



REVIEW ARTICLE

INFORMATION GIVING EFFECT TO KNOWLEDGE MOTHERS WITH BABIES OF INFANT MASSAGE

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ABSTRACT

Future baby's development is a critical period in the event of a person is aged 0-12 months. At this time the baby is in desperate need of stimulation of the growth in the form of infant massage. The purpose of this study was to know the effect of giving information to the knowledge of mothers with babies on infant massage. This study design was one group pretest-posttest design done in Puskesmas Sei Langkai in February-August 2017 with a 2648 population of mothers with babies aged 0-12 months and a sample of 265 respondents, sampling using purposive sampling with questionnaires. Analysis of data using T-test analysis techniques. Results mean knowledge of mothers with babies before being given information after 22.52 ± 1.51 and 28.16 ± 0 supplied information, 76 out of a total score of 30, an increase of 5.64, T-Test test results obtained $p 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, there is the effect of the provision of information to the knowledge of mothers with babies on infant massage. Suggestions that the respondent can apply the knowledge gained in everyday life.

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INTRODUCTION

Growth and development in infants are inseparable from the concept of growth and development. Growth is physical changes and an increase in the size of the body of an individual that each one is different, while the event is increased imperfect abilities, skills, and function of the body is more complicated in gross motor skills, exceptional motor skills, speech and language, and socialization and independence an individual has to adapt to the environment (Adriana, 2013 in Nugrohawati, 2015). Infant growth period was the golden era at the same time one's critical development that is at the age of 0-12 months. Is said to be a golden age since infancy is very short and cannot be repeated. Stimulation or stimulation is suitable for a child can be given by the parents to the development of its full potential. Factors related to the growth and development that is adequate nutrition, a supportive family environment is the basis for the development of the child. Also regarding the child can be given personal stimulation, one of the common forms of stimulation that parents do to a baby is in the way of tactile stimulation of a baby massage (Adriana, 2013 in Nugrohawati, 2015). Stimulants infant massage was introduced by Dr. Tiffany from the Touch Research Institute in Miami, Florida, United States of America, the International Congress in Hong Kong. Since then and to weigh the benefits of infant massage in several hospitals in the United States, China, the Philippines, and Hong Kong, Baby massage is inserted into the baby's health care system (Romadlon, 2014 in Nuraeni, 2015).

Baby massage as a form of alternative medicine is becoming increasingly popular because of its simplicity, cost-effectiveness, easy to learn and can be done at home by the family (Pitre, 2012 in Baro'ah, 2015). In Indonesia in 2014 recorded the number of babies as much as 4,794,791 inhabitants (Data and Information Center, Ministry of Health Affairs, 2015). Meanwhile, according to Statistics Indonesia in 2015 the number of babies in the Riau Islands 43 027 inhabitants and the number of babies in the city of 28,536 souls Batam. Infant massage can enhance the bond of affection between the child and the parents because the baby massage should be done by parents of infants (Serrano *et al.*, 2010 in Baro'ah, 2015). Besides, the latest clinical data research results show evidence of the benefits of infant and maternal touch stimulation. This study showed that 47% of infant massage reduces sleep problems in infants, 44% affect the improvement of motor function of infants and 82% improvement in arm and leg muscles (Mulniyati 2005 in Safrina, 2013). According to Roesli (2009), the impact of positive clinical infant massage is to increase the number of cells and the toxicology of the immune system, changes in brain waves in a positive way, improving blood circulation and breathing, stimulates digestion and disposal, weight gain, depression, and tension, making more restful sleep, reduce bloating and colic (Nuraeni, 2015). Based on research conducted by the Goddess (2011) of infant massage is effective against the increase in the duration of the crib. Old infant bed before the message is 12 hours for five people (33.3%). Long sleep after massaging baby is 14 hours for six persons (40%). Infant massage on infant sleep duration will increase by 2.13 times the baby before a message. Sound sleep is essential for infant growth because during sleep

