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LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : **Factors Affecting Pregnant Women in Preparation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) at Grobogan Regencys**
 Nama semua penulis : Aniestia Yuliana, **M. Zen Rahfiludin**, Sri Achadi Nugraheni
 Status Pengusul (coret yg tidak perlu) : ~~Penulis Utama~~/~~Penulis Utama & Korespondensi~~/~~Penulis Korespondensi~~/
Penulis Anggota

Status Jurnal:

- Nama Jurnal : **KEMAS. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat**
- Tahun terbit/Vol/No/halaman : Vol. 15 / No. 2 / Hal. 276-285
- Edisi (bulan, tahun) : November 2019
- ISSN : 1858 – 1196 (Print), 2355 – 2596 (Online)
- DOI : <https://doi.org/10.15294/kemas.v15i2.20547>
- Alamat WEB Jurnal : <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/kemas/article/view/20547>
- Terindex di : Sinta 2 SK No. 10/E/KPT/2019

Kategori Publikasi (beri tanda V yang sesuai)

- Jurnal Internasional Jurnal internasional bereputasi & memiliki impact factor
- Jurnal internasional bereputasi,
- Jurnal Internasional
- Jurnal Nasional Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi Dikti, Sinta 1 atau 2
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- Jurnal Nasional berbahasa Indonesia Terakreditasi peringkat 3 atau 4
- Jurnal Nasional

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		Nilai Rata-rata/Nilai Akhir yang diperoleh
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal (10%)	2	2	2
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	6	7	6,5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	6	7	6,5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	7,5	7	7,25
Total = (100%)	21,5	23	22,25
Nilai pengusul = 40% X 22,25 = 8,9 / 2 = 4,45			

Reviewer 1



Prof. Dr. Sri Sumarmi, S.KM., M.Si
 NIP 196806251992932002
 Unit kerja: FKM Universitas Airlangga

Reviewer 2



Prof. Dr. Merryana Adriani, S.KM., M.Kes
 NIP 195905171994032001
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**LEMBAR
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 atau Berbahasa Inggris Terkreditasi Peringkat 3 atau 4
 [] Jurnal Nasional berbahasa Indonesia Terakreditasi peringkat 3 atau 4
 [] Jurnal Nasional

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review:

No	Komponen yang dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Artikel Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi Dikti, 1 atau 2	Nilai yang didapat artikel
a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10 %)	2,5	2
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan (30 %)	7,5	6
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	7,5	6
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	7,5	7,5
	Nilai Total	25	21,5
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: $40\% \times 21,5 = 8,6 / 2 = 4,3$		

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Unsur artikel relative lengkap, namun tidak ada ucapan terima kasih
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Artikel membahas faktor yang berkaitan dengan Inisiasi Menyusui Dini (IMD) dan persiapannya sejak masa kehamilan. pembahasna cukup baik dengan didukung artikel / referensi yang memadai.
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Desai penelitian cross sectional dengan besar sampel 85 ibu hamil (purposive) variabel yang diamati karakteristik sosial ekonomi dan partisipasi dalam kelas ibu hamil. Analisis statistic multi logistic regression
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Diterbitkan pada jurnal nasional terakreditasi sinta 2 similarity index 7%

Surabaya, 29 Januari 2020
 Reviewer 1



Prof. Dr. Sri Sumarmi, S.KM., M.Si
 NIP 196806251992932002

Unit kerja: Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Airlangga

**LEMBAR
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- Jurnal Nasional berbahasa Indonesia Terakreditasi peringkat 3 atau 4
- Jurnal Nasional

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review:

No	Komponen yang dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Artikel Jurnal Nasional Terakreditasi Dikti, 1 atau 2	Nilai yang didapat artikel
a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10 %)	2,5	2
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan (30 %)	7,5	7
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30 %)	7,5	7
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal (30%)	7,5	7
	Nilai Total	25	23
	Nilai yang didapat pengusul: 40% x 23 = 9,2 / 2 = 4,6		

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer

a	Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel	Artikel pengusul telah sesuai dengan “Guide for author” substansi artikel telah sesuai dengan bidang ilmu pengusul “Ilmu Gizi Kesehatan Masyarakat” telah ada benang merah pada struktur penulisnya.
b	Ruang lingkup & kedalaman pembahasan	Artikel membahas faktor yang berkaitan dengan IMD. Substansi artikel telah sesuai dengan ruang lingkup KEMAS Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat. Analisis pembahasna telah melibatkan seluruh rujukan yang ada (24 rujukan)
c	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi	Data hasil penelitian telah dianalisis dengan metodologi yang tepat sehingga menghasilkan informasi baru yang dapat ditarik suatu kesimpulan yang dapat dipertanggung jawabkan
d	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas jurnal	Jurnal KEMAS jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat merupakan jurnal nasional terakreditasi sinta 2

Surabaya 28 Januari 2020
Reviewer 2



Prof. Dr. Merryana Adriani, S.KM., M.Kes
NIP 195905171994032001

Unit kerja : Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Airlangga



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**KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

NOMOR 10/E/KPT/2019

TENTANG

**PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE II
TAHUN 2019**

**DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI,**

- Menimbang** : a. bahwa berdasarkan hasil akreditasi jurnal ilmiah yang ditetapkan oleh Tim Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi pada tanggal 2 April 2019 dan dalam rangka melaksanakan ketentuan Pasal 6 ayat (5) Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah, perlu menetapkan Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode II Tahun 2019;
- b. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud pada huruf a, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi tentang Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode I Tahun 2019;
- Mengingat** : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 158, tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5336);
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014, Nomor 16, tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5500);
3. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 13 Tahun 2015 tentang Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 14);
4. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 121/P Tahun 2014 tentang Pembentukan Kementerian dan Pengangkatan Menteri Kabinet Kerja Periode Tahun 2014-2019;

5. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 99/M Tahun 2015 tentang Pemberhentian dan Pengangkatan Dari dan Dalam Jabatan Pimpinan Tinggi Madya di Lingkungan Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi;
6. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 32/PMK.02/2018 tentang Standar Biaya Masukan Tahun Anggaran 2019;
7. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 15 Tahun 2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 889);
8. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 428);
9. Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan Nomor 19 Tahun 2018 tentang Pedoman Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah;

MEMUTUSKAN:

- Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI TENTANG PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE II TAHUN 2019.
- KESATU : Menetapkan Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode II Tahun 2019 sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini.
- KEDUA : Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU berlaku selama 5 (lima) tahun mulai dari nomor yang ditetapkan dalam lampiran keputusan ini.
- KETIGA : Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU dapat mengajukan kembali kenaikan peringkat setelah menerbitkan minimal 1 (satu) nomor penerbitan.
- KEEMPAT : Setiap jurnal ilmiah wajib mencantumkan masa berlaku akreditasi dengan menuliskan tanggal penetapan dan tanggal akhir masa berlaku akreditasi.
- KELIMA : Apabila dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan Pedoman Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah, maka status akreditasi jurnal ilmiah yang bersangkutan dapat dicabut atau diturunkan.

KEENAM : Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 4 April 2019

DIREKTUR JENDERAL
PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN,

TTD.

MUHAMMAD DIMYATI
NIP 195912171984041001

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya,
Direktorat Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan
Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi
Kepala Bagian Hukum, Kerjasama, dan Layanan Informasi,



Syarip Hidayat
NIP 197306101997031004



SALINAN
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ILMIAH PERIODE II TAHUN 2019

PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE II TAHUN 2019

Peringkat	No	Nama Jurnal	E-ISSN	Penerbit	Keterangan
2	1	Adabiyat: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra	25492047	Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga	Reakreditasi tetap di peringkat 2 mulai volume 2,nomor 1, tahun 2018
	2	Akrual: Jurnal Akuntansi	25026380	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	Reakreditasi naik peringkat dari peringkat 3 ke 2 Mulai Volume 9, Nomor 2 Tahun 2018
	3	Al-'Adalah	2614171X	Fakultas Syari'ah Institut Agama Islam Negeri Raden Intan, Lampung	Reakreditasi tetap di peringkat 2 mulai volume 15,nomor 2, tahun 2018
	4	Al-A'raf : Jurnal Pemikiran Islam dan Filsafat	25275119	Fakultas Ushuluddin dan Dakwah (FUD) IAIN Surakarta	Reakreditasi naik peringkat dari peringkat 3 ke 2 Mulai Volume 15, nomor 2, tahun 2018
	5	Al-Qalam	2540895X	Balai Penelitian dan Pengembangan Agama Makassar	Reakreditasi tetap di peringkat 2 mulai volume 24, nomor 2, tahun 2018
	6	Amerta Nutrition	25801163	Universitas Airlangga	Usulan baru mulai volume 1, nomor 1, tahun 2017
	7	ASEAN Journal of Community Engagement	25809563	Directorate of Research and Community Engagement Universitas Indonesia	Usulan baru mulai volume 1, nomor 1, tahun 2017

39	Jurnal Psikologi Sosial	26158558	Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia dan Ikatan Psikologi Sosial-HIMPSSI	Usulan baru mulai volume 15, nomor 2, tahun 2017
40	Jurnal RESTI (Rekayasa Sistem dan Teknologi Informasi)	25800760	Ikatan Ahli Informatika Indonesia (IAII)	Usulan baru mulai volume 1, nomor 1, tahun 2017
41	Jurnal Reviu Akuntansi dan Keuangan	26152223	Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang	Reakreditasi naik peringkat dari peringkat 3 ke 2, mulai volume 8, nomor 2, tahun 2018
42	Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan dan Perikanan	25274805	Balai Besar Riset Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan dan Perikanan	Reakreditasi tetap di peringkat 2 mulai volume 13 nomor 1, tahun 2018
43	Jurnal SPORTIF: Jurnal Penelitian Pembelajaran	24773379	Universitas Nusantara PGRI Kediri bekerja sama dengan Asosiasi Prodi Olahraga Perguruan Tinggi PGRI (APOPI)	Reakreditasi naik peringkat dari 4 ke 2, mulai volume 4, nomor 2, tahun 2018
44	Jurnal Studi Komunikasi	25497626	Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas dr. Soetomo	Usulan baru mulai volume 1, nomor 1, tahun 2017
45	Jurnal Studi Komunikasi dan Media	24076015	Balai Pengembangan SDM dan Penelitian Kominfo Jakarta	Reakreditasi tetap di peringkat 2 mulai volume 22 nomor 2, tahun 2018
46	Jurnal Studi Pemuda	2527363	Youth Studies Centre Fisipol UGM	Usulan baru mulai volume 6, nomor 1, tahun 2017
47	KEMAS: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat	23553596	Department of Public Health, Faculty of Sport Science, Universitas Negeri Semarang	Reakreditasi tetap di peringkat 2 mulai volume 14 nomor 2, tahun 2018
48	Khizanah al-Hikmah : Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan, Informasi, dan Kearsipan	25491334	Jurusan Ilmu Perpustakaan UIN Alauddin Makassar	Reakreditasi naik peringkat dari 3 ke 2, mulai dari volume 6, nomor 2, tahun 2018

