

A Review of the Literature on the Factors Influencing Midwives' Implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD)

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ABSTRACT

The practice of putting a newborn on a mother's chest or abdomen to allow them to naturally find their own source of breast milk and begin breastfeeding is known as Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (IMD). Goals of the Research Examination of the Elements Affecting Midwives' Application of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD). This study's methodology makes use of a literature review. Use the keywords "Analysis of Factors Affecting the Implementation of IMD by Midwives" to search for articles. The implementation of IMD by midwives is correlated with age, training, supervisor support, knowledge, attitude, experience, length of work, and education.

Keywords: early initiation of breastfeeding, influencing, midwife

BACKGROUND

The practice of placing a newborn on a mother's chest or stomach to allow the infant to naturally find its own source of breast milk and begin breastfeeding is known as Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (IMD). IMD helps expedite the postpartum recuperation process, which is advantageous for moms (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017). According to Roeslli (2012), this is because early breastfeeding intervention has not been carried out correctly and many mothers are still unaware of the significance of doing so. As a result, early breastfeeding intervention has not been implemented as intended.

Based on data from the 2019 Indonesian Health Profile, the first twenty-four hours after a mother gives birth is a very important time for the success of subsequent breastfeeding. It was found that most mothers had placed the baby on their chest immediately after birth. However, 87% of babies are only placed for less than 30 minutes, even though proper IMD must be done for at least 1 hour or until the baby starts breastfeeding (IDAI, 2020). If we look at the IMD achievements by province in Indonesia, it is known that the lowest achievement is West Papua Province (21.7%).

In the first hours after giving birth, the hormone oxytocin is released, which is responsible for breast milk production. The first time you receive breast milk immediately after birth significantly increases the baby's chance of survival. If babies start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, 22% of babies who die in the first 28 days (equivalent to about one million newborns every year worldwide) could be prevented. If the breastfeeding process starts within the first day, then only 16% of babies can be saved (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

The low implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation in Indonesia is one of the causes of high infant morbidity and mortality rates. This shows that IMD has not been implemented well, because there is still a lack of maternal knowledge about the importance of implementing IMD

so that many mothers do not know and understand for sure regarding the implementation of IMD. This is also thought to be one of the reasons for mothers' indifference to the importance of implementing IMD during childbirth. Health workers play an important role in the success of the breastfeeding process, by providing counseling about breastfeeding since pregnancy, implementing Early Breastfeeding Initiation during childbirth and supporting breastfeeding with 10 steps to successful breastfeeding (JNPK-KR, 2014).

According to WHO in 2017, contact between the mother's skin and the baby's skin immediately after birth during IMD will increase the possibility of exclusive breastfeeding for one to six months of life. This is the same as Selvia Putri Sari's research regarding the relationship between the implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) and exclusive breastfeeding for six months and other influencing factors in the working area of the Alai City Health Center in Padang City in 2017, stating that the implementation of IMD will have a 22.3 times greater chance of provide exclusive breastfeeding.

Based on the background description above, researchers are interested in conducting research on analysis of factors influencing the implementation of IMD by midwives.

METHODS

The author developed PICOS for journal searches as a method of gathering data sources. Use the search term "Analysis of factors influencing the implementation of IMD by midwives" to find articles. The following literature and journal search databases are available: Google Academic.

Inclusion Criteria: a) primigravida mothers. b) Education, knowledge, attitudes, husband's support, support from health workers. c) there are no comparison factors. d) there are factors that influence the implementation of IMD by midwives. e) Experimental study, RCT and Qualitative Study, qualitative study. Exclusion Criteria: a) Experience. b) The journal is not full text.

RESULTS

Literature Review Results

Table 1.1. Providing Literature Review

No	Title/author	Variable	Results
1	Factors Influencing the Implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) by Midwives in 5 Community Health Centers in the Working Area of the Tangerang District Health Service in 2016 Ketut Dara Puspa Dewi	Age Training Superior support	In this study, data was obtained from 98 midwives, 56.1% were <35 years old, 56.1% had worked <10 years, 66.3% had a D3 Midwifery education level, 56% had a good level of knowledge, and 57.1% had disagreement to support the implementation of IMD. Of the 98 midwives, 58.2% did not take part in training on IMD. and 50% who do not get support and support from superiors. It can be concluded that the length of service, education, knowledge and attitudes of midwives are not related to the implementation of IMD, while age, training and top support are related to the implementation of IMD.
2	Factors associated with early initiation of breastfeeding in the	Knowledge Motivation	In this study, data was obtained that out of 7 (78%) respondents who had poor motivation did not do IMD... of the 30

