LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Surat Keputusan Pembimbing



UNIVERSITAS GALUH FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

TERAKREDITASI "B" OLEH: LAM-PTKes

JI. R.E. Martadinata No. 150 Tlp. (0285) 774435 Ciamis 46274

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SURAT KEPUTUSAN

DEKAN FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS GALUH

NOMOR: 006/401/SK/AK/D/I/2024

Tentang

PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING KARYA ILMIAH AKHIR NERS (KIAN) PROGRAM PENDIDIKAN PROFESI NERS TAHUN AKADEMIK 2023-2024

DEKAN FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS GALUH CIAMIS

MENIMBANG

- : 1. Bahwa untuk kelancaran dan kesesuaian penulisan Karya Ilmiah Akhir Ners (KIAN) perlu diangkat Dosen Pembimbing;
 - 2. Bahwa untuk legalitas pembimbing dalam melakukan kegiatan bimbingan penulisan Karya Ilmiah Akhir Ners (KIAN) perlu di terbitkan Surat Keputusan Dekan.

MENGINGAT

- : 1. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
 - 1. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Pendidikan Tinggi;
- 2. Keputusan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Nomor 184/U/2001 tentang Pedoman Pengawasan, Pengendalian dan Pembinaan Program Diploma, Sarjana dan
- Pascasarjana di Perguruan Tinggi;
 3. Surat Keputusan Yayasan Pendidikan Galuh Ciamis Nomor 1 Tahun 2017 tanggal 18 Juli 2017 tentang Statuta Universitas Galuh;
- 4. Keputusan Rektor Universitas Galuh Nomor 037A/4123/SK/AK/R/II/2017 tentang Pemberlakuan Pedoman Akademik Universitas Galuh;
- 5. Surat Keputusan Rektor Universitas Galuh Nomor: 262/4123/SK/G/VIII/2023 Tanggal 26 Agustus 2023 tentang Pemberhentian dan Pengangkatan Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Galuh Masa Jabatan 2023-2027;

MEMPERHATIKAN : Surat Ajuan dari Ketua Pendidikan Profesi Ners Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Galuh Nomor 005/401/SM/AK/Ka_Kep/I/2024 perihal Permohonan SK Pembimbing KIAN Program Profesi Ners T.A. 2023/2024

MENETAPKAN

KETIGA

PERTAMA Nama

: Ade Yustira Nomor Pokok 1490123061

Program Studi Pendidikan Profesi Ners KEDUA

Mengangkat Pembimbing Karya Ilmiah Akhir Ners mahasiswa seperti yang tertulis pada

diktum pertama sebagai berikut:

Pembimbing I : Dini Nurbaeti Zen, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep

Pembimbing II : Dedeng Nurkholik Sidik P., S.KM., S.Kep., Ners., M.M., M.Kep

Pembimbing Karya Ilmiah Akhir Ners mempunyai tugas membimbing dan membantu mahasiswa dalam menyelesaikan penyusunan Karya Ilmiah Akhir Ners

Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan, dan apabila di kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam Surat Keputusan ini, akan dilakukan perbaikan KEEMPAT

sebagaimana mestinya.

Surat Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk diketahui dan

dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Ditetapka

11.3112770275

Reviewer : Ade Yustira Date : 18-05-2024									
Aı	uthor	:	Smita Srivastava, Amit Gupta, Anjoo Bhatnagar, Sanjeev Dutta.	Year		2014	Record Number	is : Ja M 20	ol. 58 sue 1 inuary- Iarch, 014
Jı	udul	:	Effect of Very Early Breastfeeding and F						
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1	"penye (yaitu	bab' tic	elas dalam studi '' dan apa yang "e lak ada kebingu iabel yang lebih dahu	ngan		✓			
2	Apaka	h j		asuk		✓			
3		p pa	erbandingan mene pengobatan/perawa paran atau interv	atan,		✓			
4	_		a kelompok kontrol?			✓			
5	Apaka dari h	h ac nasil	da beberapa penguk kedua pra dan p exposur?			✓			
6	dan ji kelom menind	ka pok dak				√			
7	Apaka	h ha pert	sil dari peserta term pandingan diukur der			✓			
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9	•	h an	alisis statistik yang t	tepat		✓			
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Δ1	uthor		Reny Chaidir	Year		2023	Record		Vol	VII No I
710	utiloi	•	•		•		Number	•		et 2017
Jı	udul	:	Pengaruh Inisias					hu '	Tubuh	ı Bayi
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,	_		bandingan diukt							
	cara ya	-	· ·	<i>a</i> 1 GC11	S					
8	•		ısil diukur dari	cara v	ang	√				
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Aı	uthor	:	Tuti Rohani	Year	••	2017	Record Number	:		3 No 2 2017
Jı	udul	:	Pengaruh Inisia Baru Lahir.	asi Men	yus	su Dini '	Terhadap	Sul	nu Bao	lan Bayi
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2	Apaka	h p		terması		✓				
3	Apaka	h p	para peserta erbandingan i pengobatan/p paran atau i	terması menerin	na n,	√				
4	•		a kelompok kont	trol?		✓				
5	Apaka dari h	h ac nasil	la beberapa pe kedua pra da exposur?	ngukura		√				
6	dan ji kelom menind	ka pok dak			ra Ka	√				
7	Apaka dalam	h ha pert	sil dari peserta bandingan diuku ama?			√				
8	-		sil diukur dari d lalakan?	cara yar	ng	✓				
9	Apaka diguna		alisis statistik y	ang tep	at	√				
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Pres	entase					100%				

