ABSTRAK

Eka Asfiyanti
PEMBERIAN SUSU FORMULA DENGAN KEJADIAN DIARE PADA BAYI USIA 0 – 6 BULAN DI PUSKESMAS TUBAN
xi + 98 Halaman + 6 Tabel + 15 Lampiran

Diare merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan pada bayi. Berdasarkan SKI (2023), prevalensi diare pada bayi sebesar 7,8%, sedangkan capaian penemuan kasus diare di Jawa Timur tahun 2024 mencapai 442,1%. Salah satu faktor yang dapat meningkatkan risiko diare adalah pemberian susu formula karena berisiko mengalami kontaminasi dan tidak mengandung zat kekebalan tubuh seperti ASI. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pemberian susu formula dengan kejadian diare pada bayi usia 0 – 6 bulan di Puskesmas Tuban.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh Ibu yang memiliki bayi usia 0 – 6 bulan di Puskesmas Tuban. Sampel sebanyak 86 responden diperoleh menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Variabel independen adalah pemberian susu formula dan variabel dependen adalah kejadian diare. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar (67,4%) bayi diberikan susu formula dan hampir seluruhnya (79,1%) bayi mengalami diare. Hasil uji *Chi-Square* diperoleh nilai *p-value* = 0,019 (<0,05), yang menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara pemberian susu formula dengan kejadian diare pada bayi usia 0 – 6 bulan di Puskesmas Tuban.

Bayi yang diberikan susu formula memiliki kecenderungan lebih besar mengalami diare dibandingkan bayi yang tidak diberikan susu formula. Kondisi ini menunjukkan bahwa kebersihan penyajian dan ketepatan penggunaan susu formula perlu diperhatikan. Oleh karena itu, edukasi kepada orang tua mengenai pemberian ASI eksklusif dan penyajian susu formula yang higienis perlu ditingkatkan sebagai upaya pencegahan diare pada bayi.

Kata Kunci: Susu Formula, Diare, Bayi Usia 0 – 6 Bulan.
Daftar Bacaan : 4 buku, 25 jurnal/hasil penelitian (2021-2025)

ABSTRACT

Eka Asfiyanti
FORMULA FEEDING AND THE INCIDENCE OF DIARRHEA IN INFANTS AGED 0 – 6 MONTHS AT TUBAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER
xi + 98 Pages + 6 Tables + 15 Appendices

Diarrhea is one of the most common health problems among infants. Based on the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI), the prevalence of diarrhea among infants was 7.8%, while the diarrhea case detection coverage in East Java reached 442.1% in 2024. One factor that may increase the risk of diarrhea is formula feeding, as formula milk is suscebtible to contamination and does not contain immune-protective substances found in breast milk. This study aimed to determine the relationship between formula feeding and the incidence of diarrhea among infants aged 0 – 6 months at Tuban Public Health Center.

This study employed a correlational analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. The study population consisted of all mothers with infants aged 0 – 6 months at Tuban Public Health Center. A total of 86 respondents were selected using the total sampling technique. The independent variable was formula feeding, while the dependent variable was the incidence of diarrhea. Data were collected using a questionnar and analyzed using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

The results showed that the majority (67.4%) of infants received formula milk, and most (79.1%) experienced diarrhea. The Chi-Square test yielded a p-value of 0.019 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant relationship between formula feeding and the incidence of diarrhea in infants aged 0 – 6 months at Tuban Public Health Center.

Infants who were fed formula milk were more likely to experience diarrhea than those who were not. This finding indicates that proper hygiene during formula preparation and appropriate formula use should be emphasized. Therefore, education for parents regarding exclusive breastfeeding and hygienic formula preparation should be strengthened as an effort to prevent diarrhea in infants.

Keywords: *Formula Feeding, Diarrhea, Infants Aged 0 – 6 Months.*
References: 4 Books, 25 Journals/Research Studies (2021–2025)