

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN TINGKAT KECEMASAN DENGAN PERILAKU PEMBERIAN ASI PADA IBU BERSALIN *POST PARTUM* DI ERA *NEW NORMAL* DI RSUD MUNTILAN

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pandemi *covid-19* secara tidak langsung mengancam kesehatan ibu dan anak salah satunya dalam hal pemberian ASI. Adanya pandemi menyebabkan ibu cemas untuk memberikan ASI karena taut menularkan kepada anak. Banyak faktor yang mempengaruhi pemberian ASI. Diantara faktor yang mempengaruhi rendahnya pemberian ASI, salah satunya yang berperan penting adalah pengetahuan ibu tentang pemberian ASI.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan tingkat kecemasan dengan perilaku pemberian ASI pada ibu bersalin *post partum* di era *new normal*.

Metode: Desain penelitian menggunakan *cross sectional*. Populasi yang diteliti adalah semua ibu yang mengalami persalinan normal di RSUD Muntilan sebanyak 1159 orang. Sampel diambil berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi sebanya 68 orang. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner. Analisis data dilakukan dengan analisis univariat dan *chi square*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar ibu tidak memiliki tingkat kecemasan sebanyak 46 ibu (67,6%) dan memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang cukup sebanyak 35 ibu (51,5%). Ada hubungan signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan (*p value*=0.019<0.05) dan kecemasan (*p value* =0.047<0.05) dengan pemberian ASI.

Kesimpulan: Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Tingkat Kecemasan ibu bersalin *post partum* berhubungan dengan pemberian ASI

Kata Kunci: Covid 19, Pemberian ASI, Ibu *Post Partum*

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND ANXIETY WITH
BREASTFEEDING BEHAVIOR IN MATERNATIVE MOTHERS POST
PARTUM OF WAS NEW NORMAL IN MUNTILAN HOSPITAL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pandemic covid-19 indirectly threatens the health of mothers and children, one of which was breastfeeding. The existence of a pandemic causes mothers to worry about giving breast milk because it is a link to transmit it to children. Many factors influence breastfeeding. Among the factors that influence the low breastfeeding, one of which plays an important role is the mother's knowledge about breastfeeding.

Objective: Knowing the relationship between knowledge and anxiety with the behavior of breastfeeding mothers post partum of was new normal.

Method: Research design using cross sectional. The population studied was all mothers who had normal deliveries at Muntilan Hospital, totaling 1159 people. Samples were taken based on inclusion and exclusion criteria as many as 68 people. The instrument used is a questionnaire. Data analysis was performed by univariate analysis and who squares.

Results: The results showed that 46 mothers (67,6%) had a high level of severe anxiety and 35 mothers (51.5%) had sufficient knowledge. There is a significant relationship between knowledge levels (p value = $0.019 < 0.05$) and anxiety (p value = $0.047 < 0.05$) by breastfeeding.

Conclusion: Knowledge and anxieties of mothers in labor post partum related to breastfeeding

Keywords: Covid 19, Breastfeeding, Post Partum Mothers