Journal Profile

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» **Muhammad Azinar, S.K.M, M.Kes**

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Factors Affecting Pregnant Women in Preparation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) at Grobogan Regencys

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Abstract

Exclusive breastfeeding will be realized if mother start implementing Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) program. The purpose of this study is to investigate factors influencing pregnant women in preparation for early breastfeeding initiation (IMD) in Grobogan regency. Study method is quantitative with cross-sectional design. Total population is 716 pregnant women with minimal of 85 sample after calculations. To anticipate drop out, 100 samples will be collected. Independent variable is the factors influencing preparation of IMD in pregnant women and dependent variable is preparation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD). Data was analyzed using multiple logistic regression. The analysis showed no significant relation between factors such as education, knowledge, attitudes, breastfeeding experience, husband/family support, participation in classes of pregnant women, the role of health workers with preparation for IMD. In contrast, the variable trust had a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$. We conclude that IMD preparation of pregnant women is most influenced by trust.

Introduction

Infant mortality rate (IMR) in Indonesia according to the Indonesian Health Demographic Survey (SDKI) in 2012 remained high at 32 per 1,000 live births with toddler mortality rate of 40 per 1,000 live births (Indonesian Health Profile, 2015). IMR in Indonesia is still high compared to other neighboring countries, such as Malaysia and Singapore, which have under 10 deaths per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality is a sensitive indicator to measure health and development status of a country. The high infant mortality at the age of up to one year shows the low quality of health sector in a certain nation.

IMR of Central Java Province in 2016 was 99.9 per 1,000 live births (5445 cases) and in 2017 there were 2182 mortality cases (Health Profile, 2016). Efforts to provide exclusive breastfeeding is one way to meet the challenges and targets of SDGs in reducing

IMR. WHO/UNICEF recommended exclusive breastfeeding until the age of 6 months with Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) program. IMD is an activity that takes place immediately after the baby is born where the mother let the baby actively seek her nipple with direct skin contact to the mother. IMD will keep the baby warm and improve baby sucking reflexes that will increase success chance of exclusive breastfeeding which later on will contribute to reduction of malnutrition prevalence. IMD can also improve infant immune system to prevent various diseases. Baby that is given the opportunity to suckle in the first hour by direct skin contact to the mother's skin, will at least save 22% of them until age of 28 days. A study in Zhejiang, China states that Asian cultures of breastfeeding will prevent *Helicobacter pylori* infection and a cohort study from Shanghai stated that breastfeeding can protect mothers from type II diabetes (Liqian Q et al., 2009).

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Prediction Model and Scoring System in Prevention and Control of Stunting Problems in Under Five-Year-Olds in Indonesia

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Abstract

Prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is a cause for concern. We used IFLS 2007 as secondary data in the cross-sectional study to develop a problem-solving and prevention model of stunting. The study was conducted in 2016 to predict a model from the characteristics, parents, and health care of the child. We recruited 3589 children under-five years from IFLS 2007 data as samples. The inclusion criteria are 1-5 years old children from 15-49 years old pregnant women, living with biological parents, available data of birth weight and gestational age, and do not have chronic disease. We used multiple logistic regression for modeling, and Receiver Operation Characteristic (ROC) Curve as a diagnostic test. We found that 39.5% of children under-five have stunting. Stunting protective factors are: prevention of LBW (Low Birth Weight) in infant, limitation of number of children by three, improved parenting for the boys, prevention of young-age pregnancy and stunting in the female adolescent. Other factors are completing immunization, improving maternal education and the health services of under-five children in rural areas, and improving Fe consumption for pregnant mothers. The model was able to prevent and delay the stunting in toddler by 64%, with 61.9% sensitivity and 60.9% specificity, and AUROC 65.5%. It is necessary to counsel the pregnant women with a low height and young-age pregnancy as a high risk, as well as management of the infant with LBW to prevent stunting.

Introductions

Stunting in toddler reflects a condition of failure to grow as a result of chronic nutrition insufficiency, so they become shorter for his/her age. It is a growth faltering situation caused by the accumulation of inadequate nutrition which occur since pregnancy until 24 months old (Hoffman et al., 2000; Bloem et al., 2013). Stunting is aggravated with imbalance catch up growth (Hoffman et al., 2000). The indicator of a stunted and severely stunted toddler is height-for-age or length-for-age by WHO-MGRS (Multicentre Growth Reference Study) (Picauly & Toy, 2013; Mucha, 2013).

Whereas the definition of stunting, according to Indonesian Ministry of Health, is a toddler with z-score < -2 SD (stunted) and < -3 SD (severely stunted) (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2010). Stunting is a shared global nutritional problem, specifically in low-income and developed countries (UNICEF, 2013). It is turned to a universal problem because it related to increased risk of morbidity and mortality.

Globally, in 2010 there were 171 million stunting children, which 167 million of them were living in developed countries. The prevalence of stunting decreased from 39.7% in 1990 to 26% in 2010. This trend is expected to

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Variety of *Anopheles* Mosquito in Salamwates Village, Dongko Subdistrict Trenggalek District, East Java Province

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Abstract

Malaria is an infectious disease caused by parasites from the genus *Plasmodium* and transmitted through the bites of *Anopheles* mosquitoes. This study was an observational analytic research by using adult mosquito specimens. The mosquitoes were caught using indoor net trapping and outdoor cow baited net trapping started at 18.45 to 24.00 for six catching times. Outdoor cow baited net trapping caught 61 mosquitoes from seven different species namely *An. aconitus*, *An. annularis*, *An. barbirostris*, *An. indefinitus*, *An. kochi*, and *An. vagus*. Human bait trap only trapped one species, *An. indefinitus*. The most often caught mosquito was a zoophilic *An. barbirostris*, while *An. indefinitus* was the only species of anthropozophilic mosquito and suspected as the malaria vector because they were caught using indoor human bait trap.

