

# The Relationship Of Knowledge, The Role Of Health Personnel And Family Support With The Accuracy Of The Provision Of Mp-Asi In The Work Area Of The Sugih Waras Puskesmas In 2022

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** MP-ASI is a transitional food from breast milk to family food. The introduction and provision of MP-ASI should be done gradually, both in form and quantity, according to the ability of the baby. The provision of complementary feeding in sufficient quality and quantity is important for the rapid physical growth and development of children's intelligence during this period. Government Regulation No. 33 of 2012 concerning providing appropriate complementary foods (MP-ASI) from the age of 6 months and continuing breastfeeding until the age of 2 years. The application of this pattern of complementary feeding is at influencing the subsequent health status and improving the nutritional status of infants. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge, the role of health workers and family support with the accuracy of giving Mp-Asi in the Sugih Waras Community Health Center Working Area in 2022. The population in this study were mothers who had babies aged 6-12 months who came to the Work Area of the Sugih Waras Health Center. **Incidental / Accidental Sampling.** **Results:** The statistical results of the chi-square test obtained p value = 0.013 < 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and the accuracy of giving complementary foods, the statistical results of the chi-square test obtained p value = 0.170 < 0.05, so it can be concluded it was concluded that there was no relationship between the role of health workers and the accuracy of complementary feeding and the statistical results of the chi-square test obtained p value = 0.027 < 0.05, so it could be concluded that there was a relationship between the role of health workers and family support for complementary foods. **Conclusion:** it can be concluded that there is a relationship between Knowledge and Family Support with the Accuracy of Giving MPASI at the Sugih Waras Health Center 2021 and there is no relationship between the Role of Health Workers with the Accuracy of Giving MPASI at the Sugih Waras Health Center 2021. **Suggestion:**

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## **1. Introduction**

MP-ASI is a transitional food from breast milk to family food. The introduction and provision of MP-ASI should be done gradually, both in form and quantity, according to the ability of the baby. Provision of complementary feeding in sufficient quality and quantity is important for the rapid

physical growth and development of children's intelligence during this period. MP-ASI is food or drink containing nutrients that is given to infants or children aged 6-24 months to meet nutritional needs other than breast milk [1].

Data from the World Health Organization or the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2018 shows that the average rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the world is only around 38 percent. Exclusive breastfeeding coverage is still relatively low. According to Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) III in 2017, exclusive breastfeeding in Cambodia reached 74%, Timor Leste 54%, Burma 24%, Vietnam 17%, and in Indonesia it was 41% [2]. The prevalence of the number of babies aged 6-12 months in South Sumatra Province from year to year continues to decline, the number of babies aged 6-12 months in 2018 was 162,265 people, decreased to 156,467 people in 2019 and then fell again to 152,743 people in 2020 [3].

The prevalence of babies aged 6-12 months in Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, the number of babies aged 6-12 months in 2018 was 7,704 people and then increased to 7,817 people in 2019 and then fell again to 7,174 people in 2020 [4].

Success in giving MP-ASI is influenced by mother's knowledge of MP-ASI which raises the problem of a causal relationship between giving MP-ASI that is not appropriate, resulting in poor nutritional status [5]. The role of health workers is very helpful, where the support of health workers can have a very big influence on mothers in providing complementary foods for breastfeeding correctly and correctly. Support Health workers have 4 roles, namely to provide information, motivation, counseling, and facilities in order to achieve the right complementary feeding. In this case the health worker as "educator" this role is carried out by assisting parents in increasing the level of knowledge so that changes in the behavior of parents occur after health education is carried out [6].

Family support is also very influential for the success of giving MP-ASI, especially husbands can have an impact on increasing self-confidence and mothers are more motivated in giving MP-ASI so that they can be more precise in giving MPASI [7]. The family is an active actor in modifying & adapting family communication in personal relationships to achieve the desired state [8]. Support from within the family includes the ability to provide reinforcement for each other, the ability of families to create an atmosphere of belonging [9].

Data on babies at the Sugihh Waras Health Center there were 1,694 babies in 2018, 1,332 babies in 2019 and 1,381 babies in 2020 and in September 2021 there were 145 babies aged 6-12 months, while in October 2021 there were 167 and November as many as 138 babies [10].

Based on the above phenomenon, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled "The Relationship of Knowledge, Role of Health Workers and Family Support with the Accuracy of Giving Mp-Asi in the Work Area of the Sugihh Waras Health Center in 2022".

## 2. Methods

This study uses quantitative research using an analytical survey method with a cross sectional research design, the study was conducted in January 2022, the sample of this study was partly from mothers who had babies aged 6-12 months who came to the Work Area of the Sugihh Waras Health Center, the number of samples in This research is 54 people.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Result

#### a. Univariate Analysis

TABLE 1  
DISTRIBUTION OF FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON ACCURACY IN GIVING COMPLEMENTARY FOODS AT SUGIH WARAS HEALTH CENTER IN 2022

| No | Accuracy of complementary feeding | Frequency (N) | Percentage (%) |
|----|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | Yes                               | 30            | 56.6           |
| 2. | No                                | 24            | 44.4           |
|    | Amount                            | 54            | 100            |

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Based on table 1, it can be seen that from 54 respondents, 30 respondents (56.6%) were appropriate to give complementary foods and 24 respondents (44.4%).

