Infant Health and Mother Contraception: Effect On Exclusive Breastfeeding (Case in Indonesia)

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Exclusive breastfeeding has an important role in children's lives both in the short and long term. The Indonesian National Socio-Economic Survey 2014-2016 noted that the achievement of breastfeeding in Indonesia has exceeded 90 percent, but this was not followed by the achievement of exclusive breastfeeding which only reached half. This indicates the failure of exclusive breastfeeding by giving food/drinks other than breast milk before the baby is exactly six months old. Previous research has found that the use of hormonal contraception causes reduced milk production so that it can affect breastfeeding performance. The purpose of this study was to study the effect of maternal contraceptive use on the continuity of exclusive breastfeeding in infants aged 0 to 5 months which are controlled by social, economic, and demographic characteristics. **METHODS:** This study uses the Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) 2017 data and analysed using the Cox regression. **RESULTS:** Babies whose mothers use hormonal contraception have a smaller risk to have a failure of exclusive breastfeeding. Other variables that are significant in influencing the continuity of exclusive breastfeeding are maternal age, parity, wealth quintile, and father's education. Although the residential area variables were not significant, the results showed that infants living in rural areas had a greater chance of failing exclusive breastfeeding when compared to babies living in an urban area. **DISCUSSION:** This study suggests the importance of paying attention to the age of first marriage to the mother, education, and husband's support in the continuity of exclusive breastfeeding.

KEYWORDS: Exclusive breastfeeding, contraception, Cox regression.

Inter-Rater Reliability of the Bahasa Malaysia Version of Patient Education Materials Assessment Tool

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: The Patient Education Materials Assessment Tool (PEMAT) is an instrument to evaluate understandability and actionability of patient education materials (PEMs). It has two versions: PEMAT-P for printable materials and PEMAT-A/V for audio-visual materials. The study aimed to determine inter-rater reliability of the Bahasa Malaysia version of PEMAT, designated as PEMAT-P(M) and PEMAT-A/V(M) using percent raw agreement, Fleiss' kappa and Gwet's AC1. **METHODS:** Nine health care workers from various health disciplines involved in provision of patient education at the Ministry of Health facilities were recruited to evaluate 13 printable PEMs and 13 audio-visual PEMs using PEMAT-P(M) and PEMAT-A/V(M) respectively. **RESULTS:** PEMAT-P(M) and PEMAT-A/V(M) generally showed substantial to almost perfect agreement (percent raw agreement), slight to almost perfect agreement (Fleiss' kappa), and fair to almost perfect agreement measured (Gwet's AC1). For PEMAT-P(M) understandability, the range of percent raw agreement, Fleiss' kappa and Gwet's AC1 were 0.615 to 0.966, 0.017 to 0.885 and 0.259 to 0.965 respectively. The range of percent raw agreement, Fleiss' kappa and Gwet's AC1 for PEMAT-P(M) actionability were 0.697 to 0.983, 0.208 to 0.891 and 0.394 to 0.980 respectively. For PEMAT-A/V(M) understandability, the range of percent raw agreement, Fleiss' kappa and Gwet's AC1 were 0.641 to 0.944, 0.012 to 0.904 and 0.397 to 0.931 respectively. The range of percent raw agreement, Fleiss' kappa and Gwet's AC1 for PEMAT-A/V(M) actionability were 0.795 to 0.915, 0.247 to 0.658 and 0.651 to 0.908 respectively. CONCLUSION: The PEMAT-P(M) and PEMAT-A/V(M) are reliable instruments for measuring understandability and actionability of Bahasa Malaysia PEMs.

KEYWORDS: psychometrics, inter-rater reliability, patient education, Malaysia