Introduction

Malaria is an infectious disease caused by parasite of the genus *Plasmodium* and transmitted through the bite of *Anopheles* mosquito. (Arwati et al, 2018). Malaria remains an important health problem in Indonesia (Supriyanto et al, 2017) and also a life-threatening disease in tropical and subtropical regions (Zareen et al, 2016). Annual parasites incidence (API) is the number of malaria cases per 1000 inhabitants per year. Since 2011, national API has continued to decline and reached 0.85 in 2015. Only the eastern region of Indonesia, such as Papua, Maluku and NTT, still shows a high API (Pusdatin Kemenkes RI, 2016).

East Java is a province where malaria cases are localized in certain regions. The residents of several districts such as Trenggalek, Madiun, Pacitan and Banyuwangi often work outside of Java where malaria is more endemic

in order to obtain more income. The number of malaria cases in this province in 2016 was 298, all of which were imported malaria cases brought by residents returning from working in malaria-endemic areas outside Java and there was no indigenous cases (local infections) (Dinas Kesehatan Jawa Timur, 2017). In Trenggalek District at 2015, the number of microscopically positive malaria cases was 91 (Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Trenggalek, 2016) and in 2017 was 105 (Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Trenggalek, 2018). There were 26 cases of Imported malaria in the working region of Pandean Primary Health Center (Pandean PHC) or Puskesmas Pandean at 2015, which included Dongko subdistrict, Trenggalek District (Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Trenggalek, 2016). The number decreased to 14 cases in 2017 (Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Trenggalek, 2018).

Indonesia is home to a variety of malaria vectors, most of which have specific

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Factors Affecting Pregnant Women in Preparation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) at Grobogan Regencys

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IMD can reduce postpartum bleeding caused by pressure to placenta and uterus from the baby that crawls over the mother's chest thus stopping the bleeding. (Noer et al, 2011). In the third trimester and late pregnancy, the mother will start preparing for childbirth and breastfeeding, this marks the best time for midwives and health workers to provide comprehensive information regarding practice of IMD and exclusive breastfeeding. Midwives can provide counseling and information to mothers through Maternal and Child Health (MCH) program, which is carried out in conjunction with Antenatal Care (ANC), especially in late pregnancy ANC at third trimester (Bbaale E, 2014; Acharya P & Khanal V, 2015; MOH RI, 2015). Preparation for IMD can be initiated at the start of pregnancy, such as providing tools for IMD, enhancing maternal knowledge about IMD from health workers or other sources. Discovering information about IMD procedures can also be acquired through health workers cadres around the neighborhood or the closest people who already practice IMD, providing family or husband support, improving physical readiness such as health check up, breast care, and diet (Esteves, TMB et al, 2014). Comprehensive preparation for IMD is important because IMD will be initiated in the first hour after baby delivery, at the time when mothers experience fatigue while thorough care is being provided from health workers to both mother and baby. The decision or positive attitude of the mother towards breastfeeding developed during pregnancy is crucial in achieving successful breastfeeding. Mothers who received information about IMD, will discover more about the methods and benefits of IMD itself. Knowledge can be obtained through participation in health education such as classes for pregnant women from government programs, information from social environment, books/magazines/social media. Knowledge and counseling can improve IMD and breastfeeding practice up to 3 months postpartum, if the mother is provided with knowledge and a good attitude towards IMD, commitment will arise from herself to perform IMD. The role of the closest people is necessary in encouraging IMD practices. Positive support from the closest person or family, will prepare

mother physically and mentally to be able to carry out IMD. The family will support the mother if the right knowledge about IMD is also provided to them. In the end, counseling matters not only to mothers. In addition, company during the delivery process as a way of emotional support can help mother in IMD. Therefore, it is expected that close families, especially husband, to accompany the mother during labor and IMD.

Example of factors that served as obstacles is lack of the proper knowledge during preparation of IMD that can be observed by various opinions or perceptions of both mothers and her families stating that colostrum or first milk that comes out is bad and dangerous for baby, baby need other fluids before breastfeeding, colostrum and breast milk alone are insufficient for the baby's needs, the baby is feeling cold at IMD and exhausted mother after delivery is in a situation that is not acceptable to perform IMD. The preparation of IMD is heavily influenced by socioeconomic status, culture, and norms that flourish among family members and community in general (Tamiru D et al, 2012).

This study is conducted at Grobogan regency. Grobogan is a rural regency considered to still have cultural influence with certain beliefs especially in pregnant mothers and have a low source of health information without involvement from health workers or other relevant organizations to the site (DHO, Grobogan regency Health Office, 2017). The low level of knowledge will contribute to the lack of motivation by the mother to perform IMD and provide exclusive breastfeeding to their babies. Mothers know what is best for their children and mothers will try to give their best from their knowledge (Sirajuddin S et al, 2013). Data from interviews with one of the staff at the Grobogan regency Health Office shows the total target number of pregnant women in 2018 is 23,868. Other data related to breastfeeding state that, only 72.73% of newborn babies were given to their mother and encouraged by health worker to be breastfed after 1 hour of delivery prior to vitamins administrations, and rest time given with consideration of fatigue of the mother after normal delivery. In case of caesarean section births, newborn will be

required to be kept in recovery room, separated from the mother. Data also records that no IMD procedure carried out in accordance with Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) that is less than 30 minutes to 1 hours following delivery. This implies that indicator of successful IMD preparation is intervened by other factors preventing IMD. Preliminary study conducted in 10 pregnant women at Grobogan regency showed that 6 pregnant women did not prepare for IMD, because they did not know what it was. They only knew that breastfeeding should be initiated as early as possible following delivery. Meanwhile, 4 others said that they were preparing for IMD by searching information through health workers in ANC at the health center or during the class session for pregnant women.

