

ABSTRACT

Frisca Rahmadhani 3001120013

Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes Mom With Preschool Children Eating Difficulties in Poli Outpatient Hospital Myria Palembang

MINI THESIS

S1 STUDY PROGRAM NURSING

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY MUSI CHARITY

**Keywords : Knowledge, attitude, difficulty eating, preschool children
(xvi + 73 pages + 9 + 3 chart table + 12 enclosures)**

Background: Preschoolers are children aged 3-5 years, in this period is the period of growth and development in progress. Problems are often found in children that could harm the health of children is difficulty eating. Feeding in children can be influenced by the knowledge and attitude of the mother and the support of family and the environment. Knowledge and mother attitude will affect food intake in the family, especially children.

Purpose: The purpose of this study to determine the relationship of mother's knowledge and attitudes toward eating difficulties preschoolers in poly outpatient hospital Myria Palembang.

Method: This study uses a quantitative method with cross sectional approach and a sampling technique that is purposive sampling. The data collection was conducted using questionnaires. Total sample of 50 respondents. This analysis using Chi Square.

Result: Results showed less knowledge 29 (58 %) of respondents, positive attitude 33 (66 %) of respondents, and want to eat 28 (56 %) of respondents. Data analysis using Chi Square test showed an association between knowledge of mothers on feeding difficulties preschool children ($p = 0,031$) $p < 0,05$ and a lack of correlation between the mother's attitude towards eating difficulties preschool children ($p = 0,069$) $p \geq 0,05$. The conclusion of this study, the relationship of mother's knowledge towards eating problems preschoolers and their relationship mother's attitude towards eating problems preschoolers in poly outpatient hospital Myria Palembang. It is advisable for the RS Myria Palembang do need information to mothers about how to overcome eating problems in children.

Bibliography : 21 (2006-2016)