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the baby's brain growth reached its peak. Additionally, during sleep, the baby's body produces growth hormone three times more during sleep than when the infant baby awakened. Penelitan others, namely research on the effectiveness of the Progress Gross Effleurage Massage Motoric in Infants Age 3-4 Months. The study showed no effect of massage on gross motor skills in infants aged 3-4 months in the ability to raise his head. Seeing that the benefits of infant massage are entirely a lot, it feels essential to massage the baby as one form of stimulation of development (Widodo and Herath, 2008). Other research is research about the effectiveness of the Progress Gross Effleurage Massage Motoric in Infants Age 3-4 Months. The study showed no effect of massage on gross motor skills in infants aged 3-4 months in the ability to raise his head. Seeing that the benefits of infant massage are entirely a lot, it feels essential to massage the baby as one form of stimulation of development (Widodo and Herath, 2008). Other research is research about the effectiveness of the Progress Gross Effleurage Massage Motoric in Infants Age 3-4 Months. The study showed no effect of massage on gross motor skills in infants aged 3-4 months in the ability to raise his head. Seeing that the benefits of infant massage are entirely a lot, it feels essential to massage the baby as one form of stimulation of development (Widodo and Herath, 2008).

Infant massage in Indonesia is one type of massage also has long been developing and practiced by society. However, the techniques and movements performed on traditional baby massage are not accompanied by any scientific explanation that the conventional baby massage is believed by the suggestion that contains many benefits for a child's body (Riksani, 2012). Practice or baby massage skills are still unknown to the public; this is due to lack of public knowledge about infant massage. Evidenced in research Sofiatul (2013) which gained as much as 9.3% had the excellent experience, (20.93%) have sufficient knowledge and 69.77% have less understanding about infant massage. Based on this research, then one way to increase the ability of communities independently of infant massage is the health education (Khayati, 2013). Preliminary studies conducted in health centers Langkai Sei obtained 7 out of 10 mothers who had babies do not know about infant massage, infant massage and the benefits of infant massage procedures. Interviews were also conducted with Sei Langkai the health center, said that health workers had delivered the information about infant massage through counseling to mothers of infants. Background Based on the above, the researcher interested in conducting a study entitled "The Effect of Information Knowledge Against Mothers Who Have Baby On Baby Massage in PHC Sei Langkai Batam City 2017" Preliminary studies conducted in health centers Langkai Sei obtained 7 out of 10 mothers who had babies do not know about infant massage, infant massage and the benefits of infant massage procedures. Interviews were also conducted with Sei Langkai the health center, said that the information about infant massage had been delivered by health workers through counseling to mothers of infants. Background Based on the above, the researcher interested in conducting a study entitled "The Effect of Information Knowledge Against Mothers Who Have Baby On Baby Massage in PHC Sei Langkai Batam City 2017" Preliminary studies conducted in health centers Langkai Sei obtained 7 out of 10 mothers who had babies do not know about infant massage, infant massage and the benefits of infant massage procedures. Interviews were also conducted with Sei Langkai the health center, said that the information about infant massage had been delivered by health

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REVIEW OF THEORY

Provision of Information

Information is information, news, news of some or all of the meaning that support the mandate of the visible parts of the order (Karnita, 2012). Provision of information is the development of a term meaning already known for this, such as Health Education, Health Education, KIE (Communication, Information, and Education). Health education is a branch of medical science that moves not only in the process of raising public awareness about health alone but in which there is an attempt to facilitate the public to change behavior (Mubarak 2011 in Perdani, 2015). Health promotion is any combination of health education and interventions related to economic, political, and organizational, designed for to facilitate behaviors and environments conducive to health. Health promotion is also an educational process that cannot be separated from the process of learning (Notoatmodjo 2012 in Perdani, 2015). One of the activities of health promotion is the provision of information in the form of health or health messages to provide or improve knowledge and attitudes about health to facilitate the healthy behavior (Notoadmodjo 2010 in Perdani, 2015).

Information Media Award

According Notoadmodjo (2012) in Perdani (2015) says that information can be obtained through:

1. **Print media:** The print media is a wide range of printed goods, which can be used as a means of delivering information, such as brochures, books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, banners and posters
2. **Electronic media:** The electronic media be an audio-visual which is a medium that can be seen at once heard so to access the information conveyed messages using the senses of sight and hearing. Media were obtained through the electronic equipment such as television, radio, cassette, and internet.
3. **Experience:** The experience is one way to get information, both personal experiences and the experiences of others.
4. **Health workers:** The media providing information that is often done by health personnel in the form of counseling. Counseling is an attempt to change society towards a better state.

