUM TO NEWBORN BABIES AT THE SURADITA CLINIC, TANGGERANG DISTRICT

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Abstract

Giving colostrum has recommended by the world health agency World Health Organization (WHO) since in 2001 (Roesli, 2014). Research conducted in the Netherlands states that exclusive breastfeeding _ specifically colostrum relate with decline risk death babies caused by infection _ channel respiratory and gastrointestinal disorders. The research results also stated that breastfeeding since _ day First birth baby can reducing 16% of neonatal deaths and reducing 22% of neonatal deaths if baby breastfed in first hour _ birth (Edmond, 2019). Colostrum is stage I breast milk day First until day fourth. After labor composition colostrum experience change. Colostrum colored yellow golden due to its height composition of fat and cells life (Septiani & Ummami, 2020). Observation Introduction to the Clinic Suradita Already give information and knowledge about colostrum, only just Not yet fully understood by future mothers _ _ _ giving birth at the clinic Suradita. Only 20 % understand importance colostrum at the Clinic Suradita This. Research design This use design research descriptive with approach quantitative cross sectional where the data is variable researched simultaneously. In research This its population is All mothers who have baby new born at the Clinic Suradita Tangerang at the time done study. Deep sample study This totaling 30 babies. Data analysis was carried out with SPSS computer program assistance. Analysis used _ is analysis univariate and analysis bivariate. Statistical test results *(chi square)* showing p value = 1.00, mean *p value > alpha* value (0.05), with thereby so his decision is Ho accepted and Ha rejected. In conclusion is No there is connection significant age _ with giving colostrum. Statistical test results *(chi square)* showing p value = 0.0 1, means *p value < alpha* value (0.05), with thereby so his decision is Ho rejected and Ha accepted. In conclusion is there is significant relationship between knowledge and giving colostrumStatistical test results *(chi square)* showing p value = 0.0 1, means *p value < alpha* value (0.05), with thereby so his decision is Ho rejected and Ha accepted. In conclusion is there is significant relationship source _ information with giving colostrum. From the conclusion the, so recommended Clinic Suradita increase service with give knowledge and information about importance giving colostrum in new babies _ born. And always give new baby _ born in the mother's chest so that the baby can direct breast-feed.

Keywords: Age, Colostrum, Knowledge, Sources Information

Introduction

Breast-feed is the process of giving milk to a child baby or child small with breast milk (ASI) from breast Mother. Baby use reflex suck For get and drink milk. Mother's Milk is something type sufficient food _ all element need baby Good physical, psychological, social as well as spiritual. Mother's milk (ASI), especially first breast milk (colostrum), contains nutrients, hormones, elements immunity baby so that capable prevent baby attacked disease, as factor growth and development, anti-allergic as well as inflammation (Kestriyani, 2021) .

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According to Profile of Indonesian Children, (2018) shows that in 2018 the percentage sick baby _ or number pain baby is 15.86%. Pain rate babies in urban areas amounting to 16.66%, relatively more tall compared to with in rural areas amounting to 15.01%. Giving breast milk (ASI) to babies since The first time it was born it was very good done Because baby will obtain colostrum which is breast milk colored yellowish discharge that comes out during the day First until day to three at a time Mother start breast-feed (Wardayati, 2019)

According to results of Indonesian Basic Health Research RISKESDAS, (2018), proportion data scope in giving colostrum in Indonesia still some do n't give colostrum The same very matter this is shown from proportion data perila (Septiani & Ummami, 2020) ku Mother to giving colostrum in children that is mother gave it colostrum everything amounting to 85.4%, the mother threw it away colostrum some 6.9% and mothers who do not give colostrum The same very that is amounting to 3.7%.

Breast milk is source life for very important child in life First a child, where? in breast milk there is Lots content nutrition needed by supporting children _ _ grow the flower a children (Indonesian Children's Profile, 2018). There is a number of factor affecting _ first breastfeeding (colostrum), namely from results study (Nelly Karlinah, 2019) that is influence of mass media, level education, attitude, support family, parity and knowledge Mother.

Giving colostrum has recommended by the world health agency World Health Organization (WHO) since in 2001 (Roesli, 2014). Research conducted in the Netherlands states that exclusive breastfeeding _ specifically colostrum relate with decline risk death babies caused by infection _ channel respiratory and gastrointestinal disorders. The research results were also stated (Evie, 2022). that breastfeeding since _ day First birth baby can reducing 16% of neonatal deaths and reducing 22% of neonatal deaths if baby breastfed in first hour _ birth (Hidayat, 2018)

Colostrum is stage I breast milk day First until day fourth. After labor composition colostrum experience change. Colostrum colored yellow golden due to its height composition of fat and cells life (Septiani & Ummami, 2020) .

