

ABSTRAK

Nuzulia Fitriani

Hubungan Frekuensi dan Kecukupan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif pada Bayi Baru Lahir dengan Kejadian Ikterus di RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan

xiv + 6 bab + 56 halaman + 9 tabel + 2 gambar + 10 lampiran

Latar Belakang: Ikterus neonatorum merupakan kondisi normal pada bayi baru lahir. Ikterus neonatorum sering kali tidak berbahaya, namun terdapat risiko ensefalopati bilirubin akut dan kernicterus. Faktor yang dapat menyebabkan ikterus neonatorum seperti frekuensi pemberian ASI dan kecukupan ASI. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan frekuensi dan kecukupan pemberian ASI eksklusif pada bayi baru lahir dengan kejadian ikterus di RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan.

Metode: Desain penelitian menggunakan deskriptif korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah semua bayi baru lahir di RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan dengan rata-rata per bulan 89 bayi. Sampel penelitian adalah bayi baru lahir di RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan sebanyak 73 bayi dengan *accidental random sampling*. Instrumen penelitian adalah lembar observasi, kuesioner kecukupan ASI dan hasil pemeriksaan kadar bilirubin. Analisa data menggunakan *Spearman rank*.

Hasil: Mayoritas (65,8%) frekuensi menyusui bayi adalah kurang, mayoritas (58,9%) bayi kurang mendapatkan kecukupan ASI, dan mayoritas (58,9%) bayi baru lahir tidak mengalami kejadian ikterus atau normal. Ada hubungan frekuensi pemberian ASI eksklusif ($p: 0,008$, $\rho: 0,309$) dan kecukupan pemberian ASI eksklusif ($p: 0,000$, $\rho: 0,415$) pada bayi baru lahir dengan kejadian ikterus di RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan.

Kesimpulan: Kejadian ikterus pada bayi baru lahir dipengaruhi frekuensi menyusui dan kecukupan pemberian ASI eksklusif.

Kata kunci : Frekuensi Pemberian, Kecukupan, ASI Eksklusif, Ikterus
Kepustakaan : 48 (2018-2025)

ABSTRACT

Nuzulia Fitriani

The Relationship between Frequency and Adequacy of Exclusive Breastfeeding in Newborns and the Incidence of Jaundice at RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan

xiv + 6 chapters + 56 pages + 9 tables + 3 figures + 10 attachments

Background: Neonatal jaundice is normal condition in newborns. Neonatal jaundice is often harmless, but there is risk of acute bilirubin encephalopathy and kernicterus. Factors that can cause neonatal jaundice include the frequency of breastfeeding and the adequacy of breast milk. The aimed to determine the relationship between the frequency and adequacy of exclusive breastfeeding in newborns and the incidence of jaundice at RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan.

Method: The study design used descriptive correlational approach with cross-sectional design. The study population consisted of all newborns at RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan, with average of 89 babies per month. The study sample consisted of 73 newborn infants at RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan, selected using accidental sampling. The research instruments used observation sheet, breast milk sufficiency questionnaire, and bilirubin level test results. Data analysis used the Spearman rank.

Results: The majority (65.8%) of breastfeeding frequencies were insufficient, the majority (58.9%) of infants did not receive adequate breast milk, and the majority (58.9%) of newborns did not experience continuous or normal breastfeeding. There were relationship between the frequency of exclusive breastfeeding ($p: 0.008$, $\rho: 0.309$) and the adequacy of exclusive breastfeeding ($p: 0.000$, $\rho: 0.415$) in newborn infants with jaundice at RSI PKU Muhammadiyah Pekajangan.

Conclusion: The incidence of jaundice in newborn infants is influenced by the frequency of breastfeeding and the adequacy of exclusive breastfeeding.

Keywords : Frequency of Feeding, Adequacy, Exclusive Breastfeeding, Jaundice

Literature : 48 (2018-2025)