Knowledge

Knowledge has of "know," and this occurred after people perform sensing to a particular object. Sensing occurs through the senses (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

Knowledge level

According to Notoatmodjo (2012), knowledge covered in the cognitive domain has six degrees:

1. **Know (Know):** Know interpreted as considering a previously learned material, included in this level of education is reminiscent of a return to a specific of all the elements studied.
2. **Understand (Comprehension):** Understanding is defined as an ability to explain appropriately about the object known and can Interpret presentations the material correctly.
3. **Application (Application):** Demand means the ability to use materials that have been studied in a situation or condition of real (right).
4. **Analysis (Analysis):** The report is the ability to describe the material or an object into the components, but still within the scope of the organization and always has something to do with each other.
5. **Evaluation (Evaluation):** Evaluation is a justification or ability to research material or object.

Factors Influencing Knowledge

According to Notoatmodjo (2012), factors influencing knowledge are:

- a. **Education:** Education is one of the activities or attempts to convey health messages to communities, groups, and individuals so that they can gain the better understanding.
- b. **Socioeconomic:** Socio-economic status is closely linked to employment and income. Work is concerned with the mother's knowledge in matters depending on the job and the people around him.
- c. **Information:** Sources of information can be obtained through health workers, personal experience, the experience of others, print media such as books, magazines, newspapers, and posters, electronic media such as television and radio.
- d. **Age:** Increasingly age, level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and work.

According to Mubarak (2011), the factors that affect the knowledge, among others, education, age, interests, job, education, culture, and information.

- a. **Education:** Education means the guidance given someone on others to something that they can understand. It is inevitable that the higher one's education more efficiently the information they receive, and ultimately the more knowledge he has. Conversely, if a person's level of education is low, it will hinder the development of a person's attitude towards the reception, information, and values that are newly introduced.
- b. **Age:** With increasing age, a person will change and on the physical and psychological (mental). Physical

growth, in general, there are four categories of the first changes, changes in size, second, change the proportions, the third, the loss of the characteristics of the old, fourth, the emergence of new traits. This occurs due to the maturation of organ function. On the psychological aspect or rational way of thinking has matured and grown.

- c. **Interest:** Interest as a high tendency or desire for something. Make someone's attention to try and pursue a case and eventually gained a more in-depth knowledge.
- d. **Work:** The work environment can make someone gain experience and knowledge, either directly or indirectly
- e. **Experience:** Experience is an event that never experienced by a person in interacting with its environment. There is a tendency to experience unfavorable somebody'll attempt to forget, but if the object is a pleasant experience to the psychologically will arise profound impression and imprint in mental emotion, and ultimately may also form a positive attitude in life.
- f. **Culture:** Culture in which we lived and grew up to have a significant influence on the formation of our attitudes. If in a region having a lifestyle to maintain a healthy environment surrounding communities it is possible to incline always to maintain the cleanliness of the situation, because the atmosphere is very influential in the formation of one's attitude or demeanor.
- g. **Information:** Facilities for obtaining information may help expedite a person to acquire new knowledge.

Baby Massage

Definition of Infant Massage

Infants are children aged 0-12 months. Infant massage is commonly called stimulus touch. Infant massage can be interpreted as a touch of timely communication between the mother and the baby (the Goddess, 2013). Infant massage is the oldest and most popular touch therapy known to man. Infant massage has been carried out almost all over the world, including in Indonesia and inherited. States that infant massage is the art of health care and treatment, known since the beginning of man created in the world and has been practiced for centuries years ago hereditary (Santi, 2012).

Benefits of infant massage

According Santi (2012), Benefits of infant massage is:

1. Increase endurance
2. Improving blood circulation and respiration
3. Stimulate digestion and disposal
4. Increase the weight gain
5. Reduce stress and tension
6. Increase alertness
7. Make a deep sleep
8. Reduce pain reduce bloating and abdominal pain
9. Increase the inner relationship between parent and baby

Massage Time

According to Santi (2012), Massage can be performed in infants aged 0-12 months. For infants under the age of 7

months, massage can be done every day. Pemijatannya time should be done two times a day, namely:

1. In the morning, when parents and children are ready to start a new day
2. At night, before bed.

Preparation Before Massaging

According Santi (2012), Preparation before massaging, among others:

