

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN POLA MAKAN DAN BUDAYA PANTANG MAKAN IBU MENYUSUI DENGAN PRODUKSI ASI DI DESA GRUJUGAN

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ASI adalah makanan bayi yang paling penting terutama pada bulan-bulan pertama kehidupan. Pola makan ialah mendeskripsikan jenis dan intensitas konsumsi makanan dalam satu hari suatu individu atau kelompok masyarakat tertentu. Pantang makanan ini menjadi kebiasaan ibu nifas yang meyakini tidak boleh mengkonsumsi makanan tertentu yang dianggap tidak baik bagi tubuh dan bayinya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah Mengidentifikasi pola makan dan budaya pantang makan ibu menyusui di Desa Grujungan, Mengidentifikasi produksi ASI ibu menyusui di Desa Grujungan, Menganalisa hubungan pola makan ibu menyusui dengan produksi ASI di Desa Grujungan dan Menganalisa hubungan budaya pantang makan ibu menyusui dengan produksi ASI di Desa Grujungan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik, yaitu penelitian yang menjelaskan adanya hubungan antara variabel melalui pengujian hipotesa. Waktu penelitian dengan metode survey dan wawancara dengan kuesioner. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Desa Grujungan, Jumlah sampel untuk studi *cross sectional* dalam penelitian ini dihitung menggunakan rumus proporsi binomunal sejumlah 40 ibu menyusui. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner sebagai alat pengumpul data, analisa data menggunakan uji Chisquare. Di ketahui pola makan ibu di Desa Grujungan hampir seluruhnya memiliki pola makan kurang, hampir seluruhnya ber pantangan makanan, produksi ASI ibu dengan cukup hampir seluruhnya, Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan pola makan dan ada budaya pantang makanan terhadap produksi ASI ibu di Desa Grujungan. Tidak ada hubungan pola makan dan budaya pantang makanan terhadap produksi ASI ibu di Desa Grujungan.

Kata Kunci: Pola makan, Budaya pantang makanan, Produksi ASI.

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF BREASTFEEDING MOTHER'S FOOD AND FOOD PATTERNS WITH BREAST MILK PRODUCTION IN GRUJUGAN VILLAGE

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Breast milk is the most important baby food, especially in the first months of life. Abstaining from this food is a habit for postpartum mothers who believe they cannot consume certain foods that are considered bad for their bodies. Customs and traditions they adhere to. So that most Indonesian people, especially postpartum mothers, do not get nutritious food intake due to abstinence from certain foods, this greatly affects breast milk production. The purpose of this study was to identify the eating patterns of breastfeeding mothers in Grujungan Village, identify the culture of abstinence from eating breastfeeding mothers in Grujungan Village, identify the milk production of breastfeeding mothers in Grujungan Village, analyze the relationship between the diet of breastfeeding mothers and milk production in Grujungan Village and analyze the cultural relationship of abstinence. breastfeeding mothers with milk production in Grujungan Village. This research is an analytic observational study, namely research that explains the relationship between variables through hypothesis testing. While the time of research with survey methods and interviews with questionnaires. This research was conducted in the village of Grujungan. The number of samples for the cross-sectional study in this study was calculated using the binomunual proportion formula of 45 breastfeeding mothers. Data collection used a questionnaire as a data collection tool, data analysis used the Chisquare test. It is known that the diet of mothers in Grujungan Village almost all have poor eating patterns, almost all have abstinence from food, almost all of the mother's milk production is sufficient. The results of statistical analysis show that there is no relationship between dietary pattern and mother's milk production. food abstinence culture on mother's milk production in Grujungan Village. There is no relationship between diet and milk production, and there is no relationship between food abstinence culture and mother's milk production in Grujungan Village.

Keywords : Diet, food abstinence culture, mother's milk production.