

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Received: April 14, 2025

Revised: April 22, 2025

Available online: April 24, 2025

at: <https://e-jurnal.ipphorr.com/index.php/mchc>

Factors Associated with Early Introduction of Complementary Feeding (CF)

Marlina*, Nadia Dwi Putri, Indah Trianingsih, Yusari Asih, Yeyen Putriana

Poltekkes Kemenkes Tanjung Karang

Corresponding author: *Email: marlinaturnip21@gmail.com.

Abstract

Background: Early introduction of complementary feeding (MP-ASI) is the practice of providing additional food to infants before the age of six months, which contradicts the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Indonesian Ministry of Health (WHO, 2020). This practice may increase the risk of digestive disorders, infections, and nutritional problems in infants. WHO reports that only about 40% of infants worldwide receive exclusive breastfeeding, while the rest are introduced to complementary foods prematurely (WHO, 2021). The low rate of exclusive breastfeeding indicates that the practice of early MP-ASI is still prevalent. This phenomenon may be influenced by several factors, such as maternal knowledge, education, and employment status.

Purpose: To identify the factors associated with early complementary feeding.

Method: This research was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. The population included all mothers with infants aged 6–12 months in Marga Kaya Village. The sample consisted of 43 respondents selected using total sampling technique. Data were collected using questionnaires and analyzed using univariate descriptive analysis and bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square statistical test.

Results: The results showed that most mothers introduced CF before six months of age (68.1%), with the majority having low knowledge (62.8%), low education (55.8%), and not working (67.4%). The Chi-Square test revealed a significant relationship between maternal knowledge ($p = 0.001$), education ($p = 0.006$), and employment ($p = 0.022$) and the practice of early CF.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that there is a significant association between maternal knowledge, education, and employment and the practice of early complementary feeding.

Suggestion: It is recommended that health workers enhance maternal education to ensure CF is provided at the appropriate recommended age.

Keywords: Early Complementary Feeding; Education; Employment; Knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Complementary feeding (CF) is additional food provided to infants aged 6–24 months to meet their increasing nutritional needs. The provision of complementary feeding plays an important role in increasing the energy and nutrients required by infants. Complementary feeding is not intended to replace breast milk entirely, but rather to complement breast milk intake, and breastfeeding should be continued until the child reaches the age of two years (Shobah, 2021). UNICEF and WHO recommend

exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, initiated within one hour after birth. Continuing exclusive breastfeeding without any additional food during the first six months enhances sensory and cognitive development and protects infants from infectious and chronic diseases (World Health Organization, 2024).

Based on data from the World Health Organization, only 40% of infants worldwide receive exclusive breastfeeding, while the remaining 60%

Factors Associated with Early Introduction of Complementary Feeding (CF)

have received complementary feeding before reaching the age of six months. This condition illustrates that the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding remains low, while the practice of early complementary feeding in various countries is relatively high. Low exclusive breastfeeding coverage indicates a high prevalence of early complementary feeding practices (World Health Organization, 2024).

Many factors are associated with early complementary feeding practices by mothers, including maternal knowledge, level of education, and maternal occupation. Mothers who have infants are expected to have adequate knowledge regarding appropriate complementary feeding practices. Insufficient maternal knowledge about the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding is closely related to early complementary feeding. Maternal knowledge is one of the most important factors in infant feeding practices because good knowledge enables mothers to understand the appropriate timing for introducing complementary foods. Lack of maternal knowledge may trigger early complementary feeding or inappropriate complementary feeding that does not meet the nutritional needs of infants (Jayanti, Hayuningsih, Pembayun, Petricka, Prima, Rochmawati, & Elfaristo, 2020).

Maternal education is also associated with early complementary feeding practices. Research findings indicate that the majority of respondents had a low level of education (elementary to junior high school), accounting for 65.7%. Mothers with lower educational levels tend to introduce complementary feeding earlier, before the infant reaches six months of age. Mothers with limited education regarding breastfeeding are more likely to provide bottle feeding rather than breastfeeding directly (Sasiwa, Mamujaja, & Tombokan, 2024).