Therefore _ that, research about connection age and source information to knowledge Mother about giving colostrum to baby new born at the Clinic Suradita Tangerang need done. Research This expected can give description about connection age mother and source information to knowledge Mother about giving colostrum in babies new born in Clinic Suradita Tangerang was given colostrum. With Thus, research This can give recommendation For increase knowledge Mother

Research Methods

Research design This use design research descriptive with approach quantitative cross sectional where the data is variable researched simultaneously. Study This carried out at the Clinic Suradita Tanggerang -Banten, and will be held in October – December 2023. With sample study totaling 30 babies aged 0 – 24 months.

Instrument data our research _ use in study This is question questionnaire that the author created is provided question closed. Where is the question closed which is question already _ provided alternative the answer so that respondents only choose one _ alternative considered answer _ Correct according to respondents. (Notoatmodjo Soekidjo, 2019) Purpose of tools data collection uses questionnaire This For measure knowledge respondents source information and age, questionnaire This has 16 questions with katogeri that is shaped value, source information 1= electronic media 2= non-electronic media, and age <20 years, 20-35 years and >35 years

Data collection was carried out with using primary data, namely data obtained direct sourced from respondents through interview and filling questionnaire. With moreover formerly give explanation short about questionnaire, way charging questionnaire and asking respondents _ if There is things that

don't understandable questionnaire given to respondents in accordance with incussion the. Data analysis was carried out with assistance from the SPSS computer program and the analysis used is :

a. Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis aim For explain or describe characteristics every variable study (Notoadmojo, 2018) . Additionally, reporting is also displayed in form mark average (*mean*) and size tendency central (mode, median and standard deviation) analysis This used For know description distribution frequency and presentation from age, parity, occupation, motivation and attitude Mother against PMK.

b. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was carried out to the two predicted variables relate or possible correlation _ done with statistical examiner (Notoadmojo, 2018) . For know normal distribution of research data or No normality test was carried out. On research This using the normality test kolmogrov, where Normally distributed data was obtained.

Research Results and Discussion

1.1 Analysis Univariate

3.1.1 Characteristics Respondent

Table 3.1. Distribution Frequency Characteristics Respondent

No	Characteristics	F	%
1	**Age**		
	< 20 years	2	6,7
	20 -35 years	16	53.4
	>35 years	12	39.9
	Total	**30**	**100**
2	**Education**		
	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	5	16.6
	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	14	46.7
	College _	11	36.7
	Total	**30**	**100**
3	**Work**		
	IRT	19	63.3
	Employee	2	6,7
	Businessman	9	30.0
	Total	**30**	**100**

Source : Respondent data at the clinic Suradita Tangerang

From the data in Table 3.1 it can be seen seen that majority age respondents 20 -35 years old amounting to 16 respondents (53.4%), and minorities > 20 years amounting to 2 respondents (6.7%), while those aged < 35 years totaling 12 respondents (39.9). For the majority of education were high school, numbering 14 respondents (16.6%) and minorities are junior high schools, amounting to 5 respondents (16.6%), but some are educated until college high, as many as 11 respondents (36.7%). For work the majority of IPTs were 19 respondents (63.3%) and were entrepreneurs totaling 9 respondents (30%), who were employees amounting to 2 respondents (6.7%).

3.1.2 Knowledge about Giving Colostrum

Table 3.2. Distribution Frequency Knowledge About Giving Colostrum

Knowledge About Giving colostrum	F	%
Good	6	13.2
Enough	22	80.1
Not enough	2	6,7
Total	30	100

Based on table 3.2 above can seen that knowledge respondents about giving colostrum majority enough, with the number of 22 respondents (80.1%), and knowledgeable Good amounting to 4 respondents (13.2%), while there were less his knowledge about giving colostrum amounted to 2 respondents (6.7%

3.1.3 Source Information about Giving Colostrum

Table 3.3. Distribution Frequency Source Information About Giving Colostrum

Source Information About Giving colostrum	F	%
Electronic Media	13	43.3
Electronic Media	17	56.7
Total	30	100

Table 3.3 can seen that source information about colostrum obtained respondents from non-electronic media totaling 17 respondents (56.7%) and obtained from electronic media totaling 13 respondents (43.3%).

1.2 Analysis Bivariate
3.2.1 Relationships Age with Giving Colostrum

Table 3.4. Connection Age with Giving Colostrum

Age	Giving Colostrum						P
	Yes		No		Total		Value
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
< 20 years	1	4.9	1	11.1	2	6,7	
20 - 35 years old	11	52.3	5	55.6	16	53.4	1.00
> 35 Years	9	42.8	3	33.3	12	39.9	
Total	21	100	9	100	30	100	

Based on table 3.4 above can seen that respondents age < 20 years who provide Colostrom amounting to 1 respondent (4.9%), and those who did not give colostrum amounting to 1 respondent (11.1%). Respondents aged 20 -35 years provided _ colostrum totaling 11 respondents (52%) and those who did not amounting to 5 respondents (55.6%). For those aged > 3 years who provide colostrum There were 9 respondents and those who didn't give colostrum as many as 3 respondents (3.33%).

