

**THE DIFFERENCE IN WEIGHT OF INFANTS AGED 7-12 MONTHS WHO WERE GIVEN EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AND NON-EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS UMBULHARJO I, YOGYAKARTA**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Indonesia is currently facing issues of malnutrition resulting in children being stunted and underweight, as well as excessive nutrition leading to obesity and diabetes. Breastfeeding brings many benefits, one of which is maintaining optimal baby weight. The proportion of underweight toddlers in Indonesia is 17.1% and overweight toddlers reach 3.5%. Exclusive breastfeeding plays a crucial role in the early stages of human life cycle, especially in the growth and development of infants, which will impact their future health status.

**Objective:** This study aimed to determine the difference in the weight of infants aged 7-12 months who are exclusively breastfed and those who are not exclusively breastfed in the working area of Puskesmas Umbulharjo I, Yogyakarta.

**Method:** The type of research used an analytical observational method with a case-control design. The subjects in this study were infants aged 7-12 months selected using systematic random sampling. The data analysis methods consisted of univariate analysis, bivariate analysis using chi-square statistical tests, and multivariate analysis to determine which variables significantly influence infant weight status using logistic regression analysis.

**Result:** The results of statistical tests showed that there was a significant relationship between breastfeeding and infant weight ( $p=0.010$ ). In the external variables, there is a significant relationship between gender ( $p=0.029$ ), and birth order ( $p=0.046$ ), with the infant's weight status. External variables such as mother's education ( $p=0.338$ ), father's education ( $p=0.471$ ), and economic status ( $p=0.770$ ) do not have a significant relationship. There is a difference in the weight of infants aged 7-12 months who are given exclusive breastfeeding and non-exclusive breastfeeding ( $OR = 3.290$ ). The variable most significantly related to the infant's weight is breastfeeding ( $Exp(B) = 3.290$ ;  $95\% CI = 0.849-12.755$ ).

**Conclusion:** There is a difference in the weight of infants aged 7-12 months who are given exclusive breastfeeding and non-exclusive breastfeeding in the working area of Puskesmas Umbulharjo I, Yogyakarta.

**Keywords:** Exclusive Breastfeeding; Non-exclusive breastfeeding; Weight of Infants

**PERBEDAAN BERAT BADAN BAYI USIA 7-12 BULAN YANG DIBERI  
ASI EKSKLUSIF DAN ASI TIDAK EKSKLUSIF DI WILAYAH KERJA  
PUSKESMAS UMBULHARJO I YOGYAKARTA**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Indonesia saat ini sedang menghadapi masalah gizi kurang yang mengakibatkan anak-anak stunting dan *underweight*; dan gizi lebih yang menyebabkan obesitas dan diabetes. Menyusui membawa banyak manfaat salah satunya menjaga berat badan bayi tetap optimal. Proporsi balita *underweight* di Indonesia sebesar 17,1% dan *overweight* pada balita mencapai 3,5%. ASI eksklusif berperan penting dalam tahap-tahap awal siklus kehidupan manusia, terutama pertumbuhan dan perkembangan manusia saat bayi yang akan berpengaruh pada derajat kesehatan ke depannya.

**Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui perbedaan berat badan bayi usia 7-12 bulan yang diberikan ASI eksklusif dan ASI tidak eksklusif di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Umbulharjo I Kota Yogyakarta.

**Metode:** Jenis penelitian menggunakan metode observasional analitik dengan desain *case control*. Subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah bayi berusia 7-12 bulan dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *systematic random sampling*. Metode analisis data dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari analisis univariat, analisis bivariat uji statistik *chi-square*, serta analisis multivariat untuk melihat variabel mana yang paling berpengaruh signifikan dengan status berat badan bayi menggunakan uji regresi logistik.

**Hasil:** Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pemberian ASI dengan berat badan bayi ( $p=0.010$ ). Pada variabel luar terdapat hubungan signifikan jenis kelamin ( $p=0,029$ ), dan urutan kelahiran ( $p=0,046$ ), dengan status berat badan bayi. Variabel luar pendidikan ibu ( $p=0,338$ ), pendidikan ayah ( $p=0,471$ ), dan status ekonomi ( $p=0,770$ ) tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan. Terdapat perbedaan berat badan bayi usia 7-12 bulan yang diberi ASI eksklusif dan ASI tidak eksklusif (OR = 3.290). Variabel yang paling berhubungan signifikan terhadap berat badan bayi adalah pemberian ASI (Exp(B)= 3.290; 95% CI= 0.849-12.755).

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat perbedaan berat badan bayi usia 7-12 bulan yang diberi ASI eksklusif dan ASI tidak eksklusif di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Umbulharjo I Yogyakarta.

**Kata Kunci:** ASI Eksklusif; ASI tidak Eksklusif; Berat Badan Bayi