



Analysis of the Role of the Midwife in Increasing Exclusive Breast Milk at Mare Community Health Center Technical Implementation Unit

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Abstract

The kind of research that was utilized in this study was an analytical questionnaire. In this study, a cross-sectional design was employed to collect data. Sixty-six individuals were included in the samples that fulfilled the requirements. The findings revealed that 1) the midwife's attitude toward promoting exclusive breastfeeding at the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) Puskesmas (Community Health Center) Mare had no impact on the outcomes of the study. The results of the chi square test revealed that the p -value was 0,089, indicating that the hypothesis was correct (0,05). There is an association between midwife assistance and an increase in exclusive breastfeeding at the University of Puskesmas Mare, according to the findings of the chi square test (p -value =0,007 for exclusive breastfeeding at the UPT Puskesmas Mare) (0,05). The rise in exclusive breastfeeding at the UPT Puskesmas Mare may be attributed to the midwifery program, according to the findings. The results of the chi square test reveal that the p -value is 0,0002, which indicates a significant difference (0,05). 4) Midwife assistance had a 12,7-fold higher impact on the rise in exclusive breastfeeding, with a p -value of 0.028 0.05 for the effect of midwife support. The midwife program, on the other hand, had a moderate impact on the rise in exclusive breastfeeding, with a p -value of 0,038 0.05 and a moderate effect of 11,1 times on the increase in exclusive breastfeeding.

Introduction

Mother's Milk (ASI) is the best natural nutrition for babies. Breast milk not only contains nutrients not only necessary for the growth and development of children, but also include bioactive substances that help to the strengthening of the immune system (Ballard, 2013). In accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations, every infant should be nursed exclusively from birth to 6 months of age (WHO, 2018).

Health professionals can also help to increase the number of women who exclusively breastfeed. According to the function and authority of midwives, which is outlined in the Decree No. 28/2017 about Permits for Midwife Practices and the Implementation of Midwife Practices issued by the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, this is a necessary step. All midwives or health professionals who offer health services to the community, particularly to pregnant, childbirthing, and nursing women, would be expected to constantly attempt to give advice about exclusive breastfeeding as a result of this decision, it is anticipated. Counseling is carried out through the use of printed materials and mass media in order to reach a larger community and change people's perceptions of exclusive breastfeeding from "a disease can be

prevented by providing exclusive breastfeeding" to "a disease can be prevented by providing exclusive breastfeeding" (Prasetyono, 2012).

According to the Global Breastfeeding Scorecard study, which analyzes exclusive breastfeeding statistics from 194 countries, just 40 percent of babies under six months are exclusively breastfed, according to the report. In addition, only 23 nations have exclusive breastfeeding rates greater than 60%, according to the United Nations Children's Fund data (UNICEF, 2017).

According to statistics from the Health Profile of the Republic of Indonesia for three consecutive years (2016, 2017 and 2018), the percentage of Indonesian mothers who exclusively breastfeed their children has risen. In 2016, 54.0 percent of Indonesian women were able to breastfeed their children exclusively, a figure that rose to 61.33 percent in 2017. While this is happening, the percentage of Indonesian women who are exclusively nursing has dropped to 65.16 percent in 2018 (Kemenkes RI, 2019).

The achievement of exclusive breastfeeding was 68.48 percent in 2017, according to data obtained from the Bone District Health Office; however, the achievement of exclusive breastfeeding decreased by 68.01 percent in 2018, and the achievement of exclusive breastfeeding increased to 71.86 percent in 2019. (Data Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Bone, 2020).

According to statistics collected in the Mare Health Center UPT's Work Area, the number of women who have achieved exclusive breastfeeding for three consecutive years has risen. In 2017, 42.25 percent of women successfully breastfed their children exclusively, 47.13 percent of women successfully breastfed their children in 2018, and 62.45 percent of women successfully breastfed their children in 2019 (see chart below). But this is still a long way from the objective set forth in Article 6 of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2012, which states that the country's goal for exclusive breastfeeding is to attain 100 percent coverage (Data UPT Puskesmas Mare, 2020)

Methods

This study uses an Analytical Survey type of research in order to know clearly and more deeply about the role of midwives in increasing exclusive breastfeeding in the UPT Puskesmas Mare area in 2020.