	working area of the Dapalan health center, Tampan'amma sub-district, Talaud Islands district	Family support Health workers support	respondents who had good knowledge, 22 (73%) respondents did IMD, there were 13 (54%) who did not get family support. carrying out IMD, there were 27 (69%) respondents who received family support for carrying out IMD. Multivariate analysis test results show the statistical value Exp (B) statistical value (11.124) shows that health worker support is the most dominant factor among the 3 variables that have a relationship with IMD at the Dapalan Community Health Center, Tampan'amma District
	Wiendra Nicodemus Manongga		
3	Factors influencing the implementation of IMD in postpartum patients at BPM Ratna Wilis Palembang in 2016	Knowledge Attitude	The results showed that of the 32 respondents, 19 respondents (59.4%) carried out early breastfeeding initiation, of the 32 respondents with good knowledge, 20 respondents (62.5%), of the 32 respondents with higher education, 23 respondents (71.9%) , of the 32 respondents a positive attitude was 21 respondents (65.6%).
	Desi Ulandari		
4	Factors related to the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation (IMD) by Midwives in the BPM Working Area of the Nilam Sari Community Health Center, Bukittinggi City in 2018	Knowledge Attitude	The research results showed that during interviews with midwives, the results were that the midwives stated that they had implemented Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) according to standards. The final output from 12 informants who are midwives in the BPM working area of the Nilam Sari Community Health Center, stated that they had provided and received counseling regarding Early Initiation of Breastfeeding (IMD) during pregnancy checks (ANC).
	Julita Nuliana		
5	Factors influencing the implementation of IMD in the Mawar ward at the Regional General Hospital, dr. H. Soewondo Kendal	Knowledge Attitude Experience	Shows that the majority (70.3%) of nurses and midwives' knowledge level is in the quite good category, the majority (56.8%) of nurses and midwives' attitudes are in the supporting category, almost half (48.6%) of the nurses' and midwives' experience is in the 6-10 years
	Nur Khamidah, et al		
6	Analysis of the Implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation at the Tangerang District Health Center, Banten Province in 2014	Husband's support	The research results showed that the knowledge of all informants was good, and most of the midwives already knew about IMD. The midwife has good motivation to support the IMD program. The midwife said that the length of work does not affect the implementation of

	Wulan Damayanti		IMD, because the implementation of IMD is mandatory for every birth attendant.
7	Factors related to the implementation of early initiation of breastfeeding by midwives at Prof. Dr. Aloei Saboe Hospital, Gorontalo City	Age length of working by knowledge, attitude	The results of the study showed that adults aged > 25 years implemented IMD better by 33.7% compared to adolescents aged ≤ 25 years only 16.9%. The relationship between length of work and implementation of IMD was obtained by midwives who had worked > 3 years. 27 respondents (32.5%) implemented IMD well compared to midwives aged ≤ 3 years as many as 15 respondents (18.1%), the relationship between knowledge and implementation of IMD was that midwives who had good knowledge were 32 respondents (38.6%) compared to Midwives who had less knowledge were less than 10 respondents (12.0), the relationship between attitude and implementation of IMD was found to be that midwives who had a good attitude were 28 respondents (33.7) compared to midwives who had a poor attitude of 14 respondents (16, 9%) in the implementation of IMD, the relationship between training and IMD implementation was 31 respondents (37.3%) compared to respondents who had never participated, namely 11 respondents (13.3%) participated in IMD implementation training.
	Selvi Mohamad		
8	The Influence of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Factors on the Implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation by Midwives at Inpatient Health Centers	Attitude workload Motivation Age Education Work period Knowledge Training Rewards	The results of this study show that all respondents have knowledge, 55% of respondents have a supportive attitude towards IMD, and most have less motivation towards IMD (62.5%), of the 40 respondents most have attended training related to IMD (65%), based on the length of work of midwives per week, almost all of them work ineffectively per week (80%) and the majority handle ≤2 women giving birth per week (55%).
	Rismaina Putri		

The results of this study show that all respondents have knowledge, 55% of respondents have a supportive attitude towards IMD, and most have less motivation towards IMD (62.5%), of the 40 respondents most have attended training related to IMD (65%) , based on the length of work of midwives per week, almost all of them work ineffectively per week (80%) and the majority handle ≤2 women giving birth per week (55%).

