

Influence of Maternal Breast Feeding and Stimulation of Gross Motor Development in Earth Baby 0-6 Month

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Abstract

Breast feeding is a food or drink that contains nutrients given to infants before the age of 6 months. The type of this research is analytic observational with cross sectional research design. The research was conducted in the working area of Gladak pakem community Health centers and Panti community Health centers in Jember, April 2018. Data were collected from 384 respondents of parents and infants aged 0-6 months. Sampling method with purposive sampling. The result of the research by using logistic regression test showed that early dissemination of Breast feeding and stimulation influenced motorik movement of baby, with p-value value of 0.000 and 0.000 respectively. Early administration of Breast feeding and stimulation affects rough motor movement. Infants who get early Breast feeding and stimulation are less likely to experience motor motor delays.

Keywords: Early Weaning food, Stimulation, Motion Motion

A. INTRODUCTION

Maternal breast feeding (complementary feeding) are nutritious foods and drinks given to infants aged 6 months to 24 months to meet their nutritional needs other than breast milk (Usmiati, 2015). In developing countries such as in Indonesia the practice of giving early breast feeding before the age of six months is still much done. The problem of giving wrong and too early breast feeding to the community is a classic and complex problem that is very important to note. Habits in the community provide prelakteal food in newborns and the type of prelaktal eating given is quite diverse. Data from Basic Health Research 2013 shows the types of prelupal foods that are widely given are formula milk, honey, young coconut, banana, sweet tea, coffee, water, sugar water, fine rice, fine porridge, water tajin. The cause of the mother gives early breast feeding due to the production of a little milk, the existence of a recommendation from the family, the parents are too busy with work outside the home and child care is left to others, babies fussy and crying. Another cause is feeding the baby will make him sleep soundly, the baby's nutritional needs are not enough just with breast milk alone. Early breast feeding have long-term and short-term risks. The short-term risk of early breast feeding is to increase the risk of diarrhea because additional foods are not as clean as breast milk. Long-term risk can cause obesity, hypertension, arterioklorosis, and food allergies, leading to death (Irianto, 2012). the preliminary study conducted at the Health Office of Jember in obtaining data from 50 health centers as many as 38 working areas, the community is still practicing the provision of early weaning food. The result of interview with Jember Health Department staff (2017) is obtained by data of prevalence of early MPAT in 2016 highest in Rowotengah region as much as 61%, second highest in Wuluhan region 52%, third highest in Gladakpakem region as much 51%. In addition to the provision of early breast feeding stimulation provided by parents also greatly affect the motor's rough motor movements. The importance of stimulus in infants is important. Less stimulus may be one of the factors of delayed motor development of the baby (Lisbeth, et al, 2015).

B. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this study is observational analytic research. Using questionnaires. with cross sectional study design. The study was conducted in the working area of Gladak pakem and Panti community Health centers March 2017. Data were collected from 384 respondents covering infants aged 0-6 months and parents or babysitters. Sampling method with purposive sampling. Result of research by using logistic logistic regression test with $\alpha = 0,05$.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of research related to early breast feeding and stimulation in infants aged 0-6 months can be seen in the following table :

a. Table 1. influence of exclusive breastfeeding and stimulation of motor development

stimulation	motorik movement				ammount		P - value
	Suspek		Normal				
	N	%	N	%	n	%	52,000

Less	65	36,1	22	12,2	87	48,3
Good	5	2,8	88	48,9	93	51,7
Ammount	70	38,9	110	61,1	180	100,0

Table 1 shows that most of 88 respondents (48.9) get stimulation either with normal motor movement. The result of the analysis obtained is 52,000 ($p < 0,05$) which means there is influence between exclusive breast feeding and stimulation with motor movement. So it can be said that exclusive breastfeeding affects the baby's motor movement.

b. The effect of early breast feeding and stimulation on the development of motor movement

stimulation	motorik movement				ammount		<i>p- value</i>
	Suspek		Normal		n	%	
	N	%	n	%			
Less	99	48,5	17	8,3	116	56,9	4,635
Good	49	24,0	39	19,1	88	43,1	
Ammount	148	72,5	56	27,5	204	100,0	

Table 2 shows the majority of 99 respondents (48.5) getting early and less stimulated breast feeding . The result of the analysis obtained is the result of signficance equal to 4,635 ($p < 0,05$) which mean there is influence between giving of early breast feeding and stimulation to motor development. So it can be said that the provision of early breast feeding affects motor movement.

c. Influence of early breast feeding on motor movement without seeing stimulation

Factor	motorik movement				ammount		P – value
	Suspen		Normal		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Breast feeding	131	64	73	36	204	100	4,153
Breast milk	66	37	114	63	180	100	

Table 3 shows the majority of 131 respondents (64%) got early weaning food. The result of the analysis obtained is the result of signficance 4,153 ($p < 0,05$) which means there is influence between giving of early breast feeding to motor movement. So it can be said that the provision of early breast feeding affects motor movement.

d.. Influence of stimulation on motor movement

simulation	motorik movement				ammount		P – value
	Suspen		Normal		n	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Less	148	82	32	18	180	100	9,890
Good	54	31	121	69	175	100	

Table 4 shows most of the 148 respondents (82%) received less stimulation. The result of the analysis obtained is the result of signficance equal to 9,890 ($p < 0,05$) which mean there is influence between stimulation to motor movement. So it can be said that the provision of stimulation affects motor movement.