1. Wash your hands and in the warm.
2. Avoid long nails and jewelry that can scratch baby's skin.
3. Space to try massaging warm and does not evaporate.
4. After a meal or not to be in a state of hunger.
5. Try not to be disturbed in fifteen minutes to carry out all stages of the message
6. Lay the baby on a soft cloth and clean
7. Mother or father sitting in a comfortable position and quiet
8. Prepare towels, diapers, change of clothes, and baby oil (baby oil or lotion)

Before the massage, ask permission to babies by stroking the baby's face and head while talking. Use oil when massaged to avoid injury due to friction that can occur due to contact with the skin. Suitable lubricants are olive oil, oil Telon, or baby oil. Do not use aromatherapy oils because it is too hard for the baby's skin (the Goddess, 2013).

Messaging Process

Baby foot massage

Baby massage process by Santi (2012), among others:

1. Milking the Indian way, Hold the baby's feet in the groin, as wields a softball, Move your hand down alternately, like milking
2. Squeeze and roll, Hold the baby's feet in the crotch with both sides simultaneously, wring it out and turn the baby's feet with soft starting from groin to ankle direction
3. The soles of the feet, Urutlah foot with both thumbs alternately, starting from the heel to the fingers across the feet
4. Gently pull the fingers, Massage the toes one by one with a circular motion away from the foot, ending with a gentle tug of love on each finger
5. Stretches, By using the side of the index finger, massage your feet from the boundary fingers toward the heel, and then repeat from the border fingers toward the heel, the other fingers to gently stretch the back foot at the base of the foot area to the heel
6. Point pressure, Press-press both thumbs simultaneously across the surface of the foot from the heel to the fingers
7. Instep, By using both thumbs alternately massage the back foot from the ankle towards the fingers alternately
8. Juicing & swivel ankles, Make a motion such as blackmail by using the thumb and other digits in the baby's ankle

9. Perahan how Sweden, Hold the baby's ankles, alternately Move your hands from the ankle to the groin
10. Roll movement, Hold crotch with both sides, Make a motion to roll from the groin to the ankle
11. The end of the campaign, after the above moves carried out on the right foot and the left, close the baby's feet, Put your hands together on the buttocks and groin, Wipe baby's legs with gentle pressure from the thigh towards the ankle. This is the final movement of the foot.

Abdominal Massage Baby

Note: avoid massage at the end of the rib or ribs

1. Pedaling, Repeat massage on the baby's stomach like driving a bicycle, from top to bottom of the stomach, alternating right and left-handed
2. Pedaling with her feet up, Raise both legs baby with one hand, the other hand, the baby's stomach massage of the upper abdomen to the curry-foot jar
3. Thumb laterally, Place both thumbs on the right and left of the navel stomach, Move both inches toward the edge of the power and left the abdomen.
4. Moon-sun, Make a clockwise circle with your fingers left starting from the gut to the right lower (local appendix) to the top, then back to the bottom right (as to form images of the sun {M}) several times, use the right hand to give depth a semi-circular motion starting from the lower abdomen to the left side of the abdomen babies baby (as forming an image in B), second Perform this movement together. The left hand always makes a full circle (sun), while the right side will make a half circle motion (months)
5. Move I Love You, "I", massage the baby's belly from the top left to the bottom by using the fingers of the right hand forming the letter "I", "LOVE", massage the baby's stomach, forming the letter "L" upside down, starting from the top right to the upper left, then from top left to bottom left, "YOU", massage the baby's stomach to form the letter "U" upside down, starting from the bottom right (local appendix) to the top, then to the left, down, and ended up in the left abdominal under
6. Bubble or run fingers, toes Put one hand on the right side of the baby's stomach, Move your fingers on the baby's abdomen from the right side to the left to eject air bubbles

Infant Massage Chest

1. Significant heart, Make a motion that describes the heart by placing the fingertips both your hands in the middle of the chest/heartburn, Creates upward movement until below the neck, then to the side above the collarbone, then down to form a heart shape and back to gut
2. Butterfly, Make diagonal moves like a butterfly picture start with the right hand making massaging motion crosses from the center of the chest/heartburn toward the right shoulder, and back to the solar plexus, Move your left side to the left shoulder and back to the solar plexus

