
Correlation Between Knowledge and Motivation of Primigravid Mothers with Interest in Initiating Early Breastfeeding at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital

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Abstract:

Implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IEBI) is the beginning of success in exclusive breastfeeding. Ignorance and lack of information about early breastfeeding make primigravida mothers less motivated, so mothers are not interested in doing IEBI. The purpose of this study was to determine correlation between the knowledge and motivation of primigravida mothers with their interest in IEBI at Muhammadiyah Gresik hospital. The design of this research is correlational analytic with cross sectional approach. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with a sample of 108 primigravida mothers. The study used IEBI knowledge, motivation, and interest questionnaires, and then used the Spearman rank test. The result showed that most of the primigravida mothers who checked at the obstetrical polyclinic at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital had sufficient knowledge of 61 (56.5%) mothers, moderate motivation of 64 (59.2%) mothers, and moderate interest of 68 (63%) mothers. The results showed that the value of knowledge was $p = 0.000 < \alpha 0.05$ and the value of motivation was $p = 0.000 < \alpha 0.05$. From this study can be concluded that there is a correlation between the knowledge and motivation of primigravida mothers with interest in Early Breastfeeding Initiation at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital.

Keywords : Knowledge, motivation, interest in IEBI, primigravida

Received: 25 June 2024. Accepted: 08 August 2024

Introduction

Efforts to increase the success of breastfeeding are through the implementation of Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (IEBI) by newborns to their mothers. IEBI is contact between the mother's skin and the baby's skin as soon as possible within 1 (one) hour after the baby is born. The newborn is placed on the mother's chest/belly with the mother's skin attached to the baby's skin (without any barrier). The implementation of IEBI provides many benefits for babies, including preventing or reducing infant mortality, can help increase the baby's immune system against diseases with a high risk of death such as leukemia, can train children's motor skills early on, make the baby's glucose levels better a few hours after delivery, can reduce the intensity of jaundice due to early meconium discharge. IEBI is an early indicator of further breastfeeding, with IEBI the baby's nerve sensors have begun to be stimulated, the baby gets colostrum faster which will be the initial shield for the baby's immune system, so that the baby's nutritional needs are met and can prevent stunting (Marzuki, 2022). The success of IEBI is determined by maternal knowledge factors, lack of knowledge from parents (the influence of culture and norms that develop among family members), and reluctance to do so makes IEBI still rarely practiced.

Therefore, health workers, especially nurses who are based on knowledge about IEBI, have a big influence on the success of IEBI (Desi, 2018).

Good motivation can be obtained through health education. The combination of planned learning experiences, based on sound theory provided by individuals, groups, and communities will be able to provide opportunities to obtain the information and skills needed to make quality health decisions. Things that must be considered in providing health education are the material or message and the method delivered. The Health Profile of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) in 2021, nationally the percentage of newborns who received IEBI was 82.7%. The highest percentage of newborns was DKI Jakarta (98.5%) and the lowest percentage was Bali (59.8%) while East Java (76.2%). This figure has exceeded the national target for IEBI in 2021 which is 58%.

At Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital, the number of primiparous mothers in 2021 was 785 deliveries, 545 mothers in labor or around 69.4% performed IEBI, and 240 mothers in labor or around 30.6% did not perform IEBI. The current indicator of IEBI implementation at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital is 100%. Judging from this data, it shows that the implementation of IEBI at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital in 2021 still does not meet the target. The results of an initial survey conducted by researchers on primigravida mothers who checked at the Gynecology Clinic of Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital in September 2022 totaled 10 respondents. A total of 6 respondents were interested in doing IEBI, and as many as 4 respondents were not interested because IEBI took a long time, they felt tired and wanted to rest immediately. These facts show that there are still primigravida mothers who have a low interest in doing IEBI for their babies.

Interest is something that is very important for someone in doing activities well. As an aspect of psychology, interest can not only color a person's behavior, but more than that interest encourages people to carry out an activity and causes a person to pay attention and allow himself to be tied to an activity (Sistianti, Yorry, Trisnawati, Yuli. 2018). For this reason, not only knowledge and motivation must be possessed by pregnant women, but even high interest can influence the initiation of early breastfeeding. Based on the explanation above, the purpose of this study is to identify the relationship between knowledge and motivation of primigravida mothers with interest in early breastfeeding initiation at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital.