Scientific studies show that children who receive complementary feeding after the age of six months generally have better cognitive development, stronger immune systems, and a reduced risk of food-related allergies (Mauliza, Mardiaty, Sahputri, Zara, & Wahyuni, 2021). Providing complementary feeding too early may cause digestive disorders in infants, such as diarrhea or constipation. This occurs because the infant's digestive organs are not yet fully developed and ready to digest solid foods. In addition, early complementary feeding before the age of six

months may increase the risk of obesity, allergies, and weakened immune function due to reduced breast milk intake. A weakened immune system increases the risk of infectious diseases, making children more susceptible to malnutrition (Moschonis, de Lauzon-Guillain, Jones, Oliveira, Lambrinou, Damianidi, & Manios, 2017).

In Indonesia, more than 40% of infants are introduced to complementary feeding before reaching the age of six months, and the foods provided often do not meet the nutritional requirements of infants. Therefore, complementary feeding practices in Indonesia are still considered inadequate and inappropriate. The phenomenon of early complementary feeding, defined as the introduction of complementary foods before infants reach six months of age, remains a public health challenge in Indonesia. Although the rate of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months increased from 52% in 2017 to 68% in 2023, many challenges persist, particularly during the neonatal period. According to the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey, only 27% of newborns received breast milk within the first hour of life, one in five infants were given food or liquids other than breast milk within the first three days of life, and only 14% experienced skin-to-skin contact for at least one hour after birth (UNICEF, 2023).

At the provincial level, exclusive breastfeeding coverage in Lampung Province in 2023 reached 77.4%, meeting the expected target (Lampung Provincial Health Office, 2024). At the district level, the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding among infants aged less than six months in South Lampung Regency in 2023 reached 80.0%. However, this coverage declined compared to 2022. Health centers with relatively low exclusive breastfeeding coverage included Palas Health Center (65.5%), Way Sulan Health Center (66.5%), Katibung Health Center (68.5%), and Karang Anyar Health Center (69.2%) (South Lampung District Health Office, 2024).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a quantitative descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach to examine factors associated with early complementary feeding (CF) in Marga Kaya Village, the working area of Karang Anyar Public Health Center, South Lampung Regency. Early CF was defined as the provision of

Marlina*, Nadia Dwi Putri, Indah Trianingsih, Yusari Asih, Yeyen Putriana

Poltekkes Kemenkes Tanjung Karang

Corresponding author: *Email: marlinaturnip21@gmail.com.

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v5i1.2700

Factors Associated with Early Introduction of Complementary Feeding (CF)

complementary foods to infants before six months of age. The dependent variable was early CF, while the independent variables consisted of maternal knowledge, maternal education level, and maternal occupation.

The study population included all mothers who had infants aged 6–12 months in Marga Kaya Village. A total sampling technique was applied, involving all eligible mothers who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, resulting in a total of 43 respondents. Data collection was conducted during Posyandu activities from August 2024 to July 2025 using a structured questionnaire as the primary data source, supported by secondary data from Karang Anyar Public Health Center and Marga Kaya Village. Prior to data collection, respondents were informed about the study procedures and provided written informed consent.

The questionnaire measured early CF practices, maternal knowledge, education level, and occupation. The knowledge questionnaire consisted of 10 true–false items adapted from previous studies and had undergone validity and reliability testing. Data were processed through editing, coding, entry, and cleaning stages, then analyzed using SPSS version 26.0. Data analysis included univariate analysis to describe variable distributions and bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test to assess the relationship between independent variables and early CF, with a significance level of $p \leq 0.05$.

This study has an ethical clearance from Ethics Committee Health Research Poltekkes Kemenkes Tanjung Karang with number 213/KEPK-TJK/IV/2025.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondent (N=43)

Variable	Results	P-value
Early Complementary Feeding (n/%)		
Yes	24/58.0	
No	18/42.0	
Maternal knowledge (n/%)		
Good	16/37.0	0.001
Poor	27/63.0	
Maternal Education (n/%)		
High	19/44.0	0.006
Low	24/55.0	
Maternal Employment Status (n/%)		
Employed	14/32.6	0.022
Unemployed	29/67.4	

Based on table it can be seen that of 43 respondents, as many as 24 (58.1%) respondents introduced early complementary feeding, as many as 27 (62.8%) respondents had poor maternal knowledge, as many as 24 (55.8%) respondents had a low level of education, and as many as 29 (67.4%) respondents were unemployed.

