

**GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG PEMBERIAN
KOLOSTRUM PADA BAYI BARU LAHIR BERDASARKAN
KARAKTERISTIK DI TPMB BIDAN N KECAMATAN
CIASEM KABUPATEN SUBANG
TAHUN 2025**

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ABSTRAK

Kolostrum merupakan cairan berwarna kuning yang menghasilkan banyak protein dan kaya antibodi, masih ada ibu yang tidak mengetahui kolostrum dan manfaatnya, di TPMB bidan N 70% ibu hamil tidak memberikan kolostrum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang pemberian kolostrum berdasarkan karakteristik. Adapun metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan crosssectional, sampel sebanyak 30 orang dipilih menggunakan teknik total sampling. Dari 30 responden, 43,3% memiliki pengetahuan baik, 36,7% cukup, dan 20% kurang. Pengetahuan baik dominan pada usia 20–35 tahun (36,6%), sebagian kecil responden berpendidikan Perguruan Tinggi (23,3%), dan kurang dari setengahnya responden bekerja (40%). Pengetahuan baik berasal dari kategori multipara sebanyak (23,3%). Untuk peneliti selanjutnya bisa meningkatkan penyuluhan atau edukasi kepada responden agar mengetahui lebih luas mengenai pentingnya pemberian kolostrum pada bayi baru lahir.

Kata kunci : pengetahuan, ibu hamil, kolostrum

**KNOWLEDGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN REGARDING COLOSTRUM
ADMINISTRATION TO NEWBORNS BASED ON CHARACTERISTICS
AT BIDAN N'S PMB, CIASSEM DISTRICT, SUBANG REGENCY
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ABSTRACT

Colostrum is a yellow-colored fluid that contains high levels of protein and is rich in antibodies. However, there are still mothers who are unaware of colostrum and its benefits. At Midwife N's Private Practice (TPMB), 70% of pregnant women do not provide colostrum. This study aims to determine pregnant women's knowledge about colostrum administration based on their characteristics. The method used in this study is a quantitative descriptive method with a cross-sectional approach. A sample of 30 respondents was selected using the total sampling technique. Of the 30 respondents, 43.3% had good knowledge, 36.7% had sufficient knowledge, and 20% had insufficient knowledge. Good knowledge was predominant among those aged 20–35 (36.6%), a small proportion had a college education (23.3%), and less than half of respondents were employed (40%). Good knowledge came from the multiparous category (23.3%). Future researchers are encouraged to enhance counseling or education efforts to help respondents gain a broader understanding of the importance of giving colostrum to newborns.

Keyword : knowledge, pregnant women, colostrum