Rev	viewer	:	Ade Yustira	Date	:	18-	05-	-2024			
A	uthor	:	Kolsoom Safari, Awaz Aziz Saeed, Shukir Saleem Hasan and Lida Moghaddam- Banaem.	Year	:	201	18	Reco Num		:	Vol. 13 No 32
Jı	udul	:	The effect of mother on initiation of brea duration of third sta	stfeedi	ıg,	new					
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1	tidak a	bab [;] da k	jelas dalam stud ' dan apa yang "efek' ebingungan tentang v dahulu)?	" (yaitu		✓					
2	-	-	ra peserta termasuk an yang sama?	dalam		✓					
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5	hasil	ke	a beberapa pengukur dua pra dan exposur?	an dari pasca		✓					
6	Apakal jika tio dalam	h me lak, hal	enindak lanjuti lengk perbedaan antara ke mereka menindak ijelaskan dan dianalis	lompok lanjuti		✓					
7	Apakal dalam cara ya	h ha per ing s	asil dari peserta te bandingan diukur ama?	rmasuk dengan		✓					
8			asil diukur dari car lalakan?	a yang		✓					
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	view er	:	Ade Yustira	Date	:	18-05-	-2024		
Au	ıthor	:	Yuliana, Jasmawati, Rivan Firdaus.	Year	:	2022	Record Numbe r	:	Volume 1 Nomor 8, Desember
Ju	ıdul	:	Pengaruh Inisiasi Men Badan Bayi Baru Lahi	-	i T	erhadaj	Perubah	an Suh	u
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1	apa y	/an	jelas dalam studi apa "pe g "efek" (yaitu tidak ada variabel yang lebih dahulu	kebingun					
2	_		para peserta terma lingan yang sama?	ısuk dal	am	1 V			
3	perba	anc ob	para peserta terma lingan menerima atan/perawatan, selain p nsi kepentingan?	seje	enis	3			
4	Apal	kah	ada kelompok kontrol?	1			✓		
5	hasil		ada beberapa pengu kedua pra da nsi/exposur?		lari .sca				
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Pre	sentas	se				89 %			

Reviewer	:	Ade Yustira	Date	:	18-05	-2024		
Author	•	Emi Yulitaa, Nasrudin, Mappaware, Werna Nontji, Andi Nilawati Usman.	Year	•	2021	Record Number	•	VOL 35, NO 2
Judul	:	The effect of breastfeed and jaundice of 0–72 ho	_		• •	erature, bo	ody	weight,

No	Pertanyaan	Ya	Tidak	Tidak Jelas	Tidak /Tidak berlaku
1	Apakah jelas dalam studi apa "penyebab"	✓			
	dan apa yang "efek" (yaitu tidak ada				
	kebingungan tentang variabel yang lebih dahulu)?				
2	Apakah para peserta termasuk dalam perbandingan yang sama?	√			
3	Apakah para peserta termasuk dalam perbandingan menerima sejenis pengobatan/perawatan, selain paparan atau intervensi kepentingan?	√			
4	Apakah ada kelompok kontrol?		✓		
5	Apakah ada beberapa pengukuran dari hasil kedua pra dan pasca intervensi/exposur?	√			
6	Apakah menindak lanjuti lengkap dan jika tidak, perbedaan antara kelompok dalam hal mereka menindak lanjuti memadai dijelaskan dan dianalisis?	√			
7	Apakah hasil dari peserta termasuk dalam perbandingan diukur dengan cara yang sama?	√			
8	Apakah hasil diukur dari cara yang dapat diandalakan?	√			
9	Apakah analisis statistik yang tepat	✓			
	digunakan?				
Ove	rall Appraisal	8			
Pres	sentase	89%			

Rev	iewer	:	Ade Yustira	Date	:	19-0)5-	-2024				
			Fenny Fernando,								,	Vol 13 No
Λ.,	thor		Melia Pebrina, Dewi	Year	:	202	1	Reco	rd			1
Au	шог	•	Fransisca, Siti	1 eai	•	202.	1	Numb	er	•		Januari
			Aisyah Nur									2023
In	ıdul		Efektifitas Inisiasi Me	nyusu	Din	i Terl	ha	dap Te	mp	era	ıtuı	r Tubuh
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6	Apaka	ah n	nenindak lanjuti lengkap	dan		✓						
	-		, perbedaan antara kelo	_								
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			dijelaskan dan dianalisis?									
7			hasil dari peserta term			✓						
			erbandingan diukur de	engan								
			sama?									
8	_		nasil diukur dari cara	yang		✓						
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Rev	iewer	:	Ade Yustira	Date	:	18-05-	-2024			
	.1		Kustini, Ayu	7.7		2022	Record			
Au	ıthor	:	Erisnawati.	Year	:	2022	Number	:	-	
			The Effectiveness of	Early	Init	tiation o	of Breastfe	edi	ng (II	MD) in
Ju	ıdul	:	Reducing the Incide	ence of	Нур	pothern	iia in New	bor	n at	
			Ngimbang Lamongo	an Hosp	pita	ıl in 202	21.			
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2	-		para peserta termas	uk dal	lam	ı ✓				
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	dalan	n pei	rbandingan diukur de	engan c	ara	ı				
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8 89%