Based on the journal Wiendra Nicodemus Manongga, et al (2020), it shows that of the 9 respondents, 2 (22%) respondents had poor motivation and carried out IMD and 7 (78%)

respondents did not carry out IMD. while 47 respondents who had good motivation, 28 (60%) respondents carried out IMD and 19 (40%) respondents did not carry out IMD.

Based on the journal Desi Ulandari (2018), data was obtained that of the 32 respondents, 19 respondents (59.4%) carried out early breastfeeding initiation, of the 32 respondents with good knowledge, 20 respondents (62.5%), of the 32 respondents with higher education, 23 respondents (71.9%), of the 32 respondents a positive attitude was 21 respondents (65.6%). It was found that the p value was $0.007 < 0.05$, so it could be concluded that there was a relationship between knowledge and the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation. There is a relationship between education and the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation with a p value of $0.023 < 0.05$. There is a relationship between attitude and the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation with a p value of $0.022 < 0.05$.

Based on the journal Julita Nurliana, et al (2019), it shows that in the Input category, namely Knowledge, it is known that Midwives have good knowledge about Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD).

Based on the journal Nur Khamidah, et al (2019), it shows that the majority (70.3%) of the level of knowledge of nurses and midwives is in the quite good category, the majority (56.8%) of nurses and midwives' attitudes are in the supportive category, almost half (48, 6%) experience of nurses and midwives in the 6-10 years category. It can be concluded that there is an influence of the knowledge of nurses and midwives on the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation.

Based on the journal Wulan Damayanti (2016), it shows that the knowledge of all informants is good, and most midwives already know about IMD.

Based on the journal Selvi Mohamad (2016), it shows that adults aged > 25 years old implement IMD better by 33.7% compared to adolescents aged ≤ 25 years only 16.9% with a p value = $0.021 < 0.05$, meaning there is a significant relationship. significant relationship between the implementation of IMD and age. The relationship between the length of work and the implementation of IMD was obtained by midwives who had worked > 3 years as many as 27 respondents (32.5%), the results of statistical test analysis showed a p value = $0.037 < 0.05$, meaning there was a significant relationship between the length of work and implementation (IMD). The results of the statistical test analysis show a p value = $0.005 < 0.05$, meaning there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the implementation of IMD. The relationship between attitude and implementation of IMD showed that midwives who had a good attitude were 28 respondents (33.7) compared to midwives who had a poor attitude of 14 respondents (16.9%) in implementing IMD.

Based on the journal Risma Putri (2016), it shows that of the 40 respondents the majority were in the 31-40 year age group, namely (47.5%), in the education variable of the 40 midwife respondents, 85% had a D3 Midwifery education. of the 40 respondents, most of them have attended training related to IMD (65%), based on the length of work of midwives per week, almost all of them work ineffectively per week (80%) and the majority handle ≤ 2 women giving birth per week (55%)

DISCUSSION

Identifying Age Factors that Influence the Implementation of IMD by Midwives

Based on the research journal Ketut Dara (2016), it shows that the highest proportion of respondents/midwives aged ≤ 35 years who did not carry out Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) was 35 people (63.6%), while the highest proportion was among respondents/midwives aged > 35 years, namely implementing IMD by 26 people (60.5%). The relationship between age and the implementation of IMD is probably because midwives who are old or old enough are generally more responsible, more mature in thinking, and more thorough than those who are young.

Based on researchers' assumptions, age influences the implementation of IMD because increasing age will increase the midwife's understanding and mindset so that the knowledge she obtains will improve. The age of midwives is in the range of 31 to 40 years, including early adulthood. During this period, midwives' understanding and thinking patterns are increasingly developing so that they can increase knowledge about IMD. Age is one thing that is important in influencing a person's activities, where the older a person is, the more mature he or she will be in taking attitudes so that it can influence that person's behavior when applied, meaning that a more mature person will have more mature considerations than an immature person.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by (Yusnita, 2011) and (Setiarini, 2012) which states that there is a relationship between the age of midwives and the implementation of IMD by midwives, but are not in line with the results of research conducted by (Dayati, 2011) which states that there is no significant relationship between the age of the midwife and the implementation of IMD. Age is one of the important variables in influencing a person's activities, where the older a person becomes, the more mature they will be in taking attitudes so that it can influence that person's behavior when applied, meaning that a more mature person will have more mature considerations than an immature person (Hajrah, 2012).