Statistical test results obtained a p-value of 0.001, $p < \alpha = 0.05$. It can be concluded that there is a meaningful relationship between maternal knowledge and early complementary feeding practices. Statistical test results obtained a p-value of 0.006, $p < \alpha = 0.05$. It can be concluded that there is a meaningful relationship between maternal education level and early complementary feeding practices and statistical test results obtained a p-value

Marlina*, Nadia Dwi Putri, Indah Trianingsih, Yusari Asih, Yeyen Putriana

Poltekkes Kemenkes Tanjung Karang

Corresponding author: *Email: marlinaturnip21@gmail.com.

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v5i1.2700

of 0.022, $p < \alpha = 0.05$. It can be concluded that there is a meaningful relationship between maternal employment status and early complementary feeding practices.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate a significant relationship between maternal knowledge level and early complementary feeding (CF), it was found that out of 43 respondents, among 27 mothers with poor knowledge, 25 mothers (92.6%) provided early CF. Meanwhile, among 16 mothers with good knowledge, all of them (100%) did not provide early CF or provided complementary feeding at the appropriate time. Statistical testing showed a p -value of $0.001 < \alpha < 0.05$, therefore H_a was accepted, indicating that there is a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and early CF provision.

According to other research knowledge is the result of knowing, which is obtained through sensory perception of an object. Knowledge is one of the main domains in the formation of health behavior. In this context, maternal knowledge regarding the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding, infant digestive readiness, and health risks associated with early CF plays a crucial role in determining maternal behavior in feeding infants. The better the mother's knowledge, the greater the likelihood that she will follow appropriate guidelines. According to Lawrence Green's theory, knowledge is one of the predisposing factors that strongly influence individual health behavior. Adequate knowledge provides a rational basis for decision-making and determines attitudes toward health-related issues. In the context of complementary feeding, maternal knowledge about the appropriate timing, types of food, and feeding methods greatly determines CF practices (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

This finding is consistent with a study conducted which showed a significant relationship between maternal knowledge level and early CF provision ($p = 0.015$). Mothers with poor knowledge were more likely to provide food before the infant reached six months of age. These results illustrate that maternal understanding regarding the appropriate timing of CF remains low. According to the researchers, this highlights the importance of providing counseling that is easily understood by mothers so that they can better recognize the appropriate time to introduce complementary foods (Rahmayanti, Setianah,

Apriyani, Nurjanah, & Hastuti, 2023). Meanwhile, in their study conducted in Bangladesh, also reported that mothers often provide CF earlier due to incorrect or unclear information ($p < 0.05$). Many mothers misinterpret infant hunger cues, resulting in approximately 60% of mothers introducing CF before six months of age (Gain, Khatun, Hossain, & Mallick, 2020). The researchers argued that counseling should not only focus on delivering information but must also ensure that mothers truly understand the information provided.

The similarity between the results of this study and the three previous studies indicates that maternal knowledge is a dominant factor influencing feeding behavior. All studies positioned knowledge as a primary cognitive variable and applied a quantitative approach using a cross-sectional design with the same analytical method, namely the chi-square test, and involved respondents with similar characteristics.

According to the researcher, maternal knowledge does not merely function as an informational factor but also serves as the foundation for decision-making. Adequate knowledge enables mothers to understand the consequences of early CF provision and the importance of waiting until the infant reaches six months of age. In field practice, the researcher observed that mothers with good knowledge demonstrated greater confidence and consistency in exclusive breastfeeding and delaying CF according to the infant's age. The results of this study indicate that mothers with good knowledge were able to correctly answer questions regarding the ideal timing of MP-ASI, the dangers of early CF such as allergies and diarrhea, and the benefits of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life. The accuracy of these responses reflects that mothers with good knowledge tend to follow recommendations to provide exclusive breastfeeding for six months and initiate CF at the appropriate time. Conversely, mothers with poor knowledge are more susceptible to inaccurate information from their surroundings, leading them to introduce CF too early. Enhancing maternal knowledge through continuous education is the key strategy in preventing early CF practices.

Marlina*, Nadia Dwi Putri, Indah Trianingsih, Yusari Asih, Yeyen Putriana

Poltekkes Kemenkes Tanjung Karang

Corresponding author: *Email: marlinaturnip21@gmail.com.

