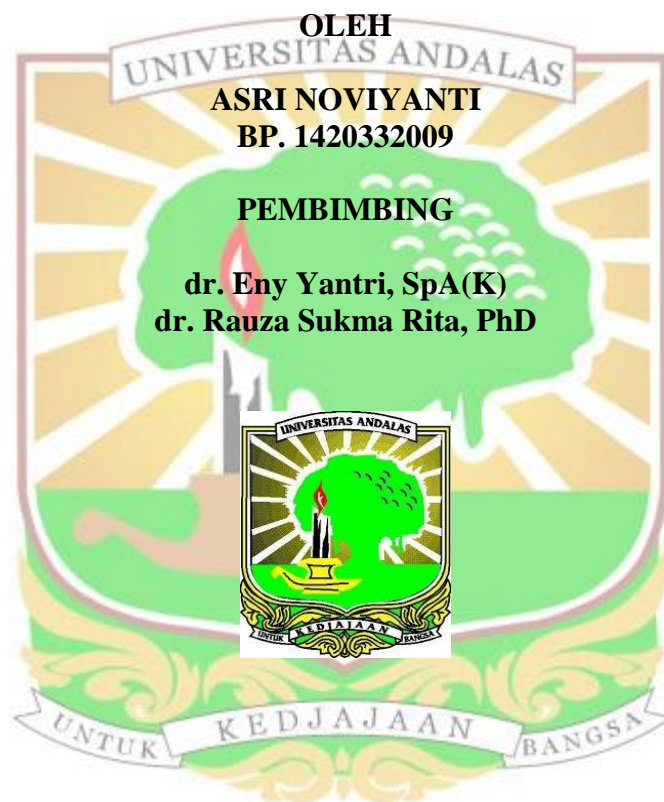


**HUBUNGAN TOTAL KOLONI BAKTERI ASAM LAKTAT
AIR SUSU IBU DAN PH FESES BAYI BERDASARKAN
STADIUM LAKTASI**

TESIS



**PROGRAM STUDI S2 ILMU KEBIDANAN
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ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN TOTAL KOLONI BAKTERI ASAM LAKTAT AIR SUSU IBU DAN pH FESES BAYI BERDASARKAN STADIUM LAKTASI

Asri Noviyanti

Air susu ibu penting dalam mendukung pertumbuhan komposisi usus bayi setelah lahir. Air susu ibu mengandung bakteri yang bermanfaat bagi usus bayi. Bakteri ini berperan menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri merugikan dalam tubuh bayi yang menyebabkan berbagai penyakit atau infeksi dengan menjaga keasaman usus bayi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan total koloni BAL ASI dan pH feses bayi berdasarkan stadium laktasi.

Penelitian ini bersifat observasional dengan rancangan *cross sectional* terhadap 25 ibu postpartum yang menyusui eksklusif di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Andalas, Ambacang dan Ikur Koto Padang. Sampel dipilih secara *consecutive sampling*. Uji normalitas data menggunakan *Shapiro-wilk*, uji *Friedman* untuk menilai perbedaan, uji *Spearman* dan *Pearson* untuk menilai hubungan total koloni BAL ASI dan pH feses bayi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan total koloni BAL ASI berdasarkan stadium laktasi dengan $p=0,021$ ($p<0,05$) dan median BAL tertinggi pada kolostrum 2600000 CFU/ml, terdapat perbedaan pH feses bayi berdasarkan stadium laktasi dengan $p=0,001$ ($p<0,05$) dan median pH feses bayi terendah pada stadium transisi 5,42. Terdapat hubungan bermakna total koloni BAL ASI dan pH feses bayi pada stadium transisi dengan $p=0,001$ ($r=-0,729$) dan tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna total koloni BAL ASI dan pH feses bayi pada stadium kolostrum dengan $p=0,237$ ($r=0,246$) dan pada stadium matur $p=0,157$ ($r=0,292$).

Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan total koloni BAL ASI dan pH feses bayi berdasarkan stadium laktasi ibu. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara total koloni BAL ASI dan pH feses pada stadium transisi. Sebaliknya, tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan BAL ASI dan pH feses bayi pada stadium kolostrum dan transisi.

Kata kunci : *Bakteri Asam Laktat, pH Feses Bayi, Stadium Laktasi*

ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN TOTAL COLONY OF LACTID ACID BACTERIA IN BREAST MILK AND PH INFANT FAECES BASED ON STAGE OF LACTATION

Asri Noviyanti

Breast Milk is important to support the growth of the composition of infants gut after birth. Breast milk contains a lot of bacteria that are beneficial to the infant's gut. These bacteria play role to inhibit the growth of harmful bacteria in infant's body that can cause a variety of diseases or infections with keeps the acidity of infant's gut. The aim of this study is to determine the relationship of the total colony of lactid acid bacteria (LAB) in breast milk and pH faeces of infant based on stage of lactation.

This study was an observational study with cross sectional design conducted on 25 postpartum mothers who breastfed exclusively in working territory of Andalas, Ambacang and Ikur Koto Community Health Center, Padang. Samples were selected by consecutive sampling. Data normality was tested by Shapiro-Wilk, Friedman test for assess difference, Spearman and Pearson correlation test to assess the correlation between total colony lactid acid bacteria in breast milk and pH faeces of infants.

The result show that there was significant difference in total colony lactid acid bacteria with $p=0,021$ ($p<0,05$), significant difference in pH faeces infant with $p=0,001$ ($p<0,05$). There was significant correlation between total colony lactid acid bacteria in breast milk and pH faeces of infants on transitional stage with $p=0,001$ ($r=-0,729$) but there was no significant correlation between total colony lactid acid bacteria in breast milk and pH faeces of infants on colostrum with $p=0,237$ ($r=0,246$) and mature stage with $p=0,157$ ($r=0,292$).

In this study it can concluded that there was a dfference in total colony LAB in human milk dan pH faeces infants. The total colony LAB has relation with pH infants's faeces based on lactation stage. Instead, there was no significant correlation between total colony lactid acid bacteria in breast milk and pH faeces of infants in colostrum and mature stage

Keywords: *Lactid Acid Bacteria, pH Faeces of Infants, Stage of Lactation*