TABLE 2  
DISTRIBUTION OF FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON KNOWLEDGE AT SUGIH WARAS HEALTH CENTER IN 2022

| No | Knowledge | Frequency (N) | Percentage (%) |
|----|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | Well      | 25            | 46.3           |
| 2. | Not good  | 29            | 53.7           |
|    | Amount    | 54            | 100            |

Based on table 2, it can be seen that from 54 respondents who have good knowledge as many as 25 respondents (46.3%) while respondents who have poor knowledge are 29 respondents (53.7%).

TABLE 3  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON THE ROLE OF HEALTH WORKERS AT SUGIH WARAS HEALTH CENTER IN 2022

| No | The role of health workers | Frequency (N) | Percentage (%) |
|----|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | Yes                        | 25            | 46.3           |
| 2. | No                         | 29            | 53.7           |
|    | Amount                     | 54            | 100            |

Based on table 3 It can be seen that from 54 respondents who stated that health workers had a role as many as 25 respondents (46.3%) while respondents who stated that health workers had no role were 29 respondents (53.7%).

TABLE 4  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON FAMILY SUPPORT AT THE SUGIH WARAS HEALTH CENTER IN 2022

| No | Family support | Frequency (N) | Percentage (%) |
|----|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | Yes            | 26            | 48.1           |
| 2. | No             | 28            | 51.9           |
|    | Amount         | 54            | 100            |

Based on table 4, it can be seen that from 54 respondents who received family support as many as 26 respondents (48.1%) while those who did not receive family support were 28 respondents (51.9%).

## b. Bivariate Analysis

TABLE 5  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ACCURACY IN GIVING MPASI AT SUGIH HEALTH CENTER SANE 2022

| No | Knowledge | Accuracy of Complementary Feeding |      |    |      | Amount | P Value | OR C195%                  |
|----|-----------|-----------------------------------|------|----|------|--------|---------|---------------------------|
|    |           | Yes                               |      | No |      |        |         |                           |
|    |           | n                                 | %    | n  | %    |        |         |                           |
| 1. | Well      | 9                                 | 36.0 | 16 | 64.0 | 25     | 100     | 0.016<br>214<br>(068-679) |
| 2. | Not good  | 21                                | 72.4 | 8  | 28.6 | 29     | 100     |                           |
|    | Amount    | 30                                |      | 24 |      | 54     |         |                           |

From table 5, it can be seen that of the 25 respondents with good knowledge, 9 people (36.0%) were right about giving MPASI. Based on the statistical results of the chi-square test, the p value = 0.016 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and the accuracy of giving complementary foods at the Sugih Waras Health Center in 2022. The results of the Odds

Ratio obtained an OR value: 214, meaning that respondents with poor knowledge 214 times to choose inappropriate complementary feeding compared to respondents who have good knowledge..

TABLE 6  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF HEALTH WORKERS AND THE ACCURACY OF GIVING COMPLEMENTARY FOODS AT THE SUGIH WARAS HEALTH CENTER IN 2022

| No | Role of Health Workers | Accuracy of Complementary Feeding |      |    |      | Amount |     | P Value | OR C195 %         |
|----|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|----|------|--------|-----|---------|-------------------|
|    |                        | Yes                               |      | No |      | N      | %   |         |                   |
|    |                        | n                                 | %    | N  | %    |        |     |         |                   |
| 1. | Yes                    | 11                                | 44.0 | 14 | 56.0 | 25     | 100 | 0.190   | 414<br>(138-1242) |
| 2. | No                     | 19                                | 65.5 | 10 | 34.5 | 29     | 100 |         |                   |
|    | Amount                 |                                   |      | 24 |      | 54     |     |         |                   |

From table 6 it can be seen that of the 25 respondents who stated that there was a role for health workers as many as 11 respondents (44.0%) were right to give complementary foods. Meanwhile, from 29 who stated that there was no role of health workers, 19 respondents (65.5%) were right to give complementary foods. MPASI. Based on the statistical results of the chi-square test, the p value = 0.190 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the role of health workers and the accuracy of giving complementary foods at the Sugih Waras Health Center in 2022.

The results of the Odds Ratio obtained an OR value of 414, meaning that respondents who stated that there was no role for health workers had a 414 times tendency to inappropriately give complementary foods compared to respondents who stated that there was a role for health workers.