Identifying Training Factors That Influence the Implementation of IMD by Midwives

Based on the research journal Ketut Dara (2016), it shows that the highest proportion of respondents/midwives who did not take part in training, namely not implementing IMD, was 37 people (64.9%), while the highest proportion of respondents/midwives who took part in training, namely not implementing IMD, was 26 people (63.4%). Based on the opinion of researchers, it is stated that the relationship between training and the implementation of IMD is possibly because midwives who take part in IMD training can improve their quality, knowledge and skills (abilities) regarding IMD and will increase their self-confidence in their duties to foster a positive attitude towards IMD. And training can increase midwives' insight in carrying out practical actions carried out independently or in collaboration. These results are in line with research conducted by (Setiarini, 2012) and (Hajrah, 2012), which states that there is a significant relationship between training and the implementation of IMD, but is different from research conducted by (Yusnita, 2012) which shows that midwife training does not related to the implementation of IMD. According to Simamora (2015) training can be defined as a series of activities designed to improve various skills, knowledge, experience which means changes in attitudes (FIP-UPI education science development team, 2007).

Identifying superior support factors that influence the implementation of IMD by midwives

Based on Ketut Dara's research (2016), it shows that the highest proportion of respondents/midwives who did not get support from superiors, namely not implementing IMD, was 31 people (63.3%), while the highest proportion of respondents/midwives who did not get support from superiors, namely not implementing IMD, amounted to 28 people (57.1%). Leaders or superiors are the main person responsible for the success of employee performance results in achieving their goals by providing motivation, direction or training. This superior support can be realized through attention in the form of appreciation or monitoring and evaluation of midwives regarding the implementation of IMD. Employees believe that without support from superiors it is impossible to achieve optimal employee performance. With the support of superiors, employees must work better (Chotimah, 2013).

These results are in line with research conducted by (Sitinjak, 2011) and (Pratiwi, 2012) which states that there is a significant relationship between the support midwives receive from superiors and the implementation of IMD. According to Chenhall (2004), superior support is defined as the manager's involvement in project progress and providing the necessary resources. Superior support also influences the successful implementation of new systems and the development of subordinates' innovative power. According to Shield (2015), support from

top management (superiors) in innovation is very important because of the manager's power regarding resources (Sahusilawane, 2014).

Identifying Knowledge Factors that Influence the Implementation of IMD by Midwives

Based on the journal Yuni Puji (2013), data obtained from the statistical test results of the Spearman rank correlation coefficient using SPSS version 16 resulted in a correlation coefficient value (calculated ρ) of 0.469 and $p = 0.003$ ($p < 0.05$), so it is said that the hypothesis is accepted or exists. The influence of nurses' and midwives' knowledge on the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation in the Mawar Room at RSUD Dr. H. Soewondo Kendal. The knowledge of nurses and midwives is influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors include the level of intelligence and emotional level. Because the level of education of a nurse and midwife greatly influences knowledge, the higher the education of a nurse and midwife, the better the knowledge. External factors are the socio-cultural environment of a nurse and midwife. In environments with D III education, the level of knowledge is better than the majority of the population with elementary school education.

According to the researchers' assumptions, all midwives already have good knowledge due to the education factor of the midwives themselves, where 2 midwives have a DIV midwifery education and 1 midwife has a DIII midwifery education. Of course, midwives understand more about the implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD). Maternal informants' lack of knowledge about Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) was due to the mother never taking part in a pregnancy class during her pregnancy and her education as well. So mothers don't understand and don't know about Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD). Meanwhile, 3 mothers who gave birth knew about Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) because of educational factors and the mother came when the class for pregnant women was held.

Identifying attitudinal factors that influence the implementation of IMD by midwives

Based on the results of Yuni Puji's research journal (2013), based on the results of the Spearman rank correlation coefficient statistical test using SPSS version 16, the results obtained were correlation coefficient values (ρ calculated) of 0.396 and $p = 0.020$ ($p < 0.05$). then it can be said that the hypothesis is accepted or there is an influence on the attitudes of nurses and midwives on the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation in the Mawar room at RSUD Dr. H. Soewondo Kendal. In this case, attitude is readiness or willingness to act and not the implementation of certain motives. Attitudes are not yet actions or activities, but are predispositions for behavior to occur. The attitude of a nurse and midwife can be influenced by personal experience or the experience of other people who are considered important, culture as well as educational institutions.