Failed IMD preparation is caused by several predisposing factors such as knowledge, attitudes, or self perceptions. Enabling factors include health facilities in community health centers and other health services and health regulations, especially for IMD. Supporting factors are supports from husband, family, friends and health workers, in the form of information and encouragement in preparations for IMD. But the preparation and IMD itself can be carried out if all parties work together thoroughly and commit. Considering above reasons, the purpose of this study is to find out and analyze factors influencing pregnant women in preparation of IMD in the Grobogan regency.

Method

This study is a quantitative study with cross-sectional design or one-time observation of both variables. Data were collected using questionnaires. Study was conducted in January 2019. The population is 716 pregnant women: 397 from Godong 1 health center and 319 from Godong 2 health center. The sample selection was conducted in sub-districts with the largest area, that is Godong Sub-District as it represents Grobogan regency. Sampling is by purposive sampling with regard to inclusion and exclusion criteria. Samples inclusion are pregnant women who carried out routine ANC at the Puskesmas or in the KIA room at Puskesmas Godong 1 and Godong 2. Based on calculations, sample sizes (n) is 85. To anticipate the drop out the

researcher will take 100 samples.

Analysis is using chi square test with consideration of categorical data. Analysis of p value was then compared with the level of error used, 5% or 0.05 with the provisions that if $p \leq 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected which conclude that there is significant relationship. Bivariate analysis was performed to determine the relationship between independent and dependent variables. Then, the independent variables that have a significant relationship with the dependent variable are included in the multivariate analysis, while variables that are not significant in the relationship are not included. To see factors that influence preparation of IMD in pregnant women, a statistical test with multivariate analysis is performed. We used multiple logistic regression to find out which variable or factors that have the greatest influence and analyze the effect of independent variables by considering confounding variable. Multivariate analysis is also conducted to analyze the effect of the independent variables together on the dependent variable and predict the dependent variable whether there is a change between the independent variables (Hadi S, 2015).

Results and Discussion

Univariate analysis will illustrates the frequency distribution of independent variables such as knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, support of husband/family, counseling during pregnancy, support of health workers and confounding variables including the characteristics of respondents such as age, occupation, education, parity, experience of IMD, and participation in classes of pregnant women. The dependent variable is the practice of pregnant women in the preparation of IMD.

Respondents in this study were mainly ≥ 20 years old with 47% of respondents work as IRT (Housewife), 39% as entrepreneur, 8% as civil servants/TNI/POLRI, 2% as farmers and the rest 4% as unemployed. Education background of respondents are the following: 63% from high school/vocational education, 28% from junior high school, while 9% from tertiary education. Based on observations, 70% of IMD preparation can be seen in group with

parity/experience of breastfeeding/previous pregnancy delivery/have more than 1 child, while 30% of them are undergoing their first pregnancy. As many as 55% of respondents never perform IMD either primiparous or multiparous while 45% of them already perform at least once. Based on the attendance of pregnant women class, 84% of respondents did not attend the class, and only 16% attended the class.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women Characteristics

No.	Characteristics	N	%
1.	Age		
	≥ 20 years	100	100
2.	Occupation		
	a. Unemployed	4	4
	b. Entrepreneur	39	39
	c. PNS/TNI/POLRI	8	8
	d. Farmer	2	2
	e. Housewives	47	47
3.	Education		
	Middle High School	28	28
	Senior High/Vocational School	63	63
	Tertiary	9	9
4.	Pregnancy		
	a. First child	30	30
	b. More than 1 children	70	70
5.	IMD Experience		
	a. Never	55	55
	b. At least once	45	45
6.	Pregnancy Class		
	a. Not attend	84	84
	b. Attend	16	16

Source: Primary Data, 2019

Age of mothers is related to the ease of a mother in understanding all information given regarding IMD. Older mother will have more level of maturity and power in thinking and working. Age is a predisposing factor that is likely to play a role in the preparation for Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD). In this study, pregnant women who came for the examination were mainly ≥ 20 years old. Women who are in healthy reproduction age (safe age for pregnancy with low complication, delivery, and breastfeeding) is considered between 20-35 years old. Women with age more than 35 years old will produce less hormones, resulting in decreased lactation. Women under 20 years

old have less prepared physical, psychological, and social development that can interfere with psychological balance, affecting the preparation of IMD and the production of breast milk. Mothers who is breastfeeding should get adequate nutritional supplement food (Astuti I, 2013).

It is possible for mother that works outside to have more opportunities in accessing information about exclusive breastfeeding and IMD. Either way mothers who work as housewives are also capable to access more information by participating in activities such as classes for pregnant women or through midwives/health workers home visits.

Education can affect mother's reception of a new information. Mothers with relatively higher education have more open mindset and quick understanding of an explanation. Our results showed majority of mothers have high school/vocational education. High school/vocational education is considered sufficient for respondents to deepen their understanding by searching information about IMD through sources such as books and the internet (Sirajuddin S et al, 2013).