Study design used a cross-sectional method, with the midwife's function as the independent variable and exclusive breastfeeding as the dependent variable. Data were collected simultaneously and only once at a certain time period.

In this research, the participants were all 45 postpartum moms who had infants aged 0-6 months or younger at the Mare Health Center UPT Work Area between August 2020 and October 2020. Depending on how it is used, an independent variable may either influence or cause changes to the dependent variable. The involvement of the midwife is an independent variable in this investigation. The dependent variable is the one that is affected by the independent one. Exclusive breastfeeding was used as the research's dependent variable.

Study findings are based on the following types of information: Data It's important to remember that primary data comes from the source of the research: the subject of the investigation itself. In this research, the primary data comes from questionnaires filled out by respondents (postpartum moms) during interviews (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

Data Collection Technique

When it comes to data collecting, observation (observation) is a method that may be used to not only assess the attitudes of respondents (via interviews and questionnaires), but can also be used to record a variety of events that occur (situations, conditions). Human behavior, work

processes, and natural phenomena are studied using this method when the research is conducted on a small number of respondents rather than on a big number of respondents. Questionnaire/questionnaire is a data collecting method in which written questions are asked to respondents and their answers are recorded in writing. An information gathering tool, such as a questionnaire, is a set of written questions that are intended to gather information from respondents about themselves or items they are familiar with. Research data collection, also known as documentation, is a method for gathering information about subjects or variables in the form of notes and transcripts as well as books and letters, newspapers, magazines, agendas, and other materials. Documentation is utilized to demonstrate that the author has really conducted the research for which the paper is being written.

According to the analysis technique used, Chi-Square analysis with a 95 percent confidence degree and a 5 percent margin of error was used. If the P value (p-value) is less than 0.05, the statistical calculation results are significant (significant) or indicate that there is a relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable. If the dependent variable and the independent variable are both independent, and the p value is greater than 0.05, it indicates that the findings of statistical computations are not relevant or that there is no connection between the dependent variable and the independent variable (Sugiono, 2010)

Results and Discussion

Characteristics of Respondents

Age

Table1. Distribution of Frequency characteristics of respondents based on age in upt work area of Mare Health Center

Category	Frequency	Presented
< 20 years	3	10,2%
20-35 years	25	69,4%
> 35 years	8	20,4%
Total	36	100%

Source: UPT Puskesmas Mare, 2020

From Table 1, it can be seen that the majority of respondents (25 individuals, or 69.4 percent) are between the ages of 20 and 35 years, with just three people (10.2 percent) being under the age of 20.

Education

Table 2. Distribution of Frequency characteristics of respondents based on education in upt work area of Mare Health Center

Category	Frequency	Presented
Elementary School	21	58,3%
Primary School	11	30,6%
Secondary School	4	11,1%
Total	36	100%

Source: UPT Puskesmas Mare, 2020

In accordance with Table 2, it is discovered that the majority of respondents, namely 21 individuals (58.3 percent), have completed elementary school and that just 4 respondents (11.1 percent) have completed high school education.

Employment

Table 3. Distribution of Frequency characteristics of respondents based on employment in upt work area of Mare Health Center

Category	Frequency	Presented
Housewife	19	52,8%
Farmer	11	30,6%
Private Employees	6	16,6%
Total	36	100%

Source: UPT Puskesmas Mare, 2020

On the basis of Table 3, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents, as many as 19 individuals (52.8 percent), are either unemployed or housewives, with just 6 respondents (16.6 percent) employed as private workers.