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v5i1.2700

Factors Associated with Early Introduction of Complementary Feeding (CF)

The results of this study indicate a significant relationship between maternal education level and early CF provision, the results showed that out of 43 respondents, among 24 mothers with low education, all of them (100%) provided early CF. Meanwhile, among 19 mothers with higher education, only 1 mother (5.3%) provided early CF. Statistical testing revealed a p-value of $0.006 < \alpha 0.05$; therefore, H_a was accepted, indicating a significant relationship between maternal education and early CF provision.

Education is an important factor that influences an individual's ability to understand and apply health information. Mothers with higher education levels tend to have better critical thinking skills, are more open to new information, and are more compliant with medical recommendations. Conversely, mothers with lower education levels are more easily influenced by traditions and information that lack scientific evidence. This demonstrates that education plays a crucial role in shaping health behavior, including infant feeding practices (Budiman, 2013).

This finding is consistent with a study conducted with other results which showed a significant relationship between maternal knowledge level and early CF provision ($p = 0.018$). The researchers concluded that education influences mothers' ability to understand the importance of exclusive breastfeeding and the risks associated with early CF (Rahmawati & Surtimanah, 2023). Another study conducted in Europe found that mothers with higher education levels were more likely to delay CF introduction in accordance with WHO recommendations, with a compliance rate of approximately 75%, compared to only 45% among mothers with lower education levels ($p < 0.05$). From the researcher's perspective, this indicates that the higher the mother's education level, the greater the likelihood of adhering to appropriate infant feeding practices.

The similarity between this study and the three previous studies lies in the focus on education as a cognitive and social factor influencing CF feeding behavior. All studies employed a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design, utilized chi-square analysis, and involved respondents whose education levels were predominantly low. These findings demonstrate that maternal education consistently influences the appropriateness of CF

timing, regardless of geographical or cultural differences.

According to the researcher, maternal education is not merely a formal indicator but reflects the level of health literacy. Mothers with higher education are not only cognitively more prepared to receive information but are also more capable of independently accessing and evaluating health information. Meanwhile, mothers with lower education require more intensive, communicative, and contextual educational approaches to ensure that the information provided is fully understood and applied. The results of this study show that education level influences how mothers understand, process, and respond to knowledge-related questions about CF. Education is not solely about the highest level of schooling attained but also reflects critical thinking capacity and the ability to access and comprehend information. Mothers with higher education possess better abilities to understand health information, analyze benefits and risks, and make appropriate decisions for their infants' health. Conversely, mothers with lower education are more easily influenced by inherited practices or unscientific information. This highlights the importance of educational programs tailored to community education levels and the use of communication media that are easily understood.

The results of this study indicate a significant relationship between maternal employment status and early CF provision among 43 respondents, the results showed that among 29 non-working mothers, 11 mothers (37.9%) provided early CF. Meanwhile, among 14 working mothers, all of them (100%) provided early CF. Statistical analysis revealed a p-value of $0.022 < \alpha 0.05$; therefore, H_a was accepted, indicating a significant relationship between maternal employment status and early CF provision.

According to employment is classified as an enabling factor that influences health behavior through time availability, access to information, and social environment. Mothers who work outside the home generally have limited time to breastfeed and face obstacles in maintaining exclusive breastfeeding, which ultimately affects their decision to introduce CF early. In contrast, housewives have greater time flexibility in caring for their infants, including breastfeeding practices (Green & Kreuter.).

Marlina*, Nadia Dwi Putri, Indah Trianingsih, Yusari Asih, Yeyen Putriana

Poltekkes Kemenkes Tanjung Karang

Corresponding author: *Email: marlinaturnip21@gmail.com.

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v5i1.2700

Factors Associated with Early Introduction of Complementary Feeding (CF)

Maternal employment status can influence child feeding practices through several mechanisms. First, time constraints experienced by working mothers may encourage early complementary feeding with the expectation that the infant will remain full for a longer period. Second, work-related stress may affect breast milk production, leading mothers to feel the need to provide additional food. Third, the influence of the work environment and coworkers may expose mothers to inaccurate information regarding infant feeding practices (Friedman, Bowden, & Jones, 2014).