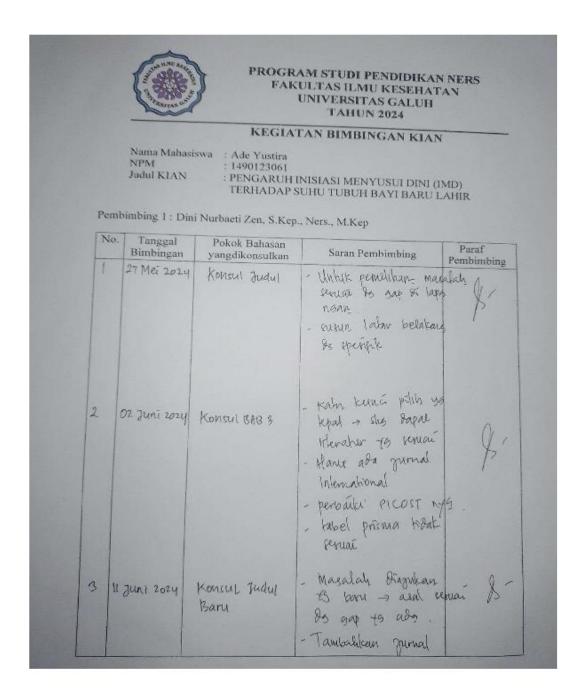
Overall Appraisal

Presentase

Rev	iewer	:	Ade Yustira	Date	:	18-05-	-2024			
			Titiek Idayanti,				Record		Vol.	8 Issue 1
Au	ıthor	:	Kurnia Indriyanti,	Year	:	2019	Number	:	Janu	ary-June
			Widya Anggraeni				Nullioci		2019)
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Ju	ıdul	:	Baby Temperature I	•	•					ge-
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Revi	ewer	:	Ade Yustira	Date	:	19-0)5-2	2024			
			Aben B. Y. H.								Vol 01,
	. 1		Romana, Fransiskus	T 7		202		Red	cord		No 03,
Aut	thor	:	S. Onggang,	Year	:	202	23	Nur	nber	:	Septembe
			Bringiwatty Batbual								r 2023
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			rvensi kepentingan?	T							
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	interv	/en	si/exposur?								
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			hal mereka menindak l								
			i dijelaskan dan dianalisis '								
7	-		hasil dari peserta tern			✓					
			perbandingan diukur de	engan							
			ng sama?								
8	_		hasil diukur dari cara	yang		✓					
			andalakan?								
9	_		analisis statistik yang	tepat		✓					
	digu										
Over	rall Ap	pra	nisal			8					
Prese	entase				89	%					

Lampiran 3. Lembar Konsul Pembimbing 1





PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN NERS FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS GALUH **TAHUN 2024**

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN KIAN

Nama Mahasiswa : Ade Yustira
NPM : 1490123061
Judul KIAN : PENGARUH INISIASI MENYUSUI DINI (IMD)
TERHADAP SUHU TUBUH BAYI BARU LAHIR

Pembimbing 1: Dini Nurbaeti Zen, S.Kep., Ners., M.Kep

No.	Tanggal Bimbingan	Pokok Bahasan yangdikonsulkan	Saran Penthimbing	Paraf Pembimbin
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PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN NERS FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS GALUH TAHUN 2024

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN KIAN

Nama Mahasiswa NPM

Ade Yustira 1490123061

Judul KIAN

PENGARUH INISIASI MENYUSUI DINI (IMD) TERHADAP SUHU TUBUH BAYI BARU LAHIR

Pembimbing 1: Dini Nurbacti Zen, S.Kep., Ners, M.Kep

No.	Tanggal Bimbingar		Saran Pembimbing	Paraf Pembimbing
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			Ac sidans	8

Lampiran 4. Lembar Konsul Pembimbing 2



PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN NERS FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS GALUH TAHUN 2024

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN KIAN

Nama Mahasiswa : Ade Yustira NPM : 1490123061

Judul KIAN : PENGARUH INISIASI MENYUSU DINI (IMD)
TERHADAP SUHU TUBUH BAYI BARU LAHIR

Pembimbing 2: Dedeng Nurkholik Sidik P., S.KM., S.Kep.,Ners., M.M., M.Kep

No	Tanggal Bimbingan	Pokok Bahasan yangdikonsulkan	Saran Pembimbing	Paraf Pembimbing
1	27 Mei 2024	Konsul Judul	Untuk pemilihan masalah di sesuaikan dengan judul yang di ambil dan lanjutkan pembuatan BAB 3 dan BAB 4.	/ /s
2	04 Juni 2024	Konsul BAB 3 dan	Perbaiki tabel PICOST dan tabel prisma di tambahkan sesuai dengan saran Pembimbing 1	—¾
3	19 Juni 2024	BAB 5	Perbaiki Latar Belakang dalam pengambilan masalah dengan memakai segitiga terbalik.	
4	24 Juni 2024	BAB 1	Latar belakang permaslahan sudah mendukung ACC untuk sidang	<u>-</u> fr

International Breastfeeding ournal

The effect of mother and newborn early skin-to-skin contact on initiation of breastfeeding, newborn temperature and duration of third stage of labor

Kolsoom Safari^{1*} Awaz Aziz Saeed¹, Shukir Saleem Hasan¹ and Lida Moghaddam-Banaem²

Abstract

Background: Mother and newborn skin-to-skin contact (SSC) after birth brings about numerous protective effects; however, it is an intervention that is underutilized in Iraq where a globally considerable rate of maternal and child death has been reported. The present study was conducted in order to assess the effects of SCC on initiation of breastfeeding, newborn temperature, and duration of the third stage of labor.

Methods: A quasi-experimental study was conducted on 108 healthy women and their neonates (56 in the intervention group who received SSC and 52 in the routine care group) at Hawler maternity teaching hospital of Erbil, Iraq from February to May, 2017. Data were collected via structured interviews and the LATCH scale to document breastfeeding sessions.