Univariate Analysis

Midwife's attitude

Table 4. Distribution of Frequency of Midwife Attitudes in upt Work Area of Mare Health Center

Category	Frequency	Presented
Good	23	63,9%
Less	13	36,1%
Total	36	100%

Source: UPT Puskesmas Mare, 2020

From Table 4, it can be shown that the majority of respondents (63.9 percent), or 23 individuals, believe that the attitude of the midwife in delivering services is excellent, and that only 13 respondents (36.1 percent) believe that it is inadequate.

Midwife Support/Motivation

Table 5. Distribution of Support Frequency / Motivation of Midwives in upt Work Area Mare Health Center

Category	Frequency	Presented
Good	19	52,8%
Less	17	47,2%
Total	36	100%

Source: UPT Puskesmas Mare, 2020

According to Table 5, 19 respondents (52.8 percent) said that midwives provided excellent assistance for exclusive breastfeeding, whereas 17 respondents (47.2 percent) stated that midwives did not offer help for exclusive breastfeeding.

Midwife Program

Table 6. Distribution of Frequency of Midwife Programs in UPT Work Area Of Puskesmas Mare

Category	Frequency	Presented
Good	21	58,3%
Less	15	41,7%
Total	36	100%

Source: UPT Puskesmas Mare, 2020

According to Table 6, the majority of respondents (58.3 percent) believed that the midwife program had done a good job of promoting exclusive breastfeeding, whereas the majority of respondents (41.7 percent) believed that the midwife program had done a poor job of boosting exclusive breastfeeding.

Bivariate Analysis

The Influence of Midwives' Attitudes in Increasing Exclusive Breastfeeding

Table 7. The Influence of Midwives' Attitudes in Increasing Exclusive Breastfeeding in the Work Area of UPT Puskesmas Mare

Midwife's attitude	Exclusive Breastfeeding				Total	
	Already		Do not		F	%
	F	%	F	%		
Good	12	52,2	11	47,8	23	100
Less	3	23,1	10	76,9	13	100
Total	15	41,7	21	58,3	36	100
Pvalue = 0,089					Ha rejected	

Source: UPT Puskesmas Mare, 2020

The chi-square test yielded a p-value of 0.089, which was used to calculate the significance of the findings. It may be inferred that H0 is accepted when the P value is more than (0.05), which means that there is no relationship between the midwife's attitude toward promoting exclusive breastfeeding and the outcome of the study.

The Effect of Midwife Support in Increasing Exclusive Breastfeeding

Table 8. The Effect of Midwife Support in Increasing Exclusive Breastfeeding in the Work Area of UPT Puskesmas Mare

Midwife Support	Exclusive Breast Milking				Total	
	Already		Do not		F	%
	F	%	F	%		
Good	11	57,9	8	42,1	19	100
Less	4	23,5	13	76,5	17	100
Total	15	41,7	21	58,3	36	100
Pvalue = 0,007					Ha accepted	

Source: UPT Puskesmas Mare, 2020

The results of the chi-square test yielded a p-value of 0.007, which was considered significant. It is possible to infer that Ha is accepted in cases when the P value is less than (0.05), indicating that there is an impact of midwife assistance on improving exclusive breastfeeding.

The Effect of the Midwife Program in Increasing Exclusive Breastfeeding

Table 9. Effect of Midwife Program in Increasing Exclusive Breastfeeding in the Work Area of UPT Puskesmas Mare

Midwife Program	Exclusive Breast Milking				Total	
	Already		Do not		F	%
	F	%	F	%		
Good	12	54,2	8	45,8	19	100
Less	5	42,1	11	57,9	15	100
Total	17	47,2	19	52,8	36	100
Pvalue = 0,002					Ha accepted	

The results of the chi-square test yielded a p-value of 0.002, which was used to calculate the significance of the findings. When the value of P is less than (0.05), it is possible to infer that H_a is accepted, which means that there is an impact of the midwife program on boosting exclusive breastfeeding rates.