This finding is consistent with a study conducted in Tanggamus Regency, which showed that working mothers were more likely to provide early CF ($p = 0.012$). Approximately 68% of working mothers introduced MP-ASI before the infant reached six months of age. Factors such as busy schedules, limited time, and the absence of breastfeeding facilities in the workplace were identified as the main reasons. According to the researchers, this indicates that working mothers require support from their work environment to continue providing breastfeeding in accordance with recommendations. The researchers also observed that most working mothers experienced difficulties in balancing work responsibilities and breastfeeding (Apriantini, Sagita, Anggriani, & Agustina, 2024). Another study reported similar findings ($p = 0.019$), stating that working mothers were less likely to exclusively breastfeed and more likely to replace breast milk with early CF. Short maternity leave and inadequate breastfeeding facilities were identified as major barriers. The researchers emphasized that breastfeeding-friendly workplace policies are highly necessary. They concluded that although employment is a contributing factor, it is not the sole determinant. From the researchers' perspective, these results indicate that education remains important for all mothers, whether working or not (Sari & Kumorojati, 2019).

The similarity between this study and previous studies lies in the focus on employment status as a determinant of infant feeding behavior. All studies applied a cross-sectional design with chi-square data analysis and compared working and non-working mothers. These similarities demonstrate that time availability, access to information, and environmental support at work or home significantly influence CF

practices, particularly during the early months of an infant's life.

According to the researcher, maternal employment is not merely an economic factor but also reflects lifestyle and access to health information. Working mothers often require support systems, such as workplace breastfeeding facilities and education on expressed breast milk management. Meanwhile, non-working mothers require strengthened motivation and family support to maintain appropriate breastfeeding practices. In practice, maternal employment frequently becomes a major driving factor in decision-making related to early CF provision, either directly or indirectly. The results of this study indicate that employment status has a significant influence on maternal decisions regarding CF provision. Working mothers face challenges in balancing work obligations and childcare, which often leads to early CF practices as a practical solution. This condition may also be influenced by limited breastfeeding facilities in the workplace and insufficient employer support. Therefore, policies that support working mothers in maintaining exclusive breastfeeding are needed, such as the provision of lactation rooms, flexible working hours, and education on breast milk management for working mothers.

CONCLUSION

This study revealed that early complementary feeding remains common with most mothers introducing CF before six months of age, accompanied by low levels of knowledge, low educational attainment, and varied employment status. There was a significant relationship between maternal knowledge, education, and employment status and the practice of early CF, indicating that infant feeding behavior is influenced by a combination of cognitive, educational, and occupational factors rather than a single determinant. Mothers with inadequate knowledge and lower education were more likely to introduce CF early, while employment-related constraints also contributed to early feeding practices. These findings emphasize the need for comprehensive and continuous nutrition education, breastfeeding counseling, and supportive interventions for all mothers, regardless of their educational background or employment status. Health workers, particularly midwives, should

Marlina*, Nadia Dwi Putri, Indah Trianingsih, Yusari Asih, Yeyen Putriana

Poltekkes Kemenkes Tanjung Karang

Corresponding author: *Email: marlinaturnip21@gmail.com.

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v5i1.2700

Factors Associated with Early Introduction of Complementary Feeding (CF)

strengthen monitoring and education during antenatal and postnatal care, while health authorities are encouraged to enhance community-based programs and supportive policies to prevent early CF and promote optimal infant nutrition.