Parity status in pregnancy may influence the mother's decision to make IMD preparation. Primiparous mothers tend to have less knowledge and experience and require support from families, midwives, doctors and other health workers. In contrast, multipara mothers have accumulated experience and information regarding IMD from health workers and families during previous pregnancy while setting aside whether they perform it or not (Walker M, 2008). The difference between primiparous and multiparous mothers does not guarantee multiparous mothers will successfully practice IMD. Parity does not have direct effect, but the experience of previous pregnancy will increase one's knowledge. A good experience from a first birth will form positive attitude and interest, empowering one's knowledge. Woman that successfully perform IMD will unconsciously prepare her own needs for the next IMD. Pregnant women who have never carried out IMD are given information from midwives or health workers to be able to prepare IMD by setting up equipment and adequate nutrition required for pregnancy. Mothers who have

never had children are possible to perform IMD, while mothers who have given birth will have more information and experience about IMD (Rinata E, 2015).

Absence in class session are due to lack of awareness of the mother herself or lack of socialization from health workers in the vicinity. Things like this should no longer occur, given the importance of the program. Information obtained by researchers, health workers also utilized to revive the program but was hampered by the lack of government funding, that leads to inadequate pregnancy class to fulfill the necessary knowledge for pregnant mother.

The relationship between education and the practice of IMD preparation has a significance value of $0.412 > 0.05$, so there is no relationship between the education of pregnant women with the practice of IMD preparation. Pregnant women with low education (junior high school graduate) who did not prepare IMD were 53.5% and those who prepared were 46.4%. Pregnant women who had high education (high school graduate and above) and did not prepare IMD were 44.5%, and those who prepared IMD were 55.5%. This study is in line with the results by Indramukti, 2013 which showed that there is no relationship between the level of education with the practice of Early Initiation Breastfeeding (IMD) in normal postpartum mothers in the working area of the Blado I Puskesmas in Batang Regency (p-value 1,000) (Indramukti F, 2013). In conclusion, a person without high education level can still make preparations for IMD because education is not only obtained in formal education, and pregnant women can actively participate in activities held by health centers around their homes such as attending classes for pregnant women and socialization at the time of examination pregnancy at the community health center or midwife.

The study results of the relationship between knowledge and practice of IMD preparation has a significance value of $0.488 > 0.05$, meaning there is no relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women with IMD preparation practice. Then the knowledge of pregnant women who lacked and did not prepare IMD was 66.6%, and those who

prepared it were 33.3%, while the knowledge of pregnant women who did not prepare IMD was 46.4%, and those who prepared IMD were 53.6%. These results are in line with the results of research in Vietnam by Le, et al, 2015 that there is no relationship between knowledge and IMD implementation, the results show that 13% of pregnant women who have high knowledge but have a negative attitude towards IMD. IMD practices are not always influenced by knowledge but there are several other factors such as pregnant women being influenced more by the opinions of families compared to their own knowledge. In other words, mothers actually have sufficient knowledge about IMD preparation but are influenced by the believe and knowledge of the family not to carry out the preparation (Le N et al, 2015; Kornides M and Kitsantas P, 2014).

In this study, the level of knowledge was measured using a questionnaire consisting of 10 questions namely about the definition of IMD, the benefits of IMD, colostrum and its benefits, as well as knowledge about the preparation of IMD itself. 52% of mothers answered the questions correctly, but they did not prepare for IMD. So that good knowledge cannot be categorized as having a significant influence on the practice of IMD preparation.

The results of the study showed the relationship between the attitude and practice of IMD preparation has significance value of $0.932 > 0.05$ which means there is no relationship between the attitude of pregnant women with the practice of IMD preparation. Then the attitude of pregnant women who did not support and did not prepare for IMD was 46.5%, and those who prepared it were 53.4%, while the attitude of pregnant women who supported and did not prepare IMD was 47.3%, and 52.6% who prepared for IMD. These results are in line with the results of the Fauziah, 2009 study which has a statistical test result $p = 0.692$ that means there is no significant relationship between pregnant women who have positive attitude with IMD, 59.7% of pregnant women have a positive attitude towards IMD practices but not much different from negative attitudes. According to the analysis, health workers play a role in shaping the attitude of pregnant women to prepare for IMD but pregnant women lack

the response to the implementation of IMD practices. Attitudes describe a person's likes or dislikes towards objects. Attitudes make someone approach or avoid other objects. In general, a positive attitude will support good behavior as well. Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to the stimulus or object, so it has not automatically materialized in an action (Anjarsari L, 2017).

In this study, the positive attitude of pregnant women in preparing for IMD is 57% compared to the negative attitude of preparing and not preparing for IMD there were 43%. Negative attitudes of respondents towards the implementation of IMD is because of the limited knowledge of respondents about the benefits of IMD so that mothers tend to give an unfavorable response to the IMD for that, increased socialization and counseling to mothers need to be increased so that their knowledge and understanding will develop so that it will provide a positive response to IMD implementation.

The study showed the relationship between believe and practice of IMD preparation has a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$, then the confidence of pregnant women with IMD preparation practice is significantly related. Beliefs of pregnant women who did not support and did not prepare IMD were 72.4%, and those who prepared were 27.6%, while the beliefs of pregnant women who supported and did not prepare IMD were 36.6%, and 63.4% who prepared IMD. In this study, factors related to IMD preparation are Believe. In this study, mothers did not believe that early breastfeeding initiation was something that had to be specially prepared, they only prepared baby and maternal equipment without preparing anything specifically for the implementation of the IMD. Other research in Lebanon shows that 24% of 353 pregnant women have the belief that breastfeeding can transmit the disease to infants, in this study health workers will make every effort to provide counseling in accordance with local beliefs and culture about IMD and exclusive breastfeeding (Osman H, 2009). In this study, mothers have the belief that IMD preparation does not need to be done because it is the duty of health workers in the hospital so that mothers do not need to be involved. One

of the IMD preparations that mothers need to do is consult with health workers and cadres, but mothers have the belief that health workers should go to pregnant women who then provide counseling.