Results: The mean age of the mothers in the SSC and routine care groups were 26.29 ± 6.13 (M \pm SD) and 26.02 ± 5.94 (M ± SD) respectively. Based on the LATCH scores, 48% of mothers who received SSC and 46% with routine care had successful breastfeeding. Newborns who received SSC initiated breastfeeding within 2. 41 ± 138 (M ± SD) minutes after birth; however, newborns who received routine care started breastfeeding in 5.48 ± 5.7 (M±SD) minutes. Duration of the third stage of labor in mothers who practiced SSC after birth was 6 ± 1.7 min, compared to 8.02 ± 3.6 min for mothers who were provided with routine care (p < 0.001). Moreover, the prevalence of hypothermia in the newborns who received SSC and routine care was 2 and 42% respectively. Results remained unchanged after using regression modelling to adjust for potential factors and background characteristics.

Conclusion: Skin-to-skin contact provides an appropriate and affordable yet high quality alternative to technology. It is easily implemented, even in small hospitals of very low-income countries, and has the potential to save newborns' and mothers' lives. It is necessary to prioritize training of health providers to implement essential newborn care including SSC. Community engagement is also needed to ensure that all women and their families understand the benefits of SSC and early initiation of breastfeeding.

Trial registration: ClinicalTrials.gov. NCT03548389.

Keywords: Early skin-to-skin contact, Temperature, Third stage of labor, Initiation of breastfeeding

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EFEKTIFITAS INISIASI MENYUSU DINI TERHADAP TEMPERATUR TUBUH BAYI BARU LAHIR NORMAL

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ABSTRAK

Salah satu penyumbang mortalitas bayi di Indonesia adalah hipotermi. Bayi baru lahir rentan mengalami hipotermi. Salah satu program pemerintah utuk menekan morbiditas tersebut dengan Inisiasi Menyusu Dini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektifitas inisiasi menyusu dini terhadap temperatur bayi baru lahir normal di Rumah Sakit Tingkat III Reksodiwiryo Padang. Jenis penelitian Quasy Eksperimen with pretest-posttest one group design. Sebanyak 12 bayi dijadikan sampel penelitian yang dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukan mayoritas bayi baru lahir (75%) mengalami hipotermia sebelum dilakukan inisiasi menyusu dini dan sesudah dilakukan inisiasi menyusu dini mayoritas temperatur bayi normal yaitu 83,3%. Hasil uji statistik Wilcoxon diperoleh nilai pvalue 0,003. IMD efektif dalam menurunkan hipotermi pada bayi baru lahir.

Kata kunci: bayi baru lahir; inisiasi menyusu dini; temperatur tubuh

EFFECTIVENESS OF EARLY INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING AGAINST BODY TEMPERATURE IN NORMAL NEWBORNS

ABSTRACT

One of the contributors to infant mortality in Indonesia is hypothermia. Newborns are prone to hypothermia. One of the government programs to reduce this morbidity is the Early Breastfeeding Initiation. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of early initiation of breastfeeding on the temperature of normal newborns at Level III Hospital Reksodiwiryo Padang. Quasy experiment with one group design pretest-posttest approach was chosen in this study. A total of 12 babies were used as research samples which were selected using purposive sampling technique. The results showed that the majority of newborns (75%) experienced hypothermia before initiation of early breastfeeding and after initiation of early breastfeeding, the majority of infants' temperatures were normal, namely 83.3%. The results of the Wilcoxon statistical test obtained a p-value of 0.003. IMD is effective in reducing hypothermia in newborns.

Keywords: body temperature; early breastfeeding initiation; newborn

PENDAHULUAN

Bayi baru lahir (BBL) bisa mengalami kehilangan 4 kali kalori dalam tubuh manusia dewasa, akibatnya suhu tubuh turun sekitar 3-40 C dalam 30 menit pertama. Di ruangan dengan suhu suhu kulit 20-250C bayi turun dengan kecepatan sekitar 0,30C per menit. Hipotermia pada BBL mempengaruhi proses metabolisme dan fisiologis. Hipotermi mengakibatkan laju pernapasan, denyut nadi jantung melambat, tekanan darah rendah dan kesadaran menghilang. Ini juga dapat menyebabkan kematian pada bayi baru lahir. (Hutagaol et al., 2014).

Fisiologi dan proses metabolisme bayi melambat akibat suhu rendah. Detak jantung dan kecepatan pernapasan melambat secara signifikan, tekanan darah turun, dan kesadaran menghilang. Bayi baru lahir dapat meninggal jika kondisi ini tidak dirawat dan berlanjut. Pada saat kelahiran, bayi baru lahir menghadapi risiko kematian yang tinggi, tetapi risiko ini menurun



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RESERARCH ARTICLE

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PENGARUH INISIASI MENYUSU DINI (IMD) TERHADAP PENINGKATAN SUHU TUBUH BAYI BARU LAHIR DI KLINIK BERSALIN BIDAN RAHMI KELURAHAN FATULULI KOTA KUPANG

