

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNG KARANG JURUSAN KEBIDANAN  
PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA TERAPAN KEBIDANAN KAMPUS METRO  
SKRIPSI, JUNI 2025**

**Dyah Anggun Prameswari**

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PEMBERIAN SUSU  
FORMULA PADA BAYI USIA 0-6 BULAN DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS  
DONOMULYO**

xiv + 66 halaman, 15 tabel, 8 gambar, 13 lampiran

**RINGKASAN**

Penggunaan susu formula pada bayi usia 0-6 bulan masih menjadi kendala dalam upaya peningkatan pemberian ASI eksklusif, pemberian susu formula pada bayi usia 0-6 bulan cukup tinggi. Pemberian susu formula masih menjadi praktik umum yang dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor diantaranya faktor ibu, faktor ekonomi serta faktor pelayanan kesehatan. Dampak dari pemberian susu formula berupa gangguan saluran pencernaan, infeksi saluran pernapasan, menurunkan perkembangan kognitif, mengganggu pertumbuhan dan perkembangan, peningkatan respon alergi, resiko kegemukan dan stunting. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemberian susu formula pada bayi usia 0-6 bulan di wilayah Puskesmas Donomulyo.

Jenis penelitian ini kuantitatif dengan desain *case control retrospektif*. Populasi kasus adalah semua ibu yang memiliki bayi usia 7-12 bulan dengan sampel berjumlah 68 responden (34 sampel kasus dan 34 sampel kontrol) yang dipilih berdasarkan kriteria inklusi yaitu ibu yang memiliki bayi usia 7-12 bulan dan eksklusi yaitu ibu yang memiliki kondisi medis tidak relevan, Penentuan jumlah sampel ditentukan dari rumus analitik kategorik tidak berpasangan dengan  $Z\alpha$  0.96 dan  $Z\beta$  0.84. Instrumen yang digunakan berupa kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya dan teknik *simple random sampling*. Analisis menggunakan perhitungan proporsi pada setiap kategori dan uji *chi square* dengan menentukan tingkat kepercayaan 95% dan tingkat signifikan  $p < 0,05$ .

Hasil penelitian proporsi ibu yang memberikan susu formula pada bayi usia 0-6 bulan pendidikan rendah 58,8%, sikap ibu mendukung 67,6%, ibu bekerja 64,7%, pendapatan tinggi orang tua 52,9% dan dukungan dari tenaga kesehatan 58,8%. Hasil uji statistik ada hubungan pendidikan ibu  $p$  value = 0,001 (OR 5,510), sikap ibu  $p$  value = 0,002 (OR 5,018), pekerjaan ibu  $p$  value = 0,004 (OR 4.400), pendapatan orang tua  $p$  value = 0,013 (OR 3,656), serta tidak ada hubungan dukungan tenaga kesehatan  $p$  value = 0,225 (OR 1,810) dengan pemberian susu formula pada bayi usia 0-6 bulan.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini bahwa ada hubungan antara pendidikan ibu, sikap ibu, pekerjaan ibu dan pendapatan orang tua serta tidak ada hubungan dukungan tenaga kesehatan dengan pemberian susu formula pada bayi usia 0-6 bulan. Disarankan agar tenaga kesehatan melakukan edukasi berkelanjutan seperti mengaktifkan kelompok belajar atau program home visit oleh tenaga kesehatan agar ibu lebih memahami pentingnya ASI eksklusif dan resiko pemberian susu formula.

**Kata Kunci** : Susu formula, pendidikan, sikap, pekerjaan, pendapatan orang tua, dukungan tenaga kesehatan

**TANJUNG KARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC MIDWIFERY DEPARTMENT  
APPLIED MIDWIFERY BACHELOR'S PROGRAM METRO CAMPUS THESIS,  
JUNE 2025**

**Dyah Anggun Prameswari**

**FACTORS RELATED TO FORMULA MILK FEEDING IN INFANTS AGED 0-6  
MONTHS AT PUSKESMAS DONOMULYO**

xiv + 66 pages, 15 tables, 8 figures, 13 appendices

**SUMMARY**

The use of formula milk in infants aged 0-6 months is still an obstacle in efforts to increase exclusive breastfeeding, formula milk feeding in infants aged 0-6 months is quite high. The use of formula milk remains a common practice influenced by various factors, including maternal factors, economic factors, and health service factors. The effects of formula milk feeding include digestive tract disorders, respiratory tract infections, impaired cognitive development, disrupted growth and development, increased allergic responses, and risks of obesity and stunting. The aim of this study is to identify the factors associated with formula milk feeding among infants aged 0-6 months in the Donomulyo Health Center area.

This type of research is quantitative with retrospective case control design. The case population was all mothers who had babies aged 7-12 months with a sample of 68 respondents (34 case samples and 34 control samples) selected based on inclusion criteria, namely mothers who had babies aged 7-12 months and exclusion, namely mothers who had irrelevant medical conditions. Determination of the sample size was determined from the unpaired categorical analytic formula  $Z\alpha$  0.96 and  $Z\beta$  0.84. The instrument used was a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability and simple random sampling technique. The analysis used the calculation of proportions in each category and the chi square test by determining the 95% confidence level and a significant level of  $p < 0.05$ .

The study results showed that the proportion of mothers who provided formula milk to infants aged 0-6 months with low education was 58.8%, supportive maternal attitudes were 67.6%, working mothers were 64.7%, high parental income was 52.9%, and support from healthcare workers was 58.8%. Statistical test results showed a significant association between maternal education  $p$  value = 0.001 and (OR 5.510), maternal attitude  $p$  value = 0.002 (OR 5.018), and maternal employment  $p$  value = 0.004 (OR 4.400), parental income  $p$  value = 0.013 (OR 3.656), and no association between healthcare provider support  $p$  value = 0.225 (OR 1.810) with formula milk feeding in infants aged 0-6 months.

The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between maternal education, maternal attitudes, maternal employment and parental income and there is no relationship between health worker support and formula feeding in infants aged 0-6 months. It is recommended that health workers provide ongoing education, such as activating study groups or home visit programs by health workers so that mothers better understand the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and the risks of formula milk use.

**Keywords** : Formula milk, education, attitude, occupation, parental income, healthcare worker support