

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND COLOSTRUM  
GIVING TO LBW LBW AT RSIA MAHARANI  
TANJUNG MORAWA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Colostrum is the first stage in which breast milk comes out. This slightly yellowish colored colostrum contains 10 - 17 times more antibodies than mature breast milk to protect babies from substances that can cause allergies or infections before receiving complete basic immunization (Rahmah, 2019). According to 2021 (RISKESDAS) data, the Early Breastfeeding Immunization (IMD) rate fell from 58.2 percent in 2019 to 48.6 percent in 2021. For to analyze the relationship between the knowledge of post-section caesarean mothers and the administration of colostrum to newborns at Rsia Maharani Tanjung Morawa. Type study This is survey analytic use cross sectional design . The population of this research is post partum mothers who have babies new born in Rsia Maharani Tanjung Morawa, amount 31 person, sample obtained as big 31 . Technique sampling using total sample . Analysis data using Chi-Square . The characteristics of the respondents showed that the majority of respondents were aged 21-35 years, namely 18 respondents (58.1%), the last education was the majority of high school, namely 14 respondents (45.2%) and employment showed that the majority of respondents worked, namely 15 people (48.4%), the majority mother's knowledge is lacking both amounted to 17 people ( 54,8 ) . Majority respondent did not give colostrum to their babies totaling 22 people (29.0%) . There is a relationship between the knowledge of post section caesarea mothers by giving colostrum at RSIA Maharani Tanjung Morawa, with p value :  $0.032 < \alpha : 0.05$  up  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_a$  accepted. There is a relationship between mother's knowledge and giving colostrum to newborns . There needs to be counseling about the importance of Colostrum when the newborn is to stimulate the release of breast milk during the growth period baby at RSIA Maharani Tanjung Morawa.

**Keywords:** *knowledge, mother, post, partum, colostrum*

## INTRODUCTION

Colostrum is the first stage in which breast milk is released. Colostrum, which is slightly yellowish in color, contains antibodies 10-17 times more than mature breast milk to protect the baby from substances that can cause allergies or infections before obtaining complete basic immunization. Immune substances found in colostrum can protect babies from diarrheal diseases and reduce the possibility of babies getting ear infections, coughs, colds, and allergic diseases (Rahmah, 2019).

Colostrum namely Mother Milk (ASI) produced on the day First until day to three after baby born, colored rather yellowish more yellow from regular breast milk, its shape rather rough. Because contain fat granules. (Hutabarat, 2020). Colostrum is fluid first secreted by the gland breasts. Content highest in colostrum is ready antibody protect baby when condition baby still very weak. The protein content in colostrum is higher than the protein content in mature milk. Early administration of colostrum to infants and continuous breastfeeding is the best protection for infants because infants can avoid disease and have 10-17 times anti-immune substances than mature milk. (Delima, 2020).

Breastfeeding immediately after delivery provides many benefits for both mother and child. Breast milk that comes out for the first time contains colostrum which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that can protect newborns from

disease. Breastfeeding early in a baby life can also form a strong bond between mother and baby, which can further increase the mother milk production.

Therefore it is highly recommended to immediately place the newborn to the mother chest, so that the baby can breastfeed within the first 1 hour and pre-lactational foods (food/drinks given when the milk has not come out) can be avoided. Giving pre-lactational food early in a baby life can reduce milk production because it is influenced by the frequency and intensity of breastfeeding. (BKKBN, 2018).