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Abstrak

Inisiasi menyusu dini (IMD) adalah kemampuan bayi untuk menyusu sendiri segera setelah lahir, vaitu dalam waktu 60 menit atau 1 iam pertama setelah bayi dilahirkan, terjadi kontak antara kulit bayi dengan kulit ibu atau skin to skin contact. Bavi baru lahir sering mengalami hipotermi karena ketidakmampuannya mempertahankan suhu tubuh, lemak subkutan yang belum sempurna, permukaan tubuh yang luas dibandingkan masa tubuh, dan suhu lingkungan yang dingin. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh Inisiasi Menyusu Dini (IMD) Terhadap Peningkatan Suhu Tubuh Bayi Baru Lahir Di Klinik Bidan Rahmi kelurahan Fatululi Kota Kupang. Metode atau desain penelitian yang di gunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian pre eksperimen dengan desain one group pre-post test design. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah bayi baru lahir yang dilahirkan di klinik bersalin bidan Rahmi berjumlah 52 orang, yang memenuhi kriteria sampel. Analisa data dengan menggunakan uji wilcoxon signed ranks test. Hasil uji statistik di dapat nilai p value = 0,000. Berarti pada alpha 0,05, ρ value<α yang berarti bahwa secara statistic ada perbedaan yang bermakna antara rata-rata suhu bayi baru lahir sebelum di lakukan inisiasi menyusu dini dan suhu bayi baru lahir setelah dilakukan inisiasi menyusu dini dengan kata lain ada pengaruh inisiasi menyusu dini terhadap peningkatan suhu tubuh bayi baru lahir di klinik bersalin bidan Rahmi kelurahan Fatululi Kota Kupang tahun 2015. Kesimpulan rata-rata suhu tubuh bayi baru lahir sebelum dilakukan IMD adalah 36.6°C sedangkan suhu tubuh bayi baru lahir setelah di lakukan IMD adalah 36,9°C. Ada pengaruh Inisiasi Menyusu Dini terhadap peningkatan suhu tubuh bayi baru lahir di klinik bersalin bidan Rahmi.

Abstract

Early initiation of breastfeeding (IMD) is the baby's ability to breastfeed immediately after birth, namely within 60 minutes or the first hour after the baby is born, there is contact between the baby's skin and the mother's skin or skin to skin contact. Newborn babies often experience hypothermia due to their inability to maintain body temperature, immature subcutaneous fat, large body surface compared to body mass, and cold environmental temperatures. The aim of the research was to determine the effect of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) on increasing the body temperature of newborn babies at the Midwife Rahmi Clinic, Fatululi sub-district, Kupang City. The research method or design used in this research is preexperimental research with a one group pre-post test design. The sample in this study was 52 newborns who were born at the midwife Rahmi's maternity clinic, who met the sample criteria. Data analysis using the Wilcoxon signed ranks test. The statistical test results

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Kata Kunci:

Inisiasi Menyusu Dini (IMD), Peningkatan Suhu Tubuh, Bayi Baru Lahir.

Keywords: Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (IMD), Increased Body Temperature, Newborns.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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The Effectiveness of Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (IMD) in Reducing the Incidence of Hypothermia in Newborn at Ngimbang Lamongan Hospital in 2021

Efektifitas Inisiasi Menyusu Dini (IMD) dalam Menurunkan Kejadian Hipotermi pada BBL di RSUD Ngimbang Lamongan Tahun 2021

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ABSTRACT

Early initiation of breastfeeding has an effect on the body temperature of newborns, because babies experience heat loss four times greater than adults. Early initiation of breastfeeding saved 22 percent of babies who died before one month of age. This study aims to determine the effect of early initiation of breastfeeding on changes in body temperature in newborns. The research design was a quasi-experimental pretest and posttest approach. Sampling using excidental sampling method. Data was collected through observation, and analyzed using the Wilcoxon test with a significance level of P-Sign <0.05. The results showed that 90% of newborns before early initiation of breastfeeding experienced a decrease in body temperature and only 10% experienced low body temperature after early initiation of breastfeeding. Statistical test results obtained Z = -4.243 and P value = 0.000. The conclusion is that there is an effect of early breastfeeding initiation on changes in body temperature of newborns at Ngimbang Lamongan Hospital in 2021. Midwives are expected to continue to provide early breastfeeding initiation to prevent hypothermia in every newborn.

Inisiasi menyusu dini memiliki pengaruh terhadap suhu tubuh bayi baru lahir, karena bayi mengalami kehilangan panas empat kali lebih besar dari pada orang dawasa. Inisiasi menyusu dini menyelamatkan 22 persen dari bayi yang meninggal sebelum usia satu bulan. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan mengetahui pengaruh inisiasi menyusu dini terhadap perubahan suhu tubuh pada bayi baru lahir, Desain penelitian dengan quasi eksperimen pendekatan prestest dan posttest. Pengampulan data melaui observasi, dan diamalisis menggunakan uji wilcaxon dengan tingkat kemahnaan P-Sign < 0,05. Hasil penelitian didapatkan 90% bayi baru lahir sebelum dilakukan inisiasi menyusu dini mengalami penurunan suhu tubuh dan hanya 10% yang mengalami suhu tubuh rendah sesudah dilakukan inisiasi menyusu dini. Hasil uji statisih diperoleh Z = -4,243 dan P value = 0,000. Kesimpulannya terdapat pengaruh dari inisiasi menyusu dini terhadap perubahan suhu tubuh bayi baru lahir di RSUD Ngimbang Lamongan tahun 2021. Bidan diharapkan setsutnya memberikan melakukan nisisasi menyusu dini untuk mencegah terjadinya hipotermi pada setiap bayi baru lahir daha mencegah terjadinya hipotermi pada setiap bayi baru lahir

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Pendahuluan

Bayi baru lahir memiliki kesempatan memulai kehidupan dan beradaptasi pada dunia luar setelah kurang lebih sembilan bulan berada di dalam kandungan. Bayi baru lahir belum sepenuhnya memiliki kemampuan mengendalikan suhu tubuh untuk stabil sehingga menyebabkan rentan mengalami

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

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THE EFFECT OF EARLY BREASTFEEDING INITIATION (IMD) ON NEW BORN BABY TEMPERATURE IN BPS HEPPY RINA, S.ST, SEDURI VILLAGE-MOJOSARI AND BPS FIFIT, S.ST, PANJER VILLAGE-MOJOSARI

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ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT

Background: Newboms often experience a decrease in body temperature. This is due to the inability of newboms to maintain body temperature, subcutaneous fat that has not been perfect, the body surface is broad compared to body mass, and the temperature of the cold environment. To maintain the baby's body temperature to remain normal, an effort must be made. Hypothermia baby handling in BPS is to provide a warm light to increase the baby's body temperature by giving 100 watts of light.