Baby Hands Massage

1. Massaging the armpit, Make a massaging motion on the underarm area from top to bottom. Keep in mind; if there is swelling of glands in the armpit area, this movement should not be done
2. Milking the Indian way, Hold the baby's arms in the shoulder with his right hand as wields a softball, left side holding the wrist baby, Move your right side from the shoulder towards the wrist, then move your left hand on the ledge towards the wrist, And so on, move right and left hand down alternately and repeatedly as milking cows
3. Squeeze and roll, wring it out and swivel arm baby gently from shoulder to wrist
4. Opening the hands, massage the palms with both thumbs, from the wrist towards the fingers
5. Rotate the fingers, gently press the baby fingers one by one toward the fingertips in a circular motion, this motion Conclude with a gentle tug on each finger
6. Back of the hand, Put your hand between the baby in your hands, rub the back of his hand from the wrist toward the fingers gently
7. Juicing & swivel wrists, wring around the wrist with the thumb and forefinger
8. Swedish milking way, movement of your right hand and left alternately starting from infants right wrist towards the shoulder, continue with a message of baby left wrist toward the shoulder
9. Roll movement, Hold baby's upper arm/shoulder with both hands, Form a rolling motion of the base of the arm moving towards the wrist/fingers

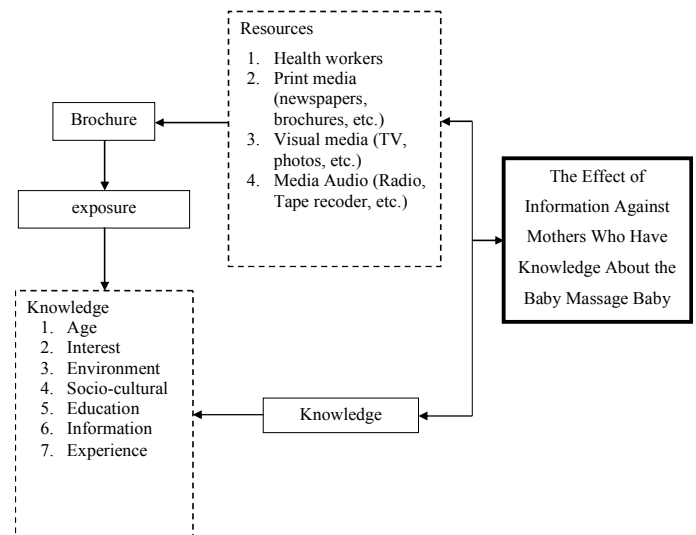
Massage Baby Backs

1. A movement back and forth, Tengkurapkan baby across your front with your head to the left and your right foot, Massage along with the change of the baby's back and forth using both hands, from under the baby's neck to buttocks, then back again to the neck
2. Movement ironing, Hold the baby's buttocks with his right hand, the left side, massage from the neck down to meet up with his right hand holding a baby's bottom as ironing backs
3. Pressing and lifting movements, ironing Repeat back, only this time the right side containing a baby's feet and the action continued up to the baby's heel
4. Circular motion, with the fingers of both hands, make movements circular little from the boundary nape down to the bottom on the right and left of the spine up in the buttocks, Start with little circles in the neck area, then circle which is larger in the buttocks
5. Scratching motion, gently Emphasize fifth fingers of your right hand on the baby's back, Create scratching downward movement extended to the baby's buttocks

Baby Face Massage

1. Forehead: ironing forehead, Place the fingers of both hands in the middle of the forehead, Emphasize your fingers gently from the center of the forehead out to the right and left as ironing forehead or open a book, Movement down to the temples, make a circle small-circle at the temples, and then move to the inside through the cheek area below the dead

2. Eyebrows: eyebrows ironing, second Put your thumb between the eyebrows, use both thumbs to massage gently on the brow and upper eyelid, starting from the middle to the side as if ironing eyebrows
3. Nose: A smile first, second Put your thumb in the middle of the brow, Emphasize your thumb from the middle of the eyebrows down over the edge of the nose to the cheek by making movements sideways and upwards as if to make a baby smile
4. The top mouth: Smiles II, the second Put your thumb over the mouth below the nasal septum, the second Move your inch from the middle to the side and upwards into the cheek as if to make a baby smile
5. Mouth bottom: Smile III, Place both your thumb amid the chin, Emphasize both thumbs on the button with a movement from the center to the side, then up towards the cheek as if to make a baby smile
6. A small circle in the jaw, with the fingers of both hands, make small circles in the area of the baby's jaw
7. Behind the ears, By using fingertips, give gentle pressure on the area behind the right ear and left, Move toward the middle of the chin under the chin