REFERENCES

- Apriantini, E., Sagita, Y. D., Anggriani, Y., & Agustina, R. (2024). Faktor - Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Pemberian Makanan Pendamping ASI (MP-ASI) Dini Pada Bayi Usia 0–6 Bulan Di Tanggamus. *Jurnal Ilmu Kedokteran Dan Kesehatan*, 11(2), 396–406.
- Budiman, R. A. (2013). Kapita selekta kuesioner: pengetahuan dan sikap dalam penelitian kesehatan. Jakarta: Salemba Medika, 2013, P4-8.
- Friedman, M. M., Bowden, V. R., & Jones, E. G. (2014). *Family Nursing: Research, Theory, and Practice* (5th ed.). Pearson Education.
- Gain, K., Khatun, S., Hossain, M. S., & Mallick, D. R. (2020). Mothers experience about complementary feeding practice in Bangladesh. *Open Journal of Pediatrics*, 10(3), 423.
- Green, L. W., & Kreuter, M. W. (1991). *Health Promotion Planning: An Educational and Environmental Approach* (Vol. 298). Mountain View, CA: Mayfield publishing company.
- Jayanti, K., Hayuningsih, S., Pembayun, E. L., Petricka, G., Prima, S., Rochmawati, R., & Elfaristo, L. (2020). Meningkatkan Pengetahuan Ibu Menyusui Mengenai Pemberian Makanan Pendamping ASI (MP-ASI) melalui Penyuluhan Kesehatan di PBM Citra Lestari Bogor. *Jurnal Abdimas Berdaya: Jurnal Pembelajaran, Pemberdayaan Dan Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 3(02), 125.
- Lampung Provincial Health Office. (2024). *Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Lampung 2023*. Retrieved from: <https://www.scribd.com/document/841176104/ROFIL-Kesehatan-Lampung-2023>
- Mauliza, M., Mardiaty, M., Sahputri, J., Zara, N., & Wahyuni, S. (2021). Hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu dengan pemberian MPASI dini di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banda Sakti. *AVERROUS: Jurnal Kedokteran Dan Kesehatan Malikussaleh*, 50-61.
- Moschonis, G., de Lauzon-Guillain, B., Jones, L., Oliveira, A., Lambrinou, C. P., Damianidi, L., & Manios, Y. (2017). The effect of early feeding practices on growth indices and obesity at preschool children from four European countries and UK schoolchildren and adolescents. *European journal of pediatrics*, 176(9), 1181-1192.
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2010). *Metodologi penelitian kesehatan*. Jakarta: rineka cipta, 20012.
- Rahmawati, S., & Surtimanah, T. (2023). *Praktik Pemberian Makan Anak Usia 6-24 Bulan di Desa Sukarame Puskesmas Sukanagara Kabupaten Cianjur (Studi Kualitatif)*.
- Rahmayanti, S. D., Setianah, A., Apriyani, D., Nurjanah, N., & Hastuti, D. (2023). Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang MP-ASI dengan Pemberian MP-ASI Dini di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Padasuka Cimahi. *Jurnal Kesehatan Kartika*, 18(3).
- Sari, A. A., & Kumorojati, R. (2019). Hubungan Pemberian Asupan Makanan Pendamping Asi (MPASI) Dengan Pertumbuhan Bayi Atau Anak Usia 6-24 Bulan. *Jurnal Kebidanan Dan Kesehatan Tradisional*, 4(2), 93-98.
- Sasiwa, M., Mamuaja, P. P., & Tombokan, V. (2024). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Pemberian Mp-Asi Pada Bayi Usia 0-6 Bulan Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Onggunoi Kecamatan Pinolosian Timur. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Manado*, 3(1).

Marlina*, Nadia Dwi Putri, Indah Trianingsih, Yusari Asih, Yeyen Putriana

Poltekkes Kemenkes Tanjung Karang
Corresponding author: *Email: marlinaturnip21@gmail.com.

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v5i1.2700

Factors Associated with Early Introduction of Complementary Feeding (CF)

- Shobah, A. (2021). Hubungan Pemberian Mp-Asi Dengan Status Gizi Bayi 6-24 Bulan. *Indonesian Journal of Health Development*, 3(1), 201-208.
- South Lampung District Health Office. (2024). Profil Kesehatan Kabupaten Lampung Selatan 2023. Retrieved from: <https://dinkes.lampungselatankab.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/profil-dinkes-2023.pdf>
- UNICEF. (2020). World Breastfeeding Week: UNICEF and WHO call on the government and stakeholders to support breastfeeding mothers in Indonesia during COVID-19. Retrieved from: <https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/press-releases/world-breastfeeding-week-unicef-and-who-call-government-and-stakeholders-support-breastfeeding-mothers>
- World Health Organization. (2024). Global breastfeeding scorecard 2021: protecting breastfeeding through bold national actions during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond. Retrieved from: <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-HEP-NFS-21.45>
- World Health Organization. (2024). Mothers Need More Breastfeeding Support During Critical Newborn Period. Retrieved from: <https://www.who.int/indonesia/news/detail/01-08-2024-mothers-need-more-breastfeeding-support-during-critical-newborn-period>

Marlina*, Nadia Dwi Putri, Indah Trianingsih, Yusari Asih, Yeyen Putriana

Poltekkes Kemenkes Tanjung Karang
Corresponding author: *Email: marlinaturnip21@gmail.com.

DOI: 10.56922/mchc.v5i1.2700