Statistical test results *(chi square)* showing p value = 1.00, mean *p value > alpha* value (0.05), with thereby so his decision is Ho accepted and Ha rejected. In conclusion is No there is connection significant age _ with giving colostrum.

Rindasari et al (2023) strengthen results study This with results study age No there is relationship, meanwhile There is significant relationship _ between parity with practice giving colostrum in babies.

With see matter This researcher assume that age Mother influence reception knowledge and information about colostrum. Because of that must be knowledge and information about colostrum must given Far before Mother give birth to. So be educated low can study it longer and can remembered importance colostrum. Health workers especially midwife must more Be patient For give information and knowledge about colostrum to mothers who will _ _ giving birth and repeating it Back when give birth to. And when give birth to midwife must quick give the baby up your chest mother for the baby Can quick breastfeeding.

3.2.2 Relationships Knowledge with Giving Colostrum

Table 3.5. Connection Knowledge with Giving Colostrum

Knowledge	Giving Colostrum						P Value
	Yes		No		Total		
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Good	5	22.7	1	12.5	6	13.2	
Enough	16	72.7	6	75.0	22	80.1	0.01
Not enough	1	4.6	1	12.5	2	6,7	
Total	22	100	8	100	30	100	

For knowledge good and doing giving colostrum totaling 5 respondents (22.7%), who did enough and did it giving colostrum were 16 respondents (72.7%). and those with knowledge less and do giving colostrum amounting to 1 respondent (4.6%). The knowledgeable good and not do giving colostrum totaling 1 respondents (12.5%), who are knowledgeable enough or not do giving colostrum totaling 6 respondents (75%), who were knowledgeable less and no do giving colostrum amounting to 1 respondent (12.5). This matter can seen in table 3.5 above.

Statistical test results *(chi square)* showing p value = 0.0 1, means *p value < alpha* value (0.05), with thereby so his decision is Ho rejected and Ha accepted. In conclusion is there is significant relationship between knowledge and giving colostrum.

Rosima Lubis (2022) strengthens results study This with results study obtained that There is connection Mother's knowledge with Giving colostrum with P value (0.000), with thereby knowledge influential to giving Colostrum.

Siti Sulaimah (2019) also strengthened it results study This with results research, the most dominant factor in giving colostrum is knowledge with OR value of 7.102.

Researcher assume that benefit colostrum very important. Because of that knowledge Mother about colostrum must given to Mother pregnant before Mother the give birth to. Therefore _ That especially health workers midwife must give information and counseling about importance colostrum.

3.2.3 Relationships Source Information with Giving Colostrum

Table 3.6. Connection Source Information with Giving Colostrum

Source Information	Giving Colostrum						P Value
	Yes		No		Total		
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Electronic media	9	42.8	4	44.4	13	43.3	
Non-Electronic Media	12	57.2	5	55.6	17	56.7	0.01
Total	21	100	9	100	30	100	

Because Source information from electronic media obtained _ respondent and respondent do giving colostrum totaling 9 respondents (42.8%) and those who did not do totaling 4 respondents (44.4%). The source information from non - electronic media obtained respondent and respondent do giving colostrum totaling 12 respondents (57.2%) and those who did not do giving colostrum amounting to 5 respondents (55.6%). This is reflected in table 3.6 above.

Statistical test results *(chi square)* showing p value = 0.0 1, means *p value < alpha* value (0.05), with thereby so his decision is Ho rejected and Ha accepted. In conclusion is there is significant relationship source _ information with giving colostrum.

Sunirah et al (2021) strengthen study This with results study There is connection information to giving colostrum in babies new born. Syahnlingga et al (2017) also strengthen it with results study source information (P value = 0.037; OR: 0.388) against giving colostrum so that source information and support family affect Mother postpartum For give colostrum in babies new born.

Researcher assume that, because giving colostrum That very important, then very important For informed to mother will _ give birth to knowledge about benefit colostrum obtained Mother before give birth to. Therefore _ That primary health officer midwife must give information and knowledge for new mother _ just give birth to.

Conclusion

Based on from discussion in chapter before, then can concluded as following :
Statistical test results *(chi square)* showing p value = 1.00, mean *p value > alpha* value (0.05), with thereby so his decision is Ho accepted and Ha rejected. In conclusion is No there is connection significant age _ with giving colostrum. Statistical test results *(chi square)* showing p value = 0.0 1, means *p value < alpha* value (0.05), with thereby so his decision is Ho rejected and Ha accepted. In conclusion is there is significant relationship between knowledge and giving colostrum. Statistical test results *(chi square)* showing p value = 0.0 1, means *p value < alpha* value (0.05), with thereby so his decision is Ho rejected and Ha accepted. In conclusion is there is significant relationship sources _ information with giving colostrum.

Suggestion

Expected results research This can increase knowledge This Mother about giving colostrum to baby new born and expected midwife can convey to patient method maintenance good and correct perineal wounds.

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