Research Methods

This study is a correlational analytic study with a cross sectional approach. This research was conducted at the obstetric clinic of Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital in December 2022. The population in this study were Primigravida mothers who checked in Gresik clinic. The number of primigravida mothers who checked in the obstetric clinic of Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital in August-October 2022 was 443 mothers, while based on the average incidence of 148 mothers per month. The sample size was obtained based on the number of respondents who checked at the obstetric clinic of the Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital within 1 month, namely 108 respondents. Sampling was carried out by purposive sampling in the obstetric clinic of the Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital with inclusion criteria, namely trimester 3 primigravida mothers, healthy mothers and fetuses, and mothers willing to become respondents. The exclusion criteria were primigravida mothers with complaints and primigravida mothers with fetal problems or congenital abnormalities. The independent variables in this study are maternal knowledge and motivation, for the dependent variable is the mother's IEBI interest. The instrument used used a questionnaire for each aspect.

After the data on the questionnaire is collected, univariate tests will be carried out with frequency distribution tables and percentages, and bivariate tests using the Spearman rank test.

Results

The results in this study are presented in the following tables. The characteristics of the respondents showed that most of them were in the age range of 25-35 years, most of them had a high school education, and most of them got their source of information about IEBI from health workers (presented in Table 1).

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

Respondent Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age Group		
<25 tahun	39	36,1%
25-35 tahun	66	61,1%
>35 tahun	3	2,8%
Total	108	100%
Education Level		
Elementary	0	0%
Junior High	1	0,9%
Senior High School	62	57,4%
Diploma/S1	45	41,7%
Total	108	100%
Sources of Information on IEBI		
Family	6	5,6%
Friends	4	3,7%
Health workers	54	50%
Newspaper	44	40,7%
Others	0	0%
Total	108	100%

Data on respondents' knowledge, motivation and interest are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Respondents' Knowledge, Motivation, and Interest

Respondent Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge		
Good	40	37%
Fair	61	56,5%
Less	7	6,5%
Total	108	100%

Motivation		
High	41	38%
Medium	64	59,2%
Low	3	2,8%
Total	108	100%

Interests		
High	33	30,5%
Medium	68	63
Low	7	6,5%
Total	108	100%

Based on Table 2, it shows that most of the primigravida mothers who checked at the Gynecology Clinic of Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital had a sufficient level of knowledge as many as 61 (56.5%), had moderate motivation as many as 64 (59.2%), and had moderate interest as many as 68 (63%) mothers.

Table 3. Analysis of Primigravida Mother's Knowledge with IEBI Interest

No	Knowledge of IEBI	IEBI Interest				Total	%	p	correlation		
		High	%	Medium	%						
1	Good	33	82,5	7	17,5	0	0	40	100	0,0	0,678
2	Fair	0	0	61	100	0	0	61	100		
3	Less	0	0	0	0	7	100	7	100		
Total		33	30,6	68	63,0	7	6,5	108	100		

The results of the analysis of Table 3 show that Primigravida mothers who have a good level of knowledge about IEBI almost entirely have high IEBI interest as many as 33 (82.5%) mothers compared to moderate IEBI interest as many as 7 (17.5%) mothers. Primigravida mothers who have sufficient knowledge about IEBI all have moderate IEBI interest as many as 61 (100%) mothers, while Primigravida mothers who have a poor level of knowledge about IEBI all also have low IEBI interest as many as 7 (100%) mothers. The results of the Spearman Rank Test with $N = 108$ with an error rate of $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained a value of $P = 0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that there is a relationship between the knowledge of primigravida mothers with interest in IEBI at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital. The result of the correlation coefficient p count 0.678, meaning it has a strong correlation.

Tabel 4. Analisis Motivasi Ibu Primigravida dengan Minat IEBI

No	Motivation IEBI	IEBI Interest				Total	%	p	Correlation		
		High	%	Medium	%						
1	High	32	78	9	22	0	0	41	100	0,00	0,735
2	Medium	1	1,6	59	92,2	4	6,2	64	100		
3	Low	0	0	0	0	3	100	3	100		
Total		33	30,6	68	63,0	7	6,5	108	100		

The results of the analysis of Table 4 show that Primigravida mothers who have high IEBI motivation almost entirely have high IEBI interest as many as 32 (78%) mothers compared to moderate IEBI interest as many as 9 (22%) mothers. Primigravida mothers who have sufficient IEBI motivation almost entirely have moderate IEBI interest as many as 59 (92.2%) mothers compared to low IEBI interest as many as 4 (6.2%) mothers and a small portion have high interest as many as 1 (1.6%) mothers. while Primigravida mothers who have low IEBI motivation all also have low IEBI interest as many as 3 (100%) mothers.

The results of the Spearman Rank Test with $N = 108$ with an error rate of $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained a value of $P = 0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that there is a relationship between the motivation of primigravida mothers with interest in IEBI at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital. The result of the correlation coefficient p count 0.735, meaning it has a strong correlation.