The study showed the relationship between breastfeeding experience / parity with IMD preparation practices has a significance value of $0.631 > 0.05$ meaning there is no relationship between breastfeeding experience / parity of pregnant women with IMD preparation practices. The experience of breastfeeding in the first child of pregnant women did not prepare IMD as much as 43.3%, and those who prepared were 56.6%, while the experience of more than one child who did not prepare IMD was as much as 48.5%, and those who prepared IMD were 51.4%. These results are not in line with the study of Nicole M. Hackman, et.al which shows that multiparous mothers have a significant relationship in IMD ($p = 0.006$) compared to primipara. This study, shows that pregnant women are given support to target improvements in IMD preparation practices and increase exclusive breastfeeding (Nicole M H, 2015). The results showed that multiparous mothers more indirectly did IMD preparation even though the significance results were not related.

The results of the study the relationship between husband / family support and IMD preparation practices have a significance value of $0.089 > 0.05$, then there is no influence between husband / family support for pregnant women with IMD preparation practice. Support for husband / family of pregnant women who did not support and did not prepare the IMD as much as 59.3%, and those who prepared were 40.6%, while the support of the husband / family of pregnant women who supported and did not prepare the IMD were 41.1%, and who prepared IMD was 58.8%. This is in line with the research of the Pertiwi, 2017, which obtained a statistical test result of $0.115 > 0.05$. There was no significant relationship between husband / family support, but the descriptive results stated that 60% made IMD preparation received husband / family support compared to those who did not get support at 40% (Pertiwi, 2017).

The absence of a relationship between

husband / family support in this study can be caused by pregnant women getting positive support but for the practice of carrying out pregnant women still do it themselves by not ignoring advice from their husband / family. Because the results of existing studies show that with positive husband / family support, the practice of IMD preparation remains a reference for implementing IMD practices. Husband's support should not only be done during the preparation of the IMD, but it is very necessary to get the mother during the process of giving birth until the implementation of the IMD which is then followed by exclusive breastfeeding until the 6-month-old baby is now known as breastfeeding father. The importance of breastfeeding father greatly influences the success of IMD and exclusive breastfeeding.

The study showed the relationship between the participation of pregnant women in the class of pregnant women with the practice of IMD preparation has a significance value of $0.419 > 0.05$ meaning there is no relationship between the participation of pregnant women in the class of pregnant women with the practice of IMD preparation. Mothers who did not join the class of pregnant women did not prepare IMD as much as 45.2%, and those who prepared were 54.7%, while mothers who participated in classes of pregnant women who did not prepare IMD as many as 56.2%, and those who prepared IMD were 6.25%. These results are not in line with the study of Shalva Ismi, et al, 2016 which obtained the results of the analysis of the significance value of $p < 0.000 < 0.05$, which means there is a significant influence between the participation of pregnant women classes on IMD preparation and exclusive breastfeeding. Basically the class of pregnant women is very useful for pregnant women and their husbands / families, in these activities pregnant women get knowledge of pregnancy, IMD, childbirth, exclusive breastfeeding and baby care. In this case, IMD preparation is the main thing in the success of exclusive breastfeeding, so that if it is not optimal, health workers must make various efforts to improve the pregnant mothers class program (Shalva ismi et al, 2016; Shohifah P, 2016).

The results of the study the relationship between the role of health workers and the

practice of IMD preparation has a significance value of $0.871 > 0.05$ meaning there is no influence between the role of health workers in pregnant women with the practice of IMD preparation. Health workers who did not play a role in pregnant women in IMD and did not prepare IMD were 45.9%, and those who prepared were 54%, while health workers who played a role in IMD and did not prepare IMD were 47.6%, and those who prepared IMD were 52, 3%. The results of the study are in line with the results of the Hajjah study, 2012 which has a statistical test result of $0.085 > 0.05$ which shows there is no relationship between health workers and IMD preparation practices, whereas IMD is the beginning of exclusive breastfeeding practices that may or may not work. Another limitation factor is that health workers have limited knowledge about the practice of IMD preparation so counseling or counseling to pregnant women is less than optimal (Irawan J, 2018). The success of the IMD preparation practice lies in the role of health workers who should monitor from the beginning of pregnancy until delivery by giving regular counseling to pregnant women.

Multivariate analysis was used to find out which variables most influenced the practice of pregnant women in IMD preparation. The analysis used is multiple logistic regression.

Table.2 Results of multivariate analysis

No	Independent Variable	R square	Sig. Anova	Sig
1	Education			0.345
2	Knowledge			0.851
3	Attitude			0.783
4	Believe			0.001
5	Breastfeeding / parity experience	0.153	0.048	0.734
6	Husband / family support			0.184
7	Participation in classes of pregnant women			0.854
8	Health workers participation			0.259

Source: Primary Data, 2019

20 Table.2 shows that the results of multivariate analysis contained 1 (one) variable, namely believe that influenced the practice of pregnant women in the preparation of IMD which had a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$. These results also mean that all independent variables affect the dependent variable as indicated by the value of r square 0.153 (15.3%) the rest ($100\% - 15.3\% = 84.7\%$). The sig anova value also indicates that the independent variables influence together the dependent variable with a value of $0.048 < 0.05$.

