

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Kedokteran Umum
Judul Skripsi : Hubungan Pemberian Asi Eksklusif Dan Asi Non Eksklusif
Terhadap Kejadian Diare Pada Anak Usia 0-24 Bulan Di
Rumah Sakit Yarsi Jakarta Dan Tinjauannya Menurut
Pandangan Islam

LATAR BELAKANG: Menurut Risdeskes (2018), persentase pemberian ASI eksklusif di Indonesia masih cukup rendah, yaitu hanya berjumlah 37,3%, diikuti dengan 9,3% ASI parsial, dan 3,3% ASI predominan. Rendahnya pemberian ASI akan mempengaruhi angka kejadian diare pada anak. Di Indonesia, Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia didukung oleh Ikatan Dokter Indonesia telah mengeluarkan panduan untuk menekan angka diare yaitu Lima Langkah Tuntas Diare. Program ini terdiri dari pemberian zink selama 10 hari berturut, cairan, antibiotik secara selektif, nasehat pada keluarga pasien, dan ASI beserta makanan. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk mengetahui hubungan pemberian ASI terhadap kejadian diare pada anak dari pandangan kedokteran dan Islam.

METODE PENELITIAN: Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional analitik dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini yaitu anak usia 0-24 bulan di Rumah Sakit YARSI Jakarta. Analisis data dilakukan secara analisis bivariat.

HASIL: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dari 140 anak bahwa anak tidak mengalami diare yakni sebanyak 108 orang (77,1%) dan 32 orang (22,9%) mengalami diare. Berdasarkan hasil uji *Chi Square test* didapatkan nilai $p = 0,042$ dengan signifikansi p adalah $<0,05$ disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara pemberian ASI eksklusif dan ASI non eksklusif terhadap kejadian diare anak usia 0-24 bulan di Rumah Sakit YARSI Jakarta.

KESIMPULAN: Adanya hubungan signifikan antara pemberian ASI eksklusif dan ASI non eksklusif terhadap kejadian diare pada anak usia 0-24 bulan di Rumah Sakit YARSI Jakarta, serta adanya perintah Allah SWT pada para ibu untuk menyusui bayinya.

Kata Kunci: anak, diare, ASI eksklusif, ASI non eksklusif, islam.

ABSTRACT

Name : Siti Zahra Shafira Syahroni (1102019206)
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Title : The Relationship Between Exclusive Breastfeeding And Non-Exclusive Breastfeeding On The Incidence Of Diarrhea In Children Aged 0-24 Months At Yarsi Hospital Jakarta And According To An Islamic Perspective

BACKGROUND: According to Rideskes (2018), the percentage of exclusive breastfeeding in Indonesia is still quite low, which is only 37.3%, followed by 9.3% partial breastfeeding and 3.3% predominant breastfeeding. This is motivated by mothers who give other types of food to babies. Low breastfeeding will affect the incidence of diarrhea in children. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia supported by the Indonesian Doctors Association has issued a guideline to reduce diarrhea rates, namely the Five Steps to Complete Diarrhea. A program consists of giving zinc for 10 consecutive days, fluids, selective antibiotics, advice to the patient's family, and breast milk and food. Therefore, it is important to know the relationship between exclusive and non-exclusive breastfeeding on the incidence of diarrhea in children from a medical and Islamic perspective.

METHODS: This study used analytic description with a cross sectional study design. The population of this study were children aged 0-24 months at YARSI Hospital Jakarta. Data analysis was performed by bivariate analysis.

RESULTS: The result shows that from 140 children, 108 children (77.1%) did not experience diarrhea and 32 (22.9%) others had diarrhea. Based on the results of the Chi Square test, a p value of 0.042 with a significance of $p < 0.05$ was concluded, it is concluded that there is a relationship between exclusive breastfeeding and non-exclusive breastfeeding on the incidence of diarrhea in children aged 0-24 months at YARSI Hospital Jakarta.

CONCLUSION: There is a significant relationship between exclusive breastfeeding and non-exclusive breastfeeding on the incidence of diarrhea in children aged 0-24 months at YARSI Hospital Jakarta, as well as the command of Allah SWT to mothers to breastfeed their babies. .

Keywords: children, diarrhea, exclusive breastfeeding, non-exclusive breastfeeding, Islam