Discussion

Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers about IEBI at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital

Based on the results of the research obtained, it shows that only a small proportion of primigravida mothers have poor knowledge. This is inseparable from the many information media that are easily accessible to primigravida mothers. In addition, the role of health workers also cannot be ruled out. in addition to providing services, health workers also provide information about IEBI to primigravida mothers.

The results also show that primigravida mothers who have sufficient knowledge are mostly of high school education status, this shows that the higher the mother's education level, the easier they receive information and the more knowledge the mother has, the more information she will receive. Conversely, the lower the mother's knowledge, the less information is obtained. Low knowledge about IEBI is caused by the lack of information obtained by primigravida mothers. This information is very important for mothers because mothers can find out their baby's behavior when breastfeeding for the first time.

One factor that can affect knowledge is education, the higher a person's education, the level of understanding also increases. Another factor is work, the work environment can make a person gain experience and knowledge, either directly or indirectly. In addition, the source of information is also a source of expanding the horizon of view or insight so as to increase knowledge, which can be obtained through family, friends, health workers, mass media, social media and others (Permani, Ni Luh. 2018). This is in line with research conducted by Putriyani, namely that there is a significant relationship between the level of education and knowledge of mothers with the implementation of IEBI at PMB Yusra, Simpang Sungai Rengas Village, Maro Sebo Ulu District, Batanghari Regency, Jambi Province (Marzuki and Nanis, 2022).

Providing information about IEBI to primigravida mothers can be done when the mother checks at the obstetrician's clinic or during general counseling, either through face-to-face or social media and this information should be provided by people who really understand the benefits of IEBI. Although the provision of information is usually on pregnant women, it is better if the father or family also participates in this process in order to understand the importance of IEBI in supporting the mother to do IEBI.

Motivation of Primigravida mothers about IEBI at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital

Based on the results obtained, it shows that most primigravida mothers who have moderate motivation, most of them get a source of information about IEBI from health workers. this is inseparable from the role of health workers. in addition to providing information, health workers also provide motivation about IEBI to primigravida mothers.

Motivation is the basic drive that drives a person to behave. Motivation is a drive that arises by stimuli from within and from outside so that someone wants to make certain changes in behavior / activities better than the previous situation. High motivation is influenced by a stimulus which is the engine that drives a person's motivation so that it affects the behavior of the person concerned. According to McClelland's needs theory, namely the need for achievement, namely an urge to achieve standards and they will strive to achieve these results (Uno, Hamzah B. 2021).

This is in line with research conducted by Santosa on factors related to the implementation of IEBI in the Pineleng Health Center work area showing that there is a relationship between maternal motivation and IEBI at the Pineleng Health Center, Pineleng District (Santosa, M. 2019). This is also in line with research conducted by Wiendarto on the relationship between maternal knowledge, maternal motivation, and midwife support with the mother's willingness to do IEBI at the Surakarta City Gajahan Health Center. With a value of $p = 0.001$, there is a relationship between maternal motivation and mothers doing IEBI at the Surakarta City Gajahan Health Center. High motivation for IEBI can be caused by external encouragement, such as health workers. The role of health workers is very important in the implementation of the IEBI program, which plays a role in protecting, increasing, and supporting breastfeeding efforts both before, during and after pregnancy. Health workers must be able to motivate, provide guidance and counseling on breastfeeding management for mothers. It is also recommended for health workers to convey IEBI information to parents and families while in the obstetric clinic (Wiendarto, Sigit. 2014).

For the success of breastfeeding, mothers must have high motivation. Therefore, every mother should always be motivated to breastfeed her own baby. In addition, mothers must also believe that the best main food for their babies is breast milk which will provide many benefits for babies, including providing natural immunity, rich in vitamins, in addition to being more economical and saving time and energy. By always remembering the benefits of breast milk, mothers will always be enthusiastic in breastfeeding their babies. Husbands provide support, especially in giving attention, love and affection to their wives so that the wife will feel calm and foster the mother's confidence to breastfeed her baby.

Primigravida mothers' interest in IEBI at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital

Based on the results of the research obtained, most of the interest of primigravida mothers who check in the obstetric clinic is in the moderate category due to the knowledge and motivation of the mother. According to Poerwadarminta, in Sistianti, interest means a high inclination towards something. Interest is a relatively permanent trait in a person. Interest has a huge influence on a person's activities, because with interest, he will do something he is interested in. Conversely, without interest someone is unlikely to do something (Sistianti, Yorry, Trisnawati, Yuli. 2018).

