

**KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN KEMENKES RIAU  
PROGRAM STUDI DIH GIZI**

*TUGAS AKHIR, Juni 2022*

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**GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN IBU DAN DUKUNGAN TENAGA  
KESEHATAN TERHADAP INISIASI MENYUSU DINI (IMD) DI  
WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS MELUR  
xiii + 58 halaman + 10 tabel + 4 gambar**

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**INTISARI**

Inisiasi Menyusu Dini adalah proses meletakkan bayi baru lahir pada dada atau perut ibu agar bayi secara alami dapat mencari sendiri sumber ASI dan mulai menyusu. IMD dapat dilakukan segera setelah lahir minimal selama satu jam pertama. Faktor-faktor yang dapat mempengaruhi pelaksanaan IMD antara lain paritas, pengetahuan ibu, dukungan keluarga, dan tenaga kesehatan. Salah satu faktor penting dalam keberhasilan IMD yaitu pengetahuan ibu. Dukungan tenaga kesehatan juga sangat penting dalam proses keberlangsungan IMD sebagai orang yang mempunyai banyak waktu untuk berinteraksi dengan ibu sewaktu bersalin.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian *deskriptif*, dengan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu yang memiliki bayi usia 0-12 bulan dan berdomisili di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Melur. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan data pengetahuan ibu dan dukungan tenaga kesehatan terhadap pelaksanaan IMD melalui kuesioner. Data yang diperoleh pada penelitian ini akan dianalisa menggunakan analisa univariat.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan ibu terhadap inisiasi menyusu dini ditemukan 33 orang (50.0%) kategori baik, 22 orang (33.33%) kategori cukup dan 11 orang (16.7%) kategori kurang. Dukungan tenaga kesehatan terhadap pelaksanaan inisiasi menyusu dini ditemukan 19 orang (28.8%) kurang mendukung dan 47 orang (71.2%) mendukung. Riwayat bayi mendapatkan IMD ditemukan 40 bayi (60.6%) mendapatkan IMD sedangkan 26 bayi (39.4%) tidak mendapatkan IMD.

Daftar Pustaka : 34 Referensi (2010 – 2022)

Kata Kunci : Inisiasi Menyusu Dini, Pengetahuan Ibu, dan Dukungan Tenaga Kesehatan

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH REPUBLIC INDONESIA  
POLYTECHNIUE OF HEALTY RIAU  
DIII OF NUTRITION STUDY PROGRAM**

FINAL PROPOSAL, JUNE 2022

**AN OVERVIEW OF MOTHER KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT OF  
HEALTH WORKERS FOR THE IMPELEMENTATION OF EARLY  
INTIATION OF BRESTFEEDING (IMD) IN THE WORKING AREA OF  
PUSKESMAS MELUR**

**xiii +58 pages+ 10 tables + 4 pictures**

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**ABSTRACT**

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (EIBF) is the process of placing a newborn on the mother's chest or stomach so that the infant can naturally find its own source of breast milk and start breastfeeding. EIBF can be done immediately after birth at least the first hour. Factors that can affect the implementation of the EIBF include parity, mother's knowledge, family support, and health workers. One of the important factors in the success of EIBF is the mother's knowledge. The support of health workers is also very important in the EIBF process as these are people who have a lot of time to interact with mothers during childbirth.

The type of this research is a descriptive research, with a cross sectional design. The population in this study were mothers who had infants aged 0-12 months and lived in the working area of the Melur Public Health Center. The sample in this study was collected using purposive sampling technique. Data retrieval of mother's knowledge and support of health workers on the implementation of EIBF was collected through questionnaires. The data obtained in this study will be analyzed using univariate analysis.

The results of the analysis showed that mother's knowledge on early initiation of breastfeeding was found to be 33 people (50.0%) in the good category, 22 people (33.33%) in the sufficient category and 11 people (16.7%) in the poor category. The support of health workers for the implementation of early initiation of breastfeeding was found to be 19 people (28.8%) less supportive and 47 people (71.2%) supportive. The history of infants receiving EIBF was found to be 40 infants (60.6%) got EIBF while 26 infants (39.4%) did not get EIBF

**Blibliography : 34 Reference (2010 -2022)**

**Keywords : Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, Mother's Knowledge, and Support of Health Workers**