The implementation of IMD in Indonesia is often done not according to the procedure, the IMD is done after the baby has finished taking care measures such as being cleaned, given vitamins and in a swaddled condition so that skin contact does not occur with the mother, often even the officer helps breastfeed the baby to the mother, because the baby is unable to find the mother's nipples. The correct 7 implementation of IMD and according to the IMD procedure, by not skipping the baby's skin contact process with the mother, is proven to help bonding and subsequent breastfeeding (Mahmood I et al, 2011). This research is focused on how pregnant women prepare for IMD, understanding the importance of IMD in newborns becomes a necessity for all health workers and the wider community, especially pregnant women, as well as people's perceptions and opinions that are wrong about IMD also hinder success of this government program, so that the correct information about the IMD program should continue to be disseminated to the wider community so that the objectives of this government program can be achieved properly.

In this study, believe is the only factor influencing the preparation of IMD. Mother's believe related to the practice of preparing for early breastfeeding at the research site is possible because mothers still believe the myths about breastfeeding even though mothers have been given education through counseling during pregnancy checkups and during pregnancy classes for mothers about the importance of early breastfeeding initiation each month by village midwives. Different cultures in each region and different health behaviors. Culture consists of various aspects, one of which is

believe. Believe is something that someone believes because it is passed down from parents to their children so that it becomes a fundamental behavior. Believe is a person's family members' beliefs starting from parents who believe in something and that is also believed by the surrounding community which is used as the basis for carrying out activities. For example, a belief that says that a new mother is still in a weak condition that requires adequate rest after giving birth and does not allow early breastfeeding initiation. Community beliefs that do not allow mothers to breastfeed before the breast and baby are cleaned. Preparation for early breastfeeding initiation has begun to be done and breastfeeding is common, but there are also those who believe that colostrum is not good for babies, which is marked by infant illness or in other words breastfeeding can transmit certain diseases so it is dangerous to do (Mamonto, 2015).

Conclusion 3

The study 3 concluded that the 11 was no relationship between education (p-value = 0.412), knowledge (p-value = 0.488), attitude (p-value = 0.932), breastfeeding / family experience (p-value = 0.631), husband's support / family (p-value = 0.089), participation in classes of pregnant women (p-value = 0.419), and the role of health workers (p-value = 0.871) with IMD preparation practices. Multivariate analysis test results of independent variables jointly affect the dependent variable, it is like the results of the regression with a significance value of $0.048 < 0.05$ of 0.153 (15.3%) the rest ($100\% - 15.3\% = 84.7\%$) the practice of IMD preparation is influenced by other variables that are not examined, while the variable that most influences the IMD preparation practice is believe which has a significance value of $0.001 < 0.05$.

For health workers to improve the success of IMD preparation practices in pregnant women, it can be done by increasing counseling or counseling activities for pregnant women related to IMD, then the results of research in this thesis can be used as a basis or program evaluation related to IMD preparation practices for pregnant women, IMD practices during labor and exclusive breastfeeding. For pregnant women the success of IMD and

exclusive breastfeeding is an important thing that is always socialized in the community, so expectant mothers are always responsive and pay attention to the information conveyed by health workers. Pregnant women are expected to independently always add information related to IMD and exclusive breastfeeding through socialization from health services, social media and other training. For other researchers, the results of this study can be used as reference material in further research on the practice of IMD preparation in pregnant women and can conduct research with wider variables and research locations and methods of collecting objective data and standardized questionnaires that have been modified as needed.

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HEALTH RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY**

**KETERANGAN LOLOS KAJI ETIK
DESCRIPTION OF ETHICAL APPROVAL
"ETHICAL APPROVAL"**

No : 38/EA/KEPK-FKM/2019

Protokol penelitian yang diusulkan oleh :
The research protocol proposed by

Peneliti utama : Aniestia Yuliana
Principle Investigator

Nama Institusi : Universitas Diponegoro
Name of the Institution

Anggota Peneliti : 1. Dr. M. Zen Rahfiludin, SKM., M.Kes
Member 2. Dr. dr. Sri Achadi Nugraheni, M.Kes

Dengan judul :
Title


"Beberapa Faktor yang Berpengaruh Terhadap Praktik Ibu Hamil Dalam Persiapan Inisiasi Menyusu Dini (IMD) Di Wilayah Kabupaten Grobogan"

Dinyatakan layak etik sesuai 7 (tujuh) Standart.WHO 2011, yaitu 1) Nilai Sosial, 2) Nilai Ilmiah, 3) Pemerataan Beban dan Manfaat, 4) Risiko, 5) Bujukan/Eksploitasi, 6) Kerahasiaan dan Privacy, dan 7) Persetujuan Setelah Penjelasan, yang merujuk pada Pedoman CIMS 2016. Hal ini seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh terpenuhinya indicator setiap standar.

Declared to be ethically appropriate in accordance to 8 (seven) WHO 2011 Standarts, 1) Social Values, 2) Scientific Values, 3) Equitable Assesment And Benefits, 4) Risks, 5) Persuasion/Exploitation, 6) Confidentiality and Privacy, and 7) Informed Consent, referring to the 2016 CIOMS Guidelines. This is as indicated by the fulfillment of the indicators of each standart.

Pernyataan Laik Etik ini berlaku selama kurun waktu tanggal 15 Februari 2019 sampai dengan tanggal 15 Februari 2020

This declaration of ethics applies during the period February, 15 st 2019 until February, 15 st 2020

Semarang, 15 Februari 2019
Professor and Chairperson,

Prof. Dr. dr. Anies, M.Kes, PKK
NIP. 195407221985011001