Objectives: This study aimed to determine the effect of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) on the body temperature of newborns. Methods: The research design used was experimental research with the design of the quassy experiment. The independent variable is the body temperature of newborns without Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD). The dependent variable is the body temperature of a newborn with Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD). The population of all maternity women is 20 people. The sample from this study were 16 maternity respondents. Sampling using accidental sampling method. The research was conducted at BPS Heppy Rina, S.ST, Seduri Village – Moiosari and BPS Fift. S.ST. Parier Village – Moiosari Data collection uses orimary data. The instrument used is a thermometer and

with larry breasteeding initiation (Mill). The population of all maternity women is 20 people. The sample from this study were 16 maternity respondents. Sampling using accidental sampling method. The research was conducted at BPS Heppy Rina, S.ST, Seduri Village - Mojosari and BPS Fifit, S.ST, Panjer Village - Mojosari. Data collection uses primary data. The instrument used is a thermometer and checklist. Data is presented in the frequency distribution table and analyzed using the Willcox on text. Results: The results showed that almost all newborns without IMD had hypothermia (43.74%), most newborns with IMD had normal body temperature (37.5%), Willcoxon text results p.0.025 <0.05, then H1 was accepted which meant there was an influence of initiation Early Breastfeeding (IMD) on the body temperature of newborns at BPS Heppy Rina, S.ST Seduri Village - Mojosari and BPS Fifit, S.ST

Panjer Village - Mojosari.

Conclusion: Based on the results of the study obtained early breastfeeding initiation (IMD) affects the body temperature of newborns.

Based on the results of these studies, then the handling of newborns who experience hypothermic body temperature is more effective to do Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD).

Key words: Early breastfeeding initiation, newborn body temperature, hypothermic

INTRODUCTION

Breastfeeding is a unique process that benefits not only infants and mothers, but also for families and communities. These benefits include health, development, psychological, social, economic and environmental. Initiation of early breastfeeding (early initiation) or the onset of early breastfeeding is the baby starts breastfeeding itself immediately after birth (Rusli, 2008). Changes in temperature conditions occur in newborn neonates, in the body of the mother, fetal body temperature is always maintained, once born the relationship with her mother has been cut off and the neonate must maintain

Original Article

Effect of Very Early Skin to Skin Contact on Success at Breastfeeding and Preventing Early Hypothermia in Neonates

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Abstract

Context: Birth and immediate postpartum period pose many challenges for the newborn. The neonatal mortality rates are high in India, whereas the breastfeeding rates are still low. Hence, need exists for a simple and easily applicable intervention, which may counter these challenges. Aims: The present study was undertaken to evaluate the effects of very early skin-to-skin contact (SSC), in term babies with their mothers, on success of breastfeeding and neonatal well-being. Settings and Design: Randomized control trial conducted over 2 years' period in a tertiary care hospital. Materials and Methods: Healthy babies delivered normally were included. Very early SSC between mothers and their newborns was initiated in the study group. We studied effective suckling (using modified infant breastfeeding assessment tool [IBFAT]), breastfeeding status at 6 weeks, maternal satisfaction, thermal regulation, baby's weight and morbidity. Statistical Analysis: 7-test, Pearson Chi-square test and non-parametric Mann-Whitney test were used through relevant Windows SPSS software version 16.0. Results: We observed that SSC contributed to better suckling competence as measured by IBFAT score (P < 0.0001). More babies in the SSC group were exclusively breastfed at first follow-up visit (P = 0.002) and at 6 weeks (P < 0.0001). SSC led to higher maternal satisfaction rates, better temperature gain in immediate post-partum period, lesser weight loss was at discharge and at first follow-up (all P < 0.0001) and lesser morbidity than the study group (P = 0.006). Conclusion: Very early SSC is an effective intervention that improves baby's suckling competence, maternal satisfaction, breastfeeding rates and temperature control and weight patterns.

Keywords: Breastfeeding, Maternal satisfaction, Skin-to-skin contact, Temperature regulation

Introduction

Breast milk is the best gift that a mother can give to her newborn baby. In ancient India, early and exclusive breastfeeding was the custom and so was proximity between the mother and her baby. The ancient scriptures are substantial testimony of the same. The concept of rooming-in described in the Sushruta Samhita, states

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that the sight, sound, or touch of the baby is enough to promote lactation in the mother. Modernization has brought with it the trend of separating the baby from its mother. These blunders over years gradually resulted in an increase in neonatal mortality and morbidity.

The neonatal mortality rate is still high in India-39/1000 population as per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) conducted in 2005-2006. The figures on breastfeeding rates in the modern India are disappointing. According to NFHS-3, only about 23.6% of the newborns were breastfed within ½ h of birth and only 24.5% of the newborns within 1 h after birth.