The results showed that primigravida mothers who have moderate interest mostly get information sources from health workers, only a small proportion get information sources from family. Health workers have an important role to explain to primigravida mothers about the benefits and importance of doing IEBI so as to increase the interest of primigravida mothers to

carry out IEBI. In addition to health workers, the role of the family is also very important, if there is no encouragement from the family, then the moderate interest will turn into low interest.

According to Suhartini in Riadi based on its nature, interest is divided into three types, one of which is situational interest, this interest is not permanent and relatively alternating, depending on external stimuli. If situational interest can be maintained so that it is sustainable in the long term, situational interest will turn into personal or psychological interest. All of this depends on the encouragement or stimulation that exists (Riadi, Muchlisin. 2020).

To foster interest in primigravida mothers, encouragement is needed in the form of counseling or providing information about the benefits and importance of implementing IEBI from health workers, family and the surrounding environment so that maternal awareness and interest increase.

Relationship between knowledge of primigravida mothers and interest in IEBI at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital

The results of the correlation using the Spearman Rank Test of the variables of knowledge and interest in IEBI show that there is a strong correlation between the knowledge of primigravida mothers with interest in IEBI at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital. This shows that if the knowledge of primigravida mothers is in a good category, it will affect the high interest in doing IEBI, if the knowledge of primigravida mothers is low, then the mother's interest in doing IEBI after childbirth is also low.

Interest is a factor that comes from within humans and functions as a driving force in doing something that will be seen in indicators of feelings of pleasure, interest, attention and involvement. For this reason, a person's knowledge has a big influence on interest in doing IEBI (Riadi, Muchlisin. 2020).

This is in accordance with research conducted by Sistianti that there is a significant relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of third trimester pregnant women with interest in initiating early breastfeeding at RSUD dr. R. Goetheng Taroena Dibrata Purbalingga (Sistianti, Yorry, Trisnawati, Yuli. 2018).

According to Bloom, in Swarjana, knowledge (cognitive) is a very important domain for a person's actions, this knowledge contains six levels of cognitive domains that dominate, namely knowledge, application, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation. This proves that good maternal knowledge will increase the mother's interest in doing IEBI, because mothers with good knowledge must know more about how important breast milk is for their babies and the benefits of breast milk itself so that with that knowledge, mothers are more interested in doing IEBI, and with good maternal knowledge being one of the mother's capital in making decisions to do IEBI. To improve this knowledge, adequate exposure to information about IEBI is required. Therefore, providing information about IEBI to mothers needs to be done (Swarjana, I Ketut. 2022).

The Relationship between Motivation of Primigravida mothers with Interest in IEBI at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital

The results of the correlation using the Spearman Rank Test of the motivation and interest variables of IEBI show that there is a strong correlation between the motivation of primigravida mothers with interest in IEBI at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital. This shows that if the motivation of primigravida mothers is in a good category, it will affect the high interest in doing IEBI. if the motivation of primigravida mothers is low, then the mother's interest in doing IEBI after childbirth is also low.

This is in accordance with research conducted by Sigit Wiendarto that there is a relationship between knowledge, maternal motivation, and midwife support with the mother's willingness to initiate early breastfeeding in the working area of the Gajahan health center in Surakarta city (Wiendarto, Sigit. 2014).

Interest is an encouragement or desire in a person for a particular object. Interest has a personal nature, meaning that each person has an interest that is different from the others. Interest is closely related to a person's motivation, can change depending on needs, experiences, and fashion trends, not innate from birth. Interest is preceded by a feeling of pleasure and also a positive attitude.

To foster interest in primigravida mothers, motivation is needed in the form of counseling or providing information from health workers, families and communities so that mothers' awareness and interest arise to provide exclusive breastfeeding to their babies by doing IEBI. Motivation is the basic drive that drives a person to behave. Motivation is a drive that arises by stimuli from within and from outside so that someone wants to make certain changes in activities better than the previous situation. For this reason, there needs to be motivation in the form of counseling or providing information from family, community, and health workers to mothers so that their awareness and interest arise to provide exclusive breastfeeding to their babies (Uno, Hamzah B. 2021).

Conclusions

The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between the knowledge of primigravida mothers with interest in Early Breastfeeding Initiation at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital with a strong correlation coefficient and there is a relationship between the motivation of primigravida mothers with interest in Early Breastfeeding Initiation at Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital with a strong correlation coefficient. Suggestions that can be made for health institutions are the need for special health workers to counsel primigravida mothers about breastfeeding, especially about Early Breastfeeding Initiation so that mothers have good knowledge, high motivation and high interest in implementing early breastfeeding initiation during childbirth. For further research, this research can be used as a reference to analyze other factors to increase interest in Early Breastfeeding Initiation by examining other variables that can be applied, namely health worker support and family support.

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