

**Fajrin, Lulik Nia. 2012. Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Tentang Pijat Bayi (Baby Massage) Dengan Ketrampilan Pijat Bayi Pada Kader Posyandu Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul Yogyakarta Tahun 2012**

**Pembimbing:**

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**INTISARI**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk Diketahuinya hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap tentang pijat bayi (*baby massage*) dengan ketrampilan pijat bayi pada kader posyandu di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul Yogyakarta tahun 2012.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian *induktif* atau *analitik* yaitu metode penelitian yang menggunakan sampel, untuk kemudian dilakukan uji statistik dan analisisnya digeneralisasikan kepada populasi. Penelitian dirancang dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, yaitu penelitian yang dilakukan dengan subjek penelitian hanya diobservasi sekali saja dan pengukuran dilakukan terhadap status karakter atau subjek pada saat pemeriksaan.

Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan yang signifikan pengetahuan dan sikap tentang pijat bayi (*baby massage*) dengan ketrampilan pijat bayi pada kader posyandu  $r$  hitung(0,932) >  $r$  tabel (0,3610).

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap tentang pijat bayi (*baby massage*) dengan ketrampilan pijat bayi pada kader posyandu di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul Yogyakarta tahun 2012.

**Fajrin, Lulik Nia. 2012. The Relationship Of Knowledge And Attitudes About Baby  
Massage With Skills Baby Massage At Posyandu Cadre In The Area  
Working Of Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul Yogyakarta Year 2012**

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**ABSTRACT**

Baby massage has become a tradition passed down by parents in supporting the growth and development of infants. Scientifically also provides many health benefits to babies and their parents. Among Parents will provide massage therapy baby when baby is fussy, sleep disorder, an unhealthy condition. Whereas if done alone by the mother either to establish affection between mother and baby.

This research is research that is inductive or analytic research method that uses samples, and then conducted statistical tests and analysis generalizable to the population. The study is designed with a cross sectional study conducted by the research subject is observed only once and measurements were made of the status of the characters or the subject at the time of inspection.

The research results showed that there were significant knowledge and attitudes about infant massage (baby massage) with baby massage skills on posyandu  $r$  count (0.932) >  $r$  table (0.3610).

Based on these results, we can conclude that there is a Relationship Of Knowledge And Attitudes About Baby Massage With Skills Baby Massage At Posyandu Cadre In The Area Working Of Puskesmas Kasihan 1 Bantul Yogyakarta Year 2012.