

Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Nifas Tentang Pemberian Asi Secara Rutin Dengan Bendungan Asi Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Singgani Kota Palu

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Abstract

Damage to breast milk is freezing in the breast due to increased venous and lymph flow causing pain accompanied by an increase in body temperature. Factors that cause ASI dams are emptying of mums that are not as complete as the sucking factor of babies who are not active because of the frequency of breastfeeding babies that are not routine, improper breastfeeding factors, croton milk set, milk nipples too long. The aim of the study was to determine the relationship between knowledge of postpartum mothers about routine breastfeeding with ASI Dam in the Working Area of Singgani Public Health Center, City of Palu. This study is a type of analytical research with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all normal postpartum mothers, whose breast milk did not come out on days 1-3, Primigravida and Multigravida mothers in the Working Area of Singgani Health Center, City of Palu. The sample of this study was 33 respondents. The sampling technique was accidental sampling. The analysis used in this study is univariate and bivariate analysis. The results of the study showed that 33 respondents had good knowledge of 26 respondents 78.8%, mothers who had poor knowledge were 7 respondents 21.2%, mothers who had ASI dams were 26 respondents 78.8% and mothers who did not ASI dam occurred at 21.2% of 26 respondents with good knowledge as many as 20 respondents who had ASI dams and 6 respondents who did not have ASI dams from 7 mothers who were not well informed as many as 6 ASI dams and 1 respondent did not have ASI dams. The Fisher Exact Test test results show that the p value is $0.531 > 0.05$. Conclusions there is no relationship between routine breastfeeding and ASI dams