

**HUBUNGAN PERILAKU PEMBERIAN MPASI DENGAN KEJADIAN  
DIARE PADA BAYI USIA 6 BULAN â€“ 1 TAHUN DI WILAYAH KERJA  
PUSKESMAS MANGKANG  
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**ABSTRAK**

Diare adalah peningkatan frekuensi buang air besar atau penurunan kepadatan dalam bentuk tinja. penyebab diare infeksi virus, bakteri dan parasit. Di Jawa Tengah, Kasus kejadian diare tahun 2009 terdapat 18,9% kasus, tahun 2010 terdapat 19,8% kasus, tahun 2011 terdapat 28,5% kasus. Dari data hasil kegiatan penanggulangan penyakit (P2) diare dikota semarang tahun 2009 terdapat 34.175 kasus, tahun 2010 terdapat 39.058 kasus, tahun 2011 terdapat 48.051 kasus. Hasil survei terdahulu terhadap 10 ibu bayi di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Mangkang, menunjukkan bahwa 70% pengetahuan kurang baik, 50% memberikan MPASI kepada bayi umur < 1 bulan, 60% memberi susu formula sebelum umur 6 bulan, 30% sanitasi hygiene perorangan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan perilaku pemberian mpasi dengan kejadian diare pada bayi usia 6 bulan-1 tahun

Jenis penelitian ini adalah survei explanatory. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua ibu yang mempunyai bayi berusia 6 -12 bulan yang melakukan pengobatan di Puskesmas Mangkang yang berjumlah 86 orang. Penelitian ini menggunakan studi populasi, dan sebagai instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner. Analisis hubungan menggunakan Chi Square.

Dari penelitian didapatkan hasil yaitu ada hubungan antara pengetahuan pemberian MPASI dengan praktik pemberian MPASI (p-value 0,027) ada hubungan antara sikap pemberian MPASI dengan praktik pemberian MPASI (p-value 0,041) tidak ada hubungan antara praktik pemberian MPASI dengan kejadian diare (p-value 0,166).

Saran untuk Petugas Kesehatan meningkatkan upaya pencegahan penyakit diare melalui penyuluhan kesehatan kepada masyarakat dan bagi peneliti lain supaya melakukan penelitian lebih lanjut dengan menambahkan variabel yang belum diteliti serta menggunakan desain penelitian yang lain.

Kata Kunci : Kata kunci: praktik pemberian MPASI, pada bayi  
Kepustakaan : 22 buah (1991 â€“ 2013)

**Grant of Feeding Behavior Relationship Incident with Diarrhea in  
Infants Ages 6 months – 1 year in Work Area Mangkang Public  
Health Center 2013**

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**ABSTRACT**

Diarrhea is the increased frequency of bowel movements or a decrease in density in the poo The third is a major contributor of morbidity and mortality causes diarrhea viral infections, bacterial and parasitic. In Central Java, the incidence of diarrhea cases, Cases of diarrhea in 2009 there were 18.9% of cases, in 2010 there were 19.8% of cases, in 2011 there were 28.5% of cases In 2010 there were 19.8% of cases, in 2011 there were 28.5% of cases. From the data of disease prevention activities (P2) diarrhea in the city of Semarang in 2009 there were 34 175 cases, in 2010 there were 39 058 cases, in 2011 there were 48 051 cases. The results of the previous survey to 10 mothers of infants in the Work Area Mangkang Health Center, showed that 70% of knowledge is not good, 50% gave solids to babies aged <1 month, 60% of formula feeding before the age of 6 months, 30% sanitation hygiene individual. This study was conducted to determine the relationship of the behavior of solids with the provision of diarrhea in infants aged 6 months-1 year.

This research is an explanatory survey. The population in this study were all mothers with babies aged 6 months-1 year, assigned to treatment in health centers totaling 86 people Mangkang This study used a population study, and as a research instrument in the form of questionnaires. Analysis of the relationship using Chi Square

Of the study showed that there is a relationship between knowledge giving solid foods to the incidence of diarrhea (p-value 0.0001) relationship between attitude giving solid foods to the incidence of diarrhea (p-value 0.0001) there is no relationship between the practice of giving solid foods to the incidence of diarrhea (p-value 0.166).

Health Professionals showed improve the prevention of diarrheal disease through health education to the community and for other researchers in order to conduct further research by adding a variable that has not been studied as well as using other research designs.

Keyword : Keywords : practice of giving solid foods, infant  
Bibliography : 22 pieces (1991-2013)