According to researchers' assumptions, midwives have a good attitude regarding Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) because Midwives know that the implementation of Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) is very important, apart from government programs, Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) can also improve the relationship between mother and mother. baby, so that later they can achieve success in implementing exclusive breastfeeding. Meanwhile, 4 mothers' attitudes regarding Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) were unfavorable because the mothers were busy working and did not know enough about Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD), so the mothers thought that they did not need to know about Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD). This relationship is based on the researcher's assumption that beliefs and feelings influence behavior. The tendency to behave consistently in line with these beliefs and feelings shapes individual attitudes. Attitudes are often acquired from the closest others. Attitude makes someone approach or move away from other people or other objects. A positive attitude towards health values is not always realized in real action.

Identifying experience factors that influence the implementation of IMD by midwives

Based on the research journal Yuni Puji (2013), data was obtained that based on the results of the Spearman rank correlation coefficient statistical test using SPSS version 16, the results

obtained were correlation coefficient values (calculated ρ) of 0.335 and $p = 0.043$ ($p < 0.05$). then it is said that the hypothesis is accepted or there is an influence of the experience of nurses and midwives on the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation in the Mawar room at Dr. RSUD. H. Soewondo Kendal. Experience is the best teacher. This proverb can be interpreted that experience is a source of knowledge or experience is a way to obtain the truth of knowledge. Therefore, the experience of nurses and midwives can also be used as an effort to gain knowledge. This is done by repeating the experience gained in solving problems faced in the past (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

According to the researcher's assumption, the longer a person works, the more experience they have, so the better the results of the work they are responsible for, this will also influence the implementation of work, in this case as a nurse and midwife to help mothers in labor in carrying out IMD for their babies. This is because experience can make someone correct mistakes that have already been made.

Identifying length of work factors that influence the implementation of IMD by midwives

Based on the research journal Ketut Dara (2016), it shows that the highest proportion of respondents/midwives with a working period of ≤ 10 years who did not carry out Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) was 31 people (56.4%), while the highest proportion was among respondents/midwives with working period > 10 years, namely implementing IMD for 22 people (51.2%). The statistical test results obtained a p -value = 0.459 ($p > 0.05$), so H_0 failed to be rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between length of service and the implementation of IMD. The results of this study are in line with previous research which stated that there was no significant relationship between length of service and the implementation of IMD (Hajrah, 2012).

According to researchers, there is no relationship between the length of service and the implementation of IMD, possibly because the implementation of early breastfeeding initiation is a new program, which was only implemented in 2010, so whether or not the midwives' work period is long or not has no relationship because both have just been exposed to the science of early breastfeeding initiation and Even though a midwife has worked for a long time, it cannot be a guarantee that the midwife can change her behavior to implement IMD.

Identifying educational factors that influence the implementation of IMD by midwives

Based on Ketut Dara's research (2016), it shows that the highest proportion of respondents/midwives with a D3 Midwifery education level who did not carry out Early Breastfeeding Initiation (IMD) was 35 people (53.8%), while the highest proportion was of respondents/midwives with a D4 education. In midwifery, 17 people (51.5%) did not implement IMD. The statistical test results obtained a p -value = 0.827 ($p > 0.05$), so H_0 failed to be rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between the level of education and the implementation of IMD.

Education provides knowledge not only directly related to carrying out tasks, but also the basis for developing oneself and the ability to utilize all the facilities around employees to carry out tasks smoothly (Setiarini, 2012). The results of this research are in line with research conducted by (Dayati, 2011), (Yusnita, 2012), and (Sitinjak, 2011) which stated that there was no significant relationship between midwife education and the implementation of IMD. According to Notoatmodjo (2011) education is one way to change behavior.

CONCLUSION

For institutions

For institutions, it is hoped that this research can be used as literature material for the teaching and learning process and improve books related to early breastfeeding initiation so that the practice of early breastfeeding initiation for mothers giving birth can be carried out according to the stages, as a result of which it can reduce the neonatal mortality rate for babies.

For Midwives

IMD should always be carried out or applied to mothers giving birth, because IMD is very important for both mother and baby.

For future researchers

Other Researchers Need to carry out research in the form of observations and interviews to obtain more in-depth information regarding the extent of IMD implementation by midwives and the obstacles that cause midwives not to implement IMD or perhaps use different methods and techniques.

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