Objective

This randomized control study was undertaken to compare the effect of very early skin-to-skin contact (SSC) (against no intervention), on the success of breastfeeding as determined by effective breastfeeding measured by modified infant breastfeeding assessment tool (IBFAT), breastfeeding status at 6 weeks and maternal satisfaction Formosa Journal of Science and Technology (FJST) Vol. 1, No. 8, 2022: 1031-1042



The Effect of Early Breastfeeding Initiation on Newborn Body Temperature Changes at RSUD.I.A Moeis Samarinda in 2022

ABSTRACT

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Keywords: IMD, Body Temperature, Newborns

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Initiation of Early Breastfeeding and Exclusive Breastfeeding during the first 6 months of life prevents around 20% of newborn deaths and 13% of under five deaths. It can also reduce deaths from neonatal infections (sepsis pneumonia, tetanus and diarrhea) which contribute 36% to neonatal deaths. Early breastfeeding initiation (IMD) in South Asia remains low to varying degrees. The purpose of this study was to find out whether there is an effect of IMD on changes in the body temperature of newborns at RSUD.I.A.Moeis in 2022. The design in this study was quasiexperimental with a number of samples. The number of samples in this study were 17 infants with a purposive sampling technique. The paired samples t-test statistic obtained a value of t = -11.6 and p = 0.001 (p < 0.05) meaning that there was a significant effect of implementing IMD on increasing the body temperature of newborns (BBL). From the results of the study it can be concluded that there are differences in the body temperature of newborns who have successfully performed IMD and those who have not successfully performed IMD.



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PENGARUH INISIASI MENYUSU DINI TERHADAP SUHU TUBUH BAYI BARU LAHIR DI BPM PADANG PANJANG

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Abstract

Intensive efforts by the government in obstetrics is doing early breastfeeding initiation (IMD), which is already included in the 58 steps APN. However, implementation is still very minimal IMD done, but a lot of benefits that can be learned from the implementation of the IMD, especially for infants, mothers and health professionals. IMD is one of the benefits of preventing hypothermia in newborns. Hypothermia is one of the causes of death of newborns. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect IMD against the newborn's body temperature. The research is a method of pre experiment with one group pretest posttest design. With nonrandom sampling method sampling accidental sampling which numbered 30 people. The data collected by measuring temperature directly after one hour the implementation of the IMD using an electric thermometer. Analysis of data using a computerized system with univariate and bivariate analysis. The results show the value of ρ value = 0.0001. So that the value $\rho < \alpha$ (0.05) which means that statistically there is a significant difference the average temperature of newborns before the implementation of the IMD after the implementation of the IMD. From this study it can be concluded that the IMD can stabilize the newborn's body temperature. Researchers expect the IMD can continue performing well and further improved. To the BPM in order to improve the ability of its workforce in providing services, especially in the implementation of the IMD.

Kata kunci : Inisiasi menyusu dini, suhu tubuh bayi baru lahir

Abstrak

Upaya yang gencar dilakukan pemerintah dalam ilmu kebidanan adalah melakukan inisiasi menyusu dini (IMD), yang dimasukkan dalam 58 langkah APN. Namun pelaksanaan IMD masih sangat minim terlaksana, padahal banyak manfaat yang dapat dipetik dari pelaksanaan IMD terutama bagi bayi, ibu. Salah satu manfaat IMD adalah mencegah hipotermi pada bayi baru lahir. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh IMD terhadap suhu tubuh bayi baru lahir. Jenis penelitian ini adalah metode pre eksperimen dengan rancangan one group pretest posttest. Dengan metode pengambilan sampel non random sampling yaitu accidental sampling yang berjumlah 30 orang. Data dikumpulkan dengan melakukan pengukuran suhu secara langsung setelah satu jam pelaksanaan IMD menggunakan termometer elektrik. Analisa data menggunakan sistem komputerisasi dengan analisa univariat dan bivariat.Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai ρ value = 0,0001. Sehingga ρ value < α (0,05) yang berarti bahwa secara statistik ada perbedaan yang bermakna rata-rata suhu bayi baru lahir sebelum pelaksanaan IMD dengan sesudah pelaksanaan IMD. Dari penelitian ini dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa IMD dapat menstabilkan suhu tubuh bayi baru lahir. Peneliti mengharapkan IMD terus dilaksana dan lebih ditingkatkan. Kepada pihak BPM agar dapat meningkatkan kemampuan tenaga kerjanya dalam memberikan pelayanan terutama dalam pelaksanaan IMD.

Keywords: Early breastfeeding initiation, the newborn's body temperature

PENGARUH INISIASI MENYUSU DINI TERHADAP SUHU BADAN BAYI BARU LAHIR

Tuti Rohani

Akademi Kebidanan Ummi Khasanah, Jl. Pemuda Gandekan Bantul Yogyakarta

Abstrak: Pengaruh Inisiasi Menyusu Dini terhadap Suhu Badan Bayi Baru Lahir. Angka kematian bayi di Indonesia masih tinggi, ASI eksklusif dapat menurunkan angka kematian bayi, berdasarkan penelitian bahwa inisiasi menyusu dini merupakan faktor keberhasilan ASI eksklusif. Inisiasi belum banyak dilakukan karena anggapan bayi akan kedinginan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh inisiasi menyusu dini terhadap suhu badan bayi satu jam setelah lahir. Jenis penelitian eksperimen dengan desain Postest-Only Control Group Design. Lokasi penelitian di Puskesmas Mergangsan Yogyakarta. Subjek penelitian adalah semua bayi lahir normal dan cukup bulan (aterm). Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah purposive sampling, dengan jumlah sampel 30, yang dibagi menjadi dua kelompok yaitu 15 bayi sebagai kelompok perlakuan dan 15 bayi sebagai kelompok kontrol. Teknik analisis data menggunakan independent t-test. Inisiasi menyusu dini pada kelompok perlakuan mempengaruhi peningkatan suhu badan bayi satu jam setelah lahir dengan angka perbedaan 0,74667 dan p=0,000 yang berarti menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan. Inisiasi menyusu dini meningkatkan suhu badan bayi yang akan berpengaruh terhadap kemampuan bayi dalam mempertahankan suhu normal. Diperlukan komitmen yang baik dari petugas kesehatan khususnya penolong persalinan dalam mengimplementasikan IMD karena terbukti signifikan dapat menjaga kestabilan suhu tubuh bayi.