TABLE 7  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND ACCURACY IN PROVIDING COMPLEMENTARY COMPLEMENTARY FOOD AT SUGIH WARAS HEALTH CENTER IN 2022

| No | Family support | Accuracy of Complementary Feeding |      |    |      | Amount |     | P Value | OR C195 %        |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------------|------|----|------|--------|-----|---------|------------------|
|    |                | Yes                               |      | No |      | N      | %   |         |                  |
|    |                | n                                 | %    | n  | %    |        |     |         |                  |
| 1. | Yes            | 10                                | 38.5 | 16 | 61.5 | 25     | 100 | 0.031   | 250<br>(080-781) |
| 2. | No             | 20                                | 71.4 | 8  | 28.6 | 29     | 100 |         |                  |
|    | Amount         | 30                                |      | 24 |      | 54     |     |         |                  |

From table 7 it can be seen that of the 25 respondents who stated that there was family support as many as 10 respondents (38.5%) were right to give MPASI. Based on the statistical results of the chi-square test, p value = 0.031 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the role of health workers and family support for MPASI at the Sugih Waras Health Center in 2022. The results of the Odds Ratio obtained an OR value of 250, meaning that respondents who stated that there was no family support had a 250 times tendency to experience inappropriate complementary feeding compared to respondents who stated that there was family support.

### 3.2 Discussion

#### a. The relationship between knowledge and the accuracy of giving complementary foods

Based on univariate analysis, it is known that from 54 respondents who have good knowledge as many as 25 respondents (46.3%) while respondents who have poor knowledge are 29 respondents (53.7%).

Meanwhile, the bivariate analysis showed that of the 25 respondents who had good knowledge of complementary feeding, 9 people (36.0%) had proper knowledge of complementary feeding. Meanwhile, of the 29 respondents who had poor knowledge of complementary foods, there were 21 respondents (72.4%) who had the right information. MPASI. Based on the statistical results of the chi-square test, the p value = 0.016 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between

knowledge and the accuracy of giving complementary foods at the Sugih Waras Health Center in 2022.

The results of the Odds Ratio obtained an OR value: 214, meaning that respondents with poor knowledge 214 times to choose inappropriate complementary feeding compared to respondents who have good knowledge.

Knowledge is a variety of symptoms encountered and obtained by humans through sensory observations. Knowledge arises when someone uses their senses or reason to recognize certain objects or events that have never been seen or felt before and good knowledge of mothers occurs because they have obtained a lot of information about complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to infants, both from health workers. health as well as through print and electronic media both audio, visual and audiovisual as well as information from the mothers themselves about the provision of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) to infants According to the assumption of the researcher, the knowledge of mothers who are not good but proper in giving complementary foods is probably because the mother follows the advice of the family and health workers not to give food before the age of 6 months because there are so many news about the effects of giving complementary foods that are not appropriate, therefore mothers are afraid and just want to give food to the baby at the age of 6 months.

#### **b. Relationship of the Role of Health Workers with the Accuracy of Giving MPASI**

Based on the univariate analysis, it can be seen that from 54 respondents who stated that health workers had a role as many as 25 respondents (46.3%) while respondents who stated that health workers had no role were 29 respondents (53.7%).

While the results from the bivariate analysis, that of the 25 respondents who stated that there was a role for health workers as many as 11 respondents (44.0%) were right to give complementary foods. Meanwhile, from 29 who stated that there was no role for health workers, 19 respondents (65.5%) said proper complementary feeding.

Based on the statistical results of the chi-square test, the p value = 0.190 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the role of health workers and the accuracy of giving complementary foods at the Sugih Waras Health Center in 2022.

The results of the Odds Ratio obtained an OR value: 414, meaning that respondents who stated that there was no role for health workers had a 414 times tendency to inappropriately give complementary foods compared to respondents who stated that there was a role for health workers.

In addition to being competent in their field, a health worker must have adequate and communicative experience and insight so that it can make it easier for a mother to discuss all matters relating to her own health and her toddler. The important role of the support of health workers is very influential on the behavior of mothers in giving complementary foods to their babies. This support is indeed very meaningful for a mother who has a baby, but it is even better if the support is accompanied by good knowledge about the importance of giving complementary feeding at the right time.

#### **c. Relationship between family support and the accuracy of complementary feeding**

Based on the univariate analysis, from 54 respondents there were 30 respondents who were right to give complementary foods, which stated that there was family support as many as 10 people (38.5%), while respondents who stated that there was no family support were 20 people (71.4%).

While the bivariate results, that of the 25 respondents who stated that there was family support as many as 10 respondents (38.5%) were right to give MPASI. .

Based on the statistical results of the chi-square test, p value = 0.031 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the role of health workers and family support for MPASI at the Sugih Waras Health Center in 2022.

The results of the Odds Ratio obtained an OR value of 250, meaning that respondents who stated that there was no family support had a 250 times tendency to experience inappropriate complementary feeding compared to respondents who stated that there was family support.

According to the researcher's assumption that there is no family support but it is appropriate to give MP-ASI, it is possible that the mother understands that information about MP-ASI is obtained

from social media, which currently has a lot of news about the effects of giving incorrect MP-ASI, which can cause digestive infections in babies and even cause death. so that mothers give complementary foods according to the recommendations of health workers.

#### **4. Conclusion**

There is a relationship between knowledge and family support simultaneously with the accuracy of giving complementary foods and there is no relationship between the role of health workers simultaneously with the accuracy of giving complementary foods at the Sugih Waras Health Center 2022

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