It is concluded from the four tables above that it can mean that the effect of exclusive breastfeeding and good stimulation greatly affects the development of gross motor of infants, although early breast feeding also affects the development of motor movement but only 4 times the effect on gross motor development, whereas exclusive breast feeding with and good stimulation has an effect of 52 times on the development of motor rough baby. Pembahasan

Based on the results of the above analysis shows the hypothesis H0 received, which means there is a significant influence between exclusive breastfeeding and stimulation of gross motor development. The results of this study are in accordance with previous research Ali et al (2014), that exclusively breastfed children have better development than children who are not exclusively breastfed. From result of analysis of giving of breast feeding also influence to motor motion. The result of this research in accordance with previous research Nurlila (2015) stated the influence of early breast feeding to the development of motor movement of coarse baby.

From the analysis results obtained p-value 0.000 and odds ratio of 52,000 which means exclusive breastfeeding and stimulation 52,000 times affect the development of gross motor. Whereas in the early provision of breast feeding and

stimulation in the results obtained p-value 0.000 and odd ratio of 4.635 which means the provision of early breast feeding and stimulation give effect only 4.635 times on the development of motorikksasar. Results of the second analysis is the effect of giving breast feeding without seeing the stimulation conditions given in the results obtained p-value 0.000 and odd ratio of 4.153, which means early breast feeding gives an effect of 4.153 times on the development of coarse motoric and the results of stimulation analysis of motor motion rough regardless Early breast feeding obtained p-value 0.000 and odd ratio of 9,890 which means good stimulation give influence 9,890 times to motor development of coarse baby.

From both the analysis results can be concluded that in need of exclusive breastfeeding and stimulation is good to give a big influence on the development of motorikksasar baby. This synergistic effect is a novelty of data from this study. WHO recommends that breast feeding is not given to infants. Inaccurate introduction of breast feeding and the inadequate quantity and quality of breast feeding can cause overnutrition (undernutrition) or undernutrition in infants. Nutritional disorders in infants may result in motor motor delays (Muniandy ND, et al, 2012).

In addition to breastfeeding, stimulation is given to parents of the baby is also very influential. Giving irregular stimulation into other risk factors that play a role increase the risk of motor development delay. The results of this study in accordance with previous research Lestari (2016) states the existence of stimulation influence on motor development, from the results of the analysis test obtained p-value 0.000 value which means there is an influence between the stimulation provided by parents with the development of motor motion baby.

The role of parents in providing stimulation to the baby is very influential on the development of motor movement. Based on the results of research Tarwodjo (2010) conducted in 245 villages in Indonesia found that 30% of the 9 million babies suffer from delayed gross motor development caused by lack of stimulation. If the stimulation is not given or not according to age, the baby's rough motor development is also not optimal (Ayu, 2010). According to Lisbeth (2015) parents who spend 24 hours with infants and provide motor stimulation in the first year of life show the result that stimulation in infants can reduce the prevalence of motor delays. Stimulasi very important role in the growth period especially in the golden age (0-5 year). Golden age is a very important time to pay attention to the child's growth and development so carefully as soon as possible can be detected in case of abnormalities (Chamidah, 2009).

The purpose of stimulation is to help the baby achieve an optimal level of development or in accordance with the expected. The act of giving stimulation is done with the principle that stimulation is an expression of love affection to play with the child. Stimulation is done gradually and continuously. Stimulation begins with the stage already accomplished by the child, the stimulation is done naturally without any coercion, punishment and anger if the child can not do it. Stimulation is equipped with simple tools and easy to use, for example toys that are made from secondhand materials, tools that exist in the house or objects contained in the surrounding environment (Suherman in Yanti, 2011). The dynamic theory system developed by Thelen and Whiteneyerr that in order to build motor skills the child must perceive something in his environment that motivates them to do something and use their perception to move. The theory also explains that when babies are motivated to do something they can create new motor skills, the new abilities are the result of many factors, namely the development of the nervous system, the physical capabilities that allow for movement and the enabling environment to acquire the ability to move. Such support can be the stimulation that parents give to children.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion from the researcher the effect of early breast feeding and stimulation on the development of gross motor movement in infants aged 0-6 months in the working area of Gladakpakem and Puskesmas Pember Jember can be summarized as follows:

1. Exclusive breastfeeding and good stimulation greatly affect the development of normal motor movement.
2. Provision of early breast feeding and stimulation is very influential on slow motor movement.

So, Need to socialize about the provision of early weaning food, how to give stimulation to not less and the development of motor movement and its impact. The hope that the public better understand the impact arising from early breast feeding delivery of motor development.

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