Kata Kuncî: inisiasi menyusu dini, bayi baru lahir, suhu badan bayi

Abstract: The Influence of Early Breastfeeding Initiation on Newborn's Body Temperature. The infant mortality rate in Indonesia is still high, exclusive breastfeeding can reduce infant mortality, based on the study that early breastfeeding initiation is a success factor of exclusive breastfeeding. Initiation has not been done much because of the assumption that a baby will be cold. This study aims to determine the effect of early breastfeeding initiation on infant body temperature one hour after birth. The type of the research is experimental with Postest-Only Control Group Design. The esearch location is at Public Health Center (Puskesmas) Mergangsan Yogya-karta. The research subjects are all normal born babies and enough months (aterm). The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, with 30 samples, divided into two groups: 15 infants as treatment group and 15 infants as control group. Data analysis technique uses independent t-test. Early breastfeeding initiation in the treatment group influences an increase of infant body temperature one hour after birth with a difference of 0.74667 and p = 0,000 which means showing significant differences. Early breastfeeding initiation raises the baby's temperature which will affect the baby's ability to maintain normal temperature. It requires a good commitment from health workers, especially birth attendants in implementing IMD because it is proven significant to maintain the baby's body temperature stability.

Keywords: early breastfeeding initiation, newborn, infant temperature

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The effect of breastfeeding on body temperature, body weight, and jaundice of 0-72 h old infants



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ABSTRACT

Objective: The research aimed to determine the effect of breast feeding on body temperature, body weight, and jaundice of 0-72 h-old infants in Sitti Khadijah I Mother and Child Hospital of Makassar.

Method: The research was an observational longitudinal design. The samples were breastfeeding mothers and 0-72 h-old newborn infants consisting of 70 people selected using the purposive sampling method. The data were analyzed using the Chi-square test.

Result: The result of the research indicated that there are 29 respondents (41.4%) giving exclusive breastfeeding with infants normal body temperature 29 people (100%), decreasing body weight 28 people (96.6%), and no jaundice 29 people (100%), while the respondents who do not give breastfeeding consist of 41 people (58.6%) with body temperature undergoing hyperthermia one respondent (2.4%), increasing body weight three people (7.3%) and jaundice four people (9.8%).

Conclusion: There is an effect of giving breastfeeding on body temperature (p=0.016), but there is no effect on body weight (p=0.168) and jaundice (p=0.083) of 0-72 h-old infants.

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Introduction

Breastfeeding in the early days is highly recommended because it provides health benefits for both mother and baby. The benefits of breastfeeding immediately are for the baby's survival, immunity, preventing hypothermia, the sucking reflex of the mother's nipple, and releasing the hormone Oxytocin will stimulate milk production. The World Health Organization (WHO) states that breast milk (ASI) is the first food for infants. It is reported that 2/3 of under-five deaths occur in infancy, most of which are related to poor feeding practices. It is widely recognized that the role of immediate breastfeeding can reduce 22% of all neonatal deaths so that breastfeeding becomes a top priority for infants.

Unicef and WHO is recommend exclusive breastfeeding for several months of life until the age of 6 months, after which the child should be given solid and semi-solid foods as other food in addition to breast milk, The WHO statement has not been fully implemented, it is proven that there are still babies aged 0 months getting food and drinks other than breast milk, as reported by the Basic Health Research (RIKESDAS) about the percentage of breastfeeding patterns in infants based on the 0 month age group, there are 39,8% who get exclusive breastfeeding, 55,1% were given water and honey, and 20% were given formula milk. The causes of failure in breastfeeding include working mothers, lack of knowledge of mothers, culture in society, and the proliferation of promoting

RIKESDAS (2013), several causes of infant mortality are respiratory disorders 37%, prematurity 34%, sepsis 12%, hypothermia 7%, these events should be reduced by maximizing breastfeeding starting with Early Initiation Breastfeeding (IMD), especially premature infants, and hypothermia. This statement is proven by research,2 which shows an increase in body temperature in hypothermic infants after 1 h of early breastfeeding initiation even though the baby has not been fully breastfed with an increase in temperature of 0.1-0.3 °C.3

In addition to preventing hypothermia, breastfeeding is also associated with increased birth weight, Neonatal weight loss in the first days is often a concern for mothers. This is a process of physiological adjustment of the intrauterine environment's transition from the intrauterine environment. Usually, term neonates will experience a weight loss of about 5-10% of birth weight during the first week of life. Weight loss of more than 10% of birth weight indicates a problem with breastfeeding. Inadequate breastfeeding causes a lack of caloric intake, dehydration, decreased gastrointestinal motility. It is highly recommended that the baby be breastfed ten times in 24h during the first week of birth to compensate for this weight loss. Most babies gain the weight back to their birth weight in the first 10-14 days of life.

Based on the results of the study that immediate and exclusive breastfeeding for infants is highly recommended, if there is a delay in breastfeeding, it will have a harmful impact on the baby, which occurs where there are (62,2%) infants who are not breastfed with (32,4%) jaundice in the newborn baby at the Siti Fatimah Mother and Child Hospital in Makassar. Meanwhile, the incidence of jaundice in Indonesia in term infants in several teaching hospitals, including RSCM, Sardjito Hospital, Dr. Hospital, Soetomo, Dr. Hospital, Kariadi Semarang from 13.7% to 85%, Incidence of non-physiological jaundice at RSU Dr. Soetomo Surabaya 9,8% in 2002 and 15.66%.

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