## METHOD

Based on the problems and objectives to be achieved, then type study This is survey analytic is study Which try dig How And Why phenomenon health That happen. Then perform a dynamic analysis of the correlation between phenomena or between factor risk with factor effect. Factor effect is situ phenomena that result in effects (influence) and research This done with use design cross sectional analyze variable data collected at one point time certain (Notoatmodjo, 2017).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Univariate analysis

Based on data obtained from 31 respondents, after statistical processing, the distribution and sample frequency results were obtained as follows:

Characteristics of respondents based on the age of 31 mothers, shows that the majority of respondents are based on the age of 21-35 years, namely 18 respondents (58.1%) and the minority of respondents is 6 respondents (19.4%) who are < 20 years old. Most of the last education was high school, namely 14 respondents (45.2%) and a minority of respondents, 6 respondents (19.4%) who had a tertiary education. Occupation shows that the majority of respondents work, namely 15 people (48.4%) and the minority of IRT respondents is 7 people (22.6%).

No	Karakteristik Responden	N	%
1	<b>Umur</b>		
	</20 tahun	6	19,4
	21-35 tahun	18	58,1
	> 35 tahun	7	22,6
2	<b>Pendidikan</b>		
	SMP	11	35,5
	SMA	14	45,2
	Perguruan Tinggi	6	19,4
3	<b>Pekerjaan</b>		
	Bekerja	15	48,4
	IRT	7	22,6
	Wiraswasta	9	29,0
	<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

### Bivariate analysis

Analysis results bivariate about connection knowledge Mother with gift Colostrum at RSIA Maharani Tanjung Morawa , you can seen in the table following this :

No	Pengetahuan	Pemberian Kolostrum				Total	%	p value
		Ya		Tidak				
		n	%	n	%			
1	Baik	5	16,1	3	9,7	8	25,8	
2	Cukup	2	6,5	4	12,9	6	19,4	*0,032
3	Kurang Baik	2	6,5	15	48,4	17	54,8	
	<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29,0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>71,0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	

From the table seen of 8 knowledgeable people Good there are 5 people (16.1%) want give colostrum and 3 people (9.7%) who did not give colostrum , knowledgeable enough for 6 people to give colostrum 2 people (6.5%) and those who do not give colostrum 4 people (12.9%), and knowledge not enough well 17 people who give colostrum 2 people (6.5%) and no give colostrum 15 people (48.8%).

Analysis results chi square test statistics obtained p value : 0.032 &lt;math>\alpha</math>: 0.05 so that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted that is There is Connection Knowledge of Mrs. Post Sectio Caesarea With Giving Colostrum in Newborns at RSIA Maharani Tanjung Morawa Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province, 2023 .

Influencing factors \_ gift colostrum including level \_ knowledge Mother breath, motivation Mother childbirth in gift colostrum and age Mother childbirth . above \_ No will happen If a Mother childbirth have good knowledge \_ as well as get support from family ( Roesli , 2018).

Knowledge That Alone influenced by factors formal education . Knowledge is very intimate relationship with education , where expected that with higher education \_ then that person will the more extensive knowledge too , so somebody the more big desire For utilise knowledge and skills and education somebody role in form attitude and behavior somebody in interact with environment . Because of the results education follow form pattern thought ,

pattern perception and attitude taking decision someone ( Notoatmodjo , 2020).

Researchers also assume that research data on mothers who have poor knowledge about Colostrum but their babies get Colostrum, this is because there are other factors that influence it, such as the respondent's positive attitude towards giving Colostrum and not being influenced by issues that say colostrum is stale breast milk and promotion. formula milk, on the other hand, for mothers who have good knowledge about Colostrum but still do not give Colostrum to their babies, this can happen because the mother has a negative attitude towards giving Colostrum and is influenced by issues that say Colostrum is spoiled milk and the promotion of formula milk.

## CONCLUSION

Based on from results research and discussion about Connection Knowledge of Mrs. Post Sectio Caesarea With Giving Colostrum in New Babies concluded There is meaningful relationship between Ms. Post Sectio Caesarea and Giving Colostrum in Newborns at RSIA Maharani Tanjung Proven morawa with p value of 0.032 which is more small from 0.05.

It is hoped that the research can be used as information and evaluation material in making policies and actions to deal with mothers' unwillingness to give colostrum to newborn babies at RSIA Maharani Tanjung Morawa, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province in 2023.

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