Multivariate Analysis

Table 10. Influence of The Role of Midwives on Increasing Exclusive Breastfeeding In UPT Puskesmas Mare Work Area

No.	Role of Midwife	Value B	OR	CI (95%)	<i>p-value</i>
1.	Midwife Support	6,05	12,672	1,311-122,475	0,028
2.	Midwife Program	9,42	11,111	1,137-108,536	0,038
	Constant	-322	0,725		

Source: UPT Puskesmas Mare, 2020

Taking a look at the table, it can be seen that, following an analysis using multivariate with the Backward method, it was discovered that the role of midwives that had the greatest influence on increasing exclusive breastfeeding in the UPT Puskesmas Mare Work Area was that of midwife support, which had a 12.7 times greater effect on increasing exclusive breastfeeding, with an alpha value of 0.02780.05. This indicates that there is a positive impact of midwife assistance on promoting exclusive breastfeeding in the UPT Puskesmas Mare Work Area, with a value (95 percent confidence interval = 1.311-122.475) in the study. The midwife program had a modest impact on the increase in exclusive breastfeeding, with an 11.1-fold increase in exclusive breastfeeding and a p-value of 0.0380.05. In other words, there was an impact on boosting exclusive breastfeeding in the UPT Puskesmas Mare Work Area, as measured by a value (95 percent confidence interval [CI]: 1.137-108.536).

The findings of this study are consistent with those of a study performed by Erni Setiawati (2015), which found that midwives' views regarding exclusive breastfeeding had no impact on the outcome of the study. There are a variety of additional variables that affect a person's attitude, such as education, life experience and religious beliefs (Setiawati, 2015). The findings of this study are similarly consistent with the findings of Majestika Septikasari's research (2017), which found a statistically significant relationship between midwife assistance and increased exclusive breastfeeding. The greater the level of assistance provided by the midwife, the greater the likelihood of success with exclusive breastfeeding (Majestika Septikasari, 2017). The findings of a study conducted by Norhayati Maslani (2015), which found that the midwife program had a substantial impact on exclusive breastfeeding, are comparable. Continuous and continuous programs given by midwives from pregnancy until the time of birth and throughout the breastfeeding process will help to improve the percentage of women who breastfeed exclusively (Norhayati Fatayati, 2015).

It is also worth noting that the findings of this study are consistent with the findings of Intan S (2018), who discovered that midwife assistance had the greatest impact on exclusive breastfeeding. The effectiveness of exclusive breastfeeding is affected by a number of variables, one of which is the assistance provided by health professionals, such as midwives, throughout the pregnancy. The efforts of the midwife program, particularly the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding beginning with pregnancy, play a crucial role in the function of midwives in promoting exclusive breastfeeding in children (Intan S, 2018).

Compared to women who get less assistance from midwives, moms who were more likely to offer exclusive breastfeeding had a 9.2 times higher likelihood of doing so, which has a substantial impact on the likelihood of exclusively nursing, according to the findings of this study (Sri Yunita, 2017)

Conclusion

In the working area of the Mare Health Center UPT, there is no correlation between midwives' attitudes toward promoting exclusive breastfeeding and the number of babies born. It is known from the results of the chi-square statistical test that the p -value = 0.089 indicates a significant difference (0.05). There is an impact of the midwife program on boosting exclusive breastfeeding in the working area of the Mare Health Center UPT, as shown by the results of the study. It is known from the results of the chi-square statistical test that the p -value = 0.002 is significant (0.05). There is a statistically significant relationship between the assistance of midwives and the increase in exclusive breastfeeding at the Mare Health Center UPT's working environment. Based on the results of the chi-square test, it can be determined that the p -value is equal to 0.007. (0.05). When it comes to promoting exclusive breastfeeding, one of the most important factors is the assistance of the midwife. Midwifery assistance has a 12.7-fold higher impact than other forms of care. Furthermore, the midwife program has a modest impact on the rise in exclusive breastfeeding, with an 11.1-fold increase in the rate of exclusive breastfeeding, with a p -value of 0.0380.05.

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