

**PENGARUH EDUKASI MAKANAN PENDAMPING ASI TERHADAP  
PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP IBU DALAM PEMBERIAN MAKANAN  
PENDAMPING ASI PADA ANAK USIA 6–24 BULAN DI POSYANDU  
PERKUTUT II PENGASINAN KOTA BEKASI**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar belakang:** Masalah nutrisi pada baduta terjadi sebab pemberian MP-ASI yang tidak sesuai sehingga berdampak terhadap masalah gizi kurang bahkan sampai gizi buruk. Masalah nutrisi anak akan berdampak terhadap status gizi, sebanyak 11,4% dan 3,8% baduta mengalami gizi kurang dan gizi buruk. Selain itu hanya 52,5% anak usia 6-23 bulan yang memperoleh keberagaman MP-ASI, Hal ini penting untuk dilakukan penyuluhan berbentuk edukasi mengenai MP-ASI. **Tujuan:** mengetahui pengaruh pemberian edukasi terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dalam pemberian MP-ASI anak usia 6-24 bulan. **Metode:** *Quasi Experiment* dengan pendekatan *Pre and Posttest without control* yang melibatkan 35 ibu di Posyandu Perkutut II Pengasinan. **Hasil:** Hasil analisis univariat berdasarkan karakteristik responden ibu di Posyandu Perkutut II usia 25-35 tahun sebanyak 26 orang (74,3%), pendidikan menengah (SMP dan SMA) sebanyak 31 orang (88,6%), tidak bekerja sebanyak 30 orang (85,7%) dan paritas  $\geq 2$  anak (multipara) sebanyak 29 orang (82,9%). Berdasarkan hasil analisis bivariat pada variabel pengetahuan dengan *p-value* 0,000 ( $<0,05$ ) dan hasil analisis bivariat pada variabel sikap ibu dengan *p-value* 0,753 ( $>0,05$ ). **Kesimpulan:** Terdapat pengaruh pemberian edukasi terhadap pengetahuan ibu dalam pemberian makanan pendamping ASI dan tidak ada pengaruh pemberian edukasi terhadap sikap ibu dalam pemberian makanan pendamping ASI.

**Kata Kunci:** *Baduta, Makanan Pendamping ASI, Edukasi, Pengetahuan, Sikap*

**THE EFFECT OF COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING EDUCATION ON THE  
KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF MOTHERS IN PROVIDING  
COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING TO CHILDREN AGED 6-24  
MONTHS AT POSYANDU PERKUTUT II  
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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Nutrition issues among infants occurred due to inappropriate complementary feeding (MP-ASI), leading to issues of malnutrition, and even severe malnutrition. Nutritional problems in children could affect their nutritional status, with 11.4% and 3.8% of infants experiencing malnutrition and severe malnutrition, respectively. Moreover, only 52.5% of children aged 6-23 months received diversified MP-ASI. Therefore, it was essential to conduct educational interventions regarding MP-ASI. **Objective:** To determine the effect of educational interventions on the knowledge and attitudes of mothers regarding the provision of MP-ASI for children aged 6-24 months. **Method:** A quasi-experiment with a Pre and Posttest without control design involving 35 mothers at Posyandu Perkutut II Pengasinan. **Results:** The univariate analysis showed that among the characteristics of the respondent mothers at Posyandu Perkutut II, 26 (74.3%) were aged 25-35 years, 31 (88.6%) had a secondary education level (SMP and SMA), 30 (85.7%) were not employed, and 29 (82.9%) had at least 2 children (multipara). The bivariate analysis revealed a significant association between educational intervention and mothers' knowledge ( $p$ -value 0.000,  $<0.05$ ). However, there was no significant association between educational intervention and mothers' attitudes ( $p$ -value 0.753,  $>0.05$ ) regarding the provision of MP-ASI. **Conclusion:** Educational interventions had a positive impact on mothers' knowledge concerning complementary feeding with MP-ASI, but they did not significantly affect mothers' attitudes toward complementary feeding with MP-ASI.

**Keywords:** Infant, Complementary Feeding, Education, Knowledge, Attitude