(Modification of Notoatmodjo 2010 in Perdani, 2015)

Chart 2.1 Framework Theory

Information : Investigated Not examined

Figure 1. Framework Theory

MATERIALS AND METHDOS

This study uses a pre-experimental design with one group pretest-posttest design done in Puskesmas Sei Langkai in February-August 2017 with a 2648 population of mothers with babies aged 0-12 months and a sample of 265 respondents, sampling purposive sampling method using a questionnaire. Results were analyzed by univariate and Bivariate using T-Test Test.

RESULTS

This research was conducted distributing questionnaires before and after the information is given is given first questionnaire respondents were given information about infant massage, then respondents are given a second questionnaire fill the same statement with the first questionnaire.

Table 1 The average Normality Test Before and After Giving Knowledge of Infant Massage Information

Variables	N	The mean \pm SD	p
Before	265	22.52 \pm 1.51	0,287
After	265	28.16 \pm 0.76	

Diilakukan test for normality using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov obtained p-value 0,287 ($p > 0.05$), which means that the baby's mother vegetarian before and after administration of the test information customarily distributed, thus can be continued by the T-test.

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge Before Giving Information on Baby Massage

Variables	The mean \pm SD	Min-Max
Prior knowledge	22.52 \pm 1.51	19-26

From the analysis, it was explained that the average score of expertise before providing information about Infant Massage was 22.52 \pm 1.51 out of a total score of 30.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge After Giving Information on Baby Massage

Variables	The mean \pm SD	Min-Max
Prior knowledge	28.16 \pm 0.76	26-30

From the analysis, it was explained that the average score of expertise after giving information about the Infant Massage was 28.16 \pm 0.76 out of a total score of 30.

Table 4. Average Knowledge Mother Baby Before and After Giving Information on Baby Massage

Variables	N	The mean \pm SD	p
Prior knowledge	265	22.52 \pm 1.51	0,000
After expertise	265	28.16 \pm 0.76	

From the analysis explains that the mean score of knowledge before the provision of information is 22.52 and after 28.16 so that an increase of 5.64. The results of further analysis p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is a significant difference in mean score of knowledge before and after the administration of information.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge mother before being given information: Based on the research that has been conducted on 265 respondents, it is the average value of knowledge of mothers of infants before being given information was 22.52 \pm SD 1.51, or 75% of the total score of 30. This shows that most of the baby's mother knew that could be quite as results mean < 22.80 , or 76% of questions answered correctly. From the research, it is because there has never been counseling about infant massage and the lack of interest in the baby's mother to seek information independently so that the benefits and procedures of baby massage are entirely unknown by respondents. This is in line with Mubarak's theory (2007), which states that interest is a high tendency or desire against something, the importance of having someone to try something and eventually gained knowledge and experience. This is consistent with previous studies conducted Safrina (2013) about the factors that affect the knowledge of mothers about infant massage in BPS jauniwati Indrapuri district of Aceh is excellent, from the study

factors influencing learning is the experience of the baby's mother is still lacking infant massage due to lack of interest of the mother to seek information and add to the experience. From the description, it can be concluded prior knowledge given enough information. This is due to lack of interest of the mother to look for information about infant massage.

Knowledge mother after being given information: Based on this study concluded that of 265 after the baby's mother was given information about the benefits and procedures of infant massage was 28.16 \pm SD 0.76 out of a total score of 30. This shows that most of the baby's mother had good knowledge, and respondents had experienced an increase of 5.64 from the previous average value. From these results due to increased knowledge of the provision of information by researchers to provide information about infant massage. This is consistent with the theory Notoadmodjo (2010), Knowledge is the result of not knowing to knowing, occur after the conduct of sensing through the senses, mostly obtained through the eyes and ears, the information can be achieved through the print media or the distribution of brochures and providing information directly as has been the researchers did. This study is consistent with previous studies conducted by Oktobriariani (2010) with the title of the effect of health education on infant massage on the practice of baby in mother Sukoharjo polindes expectations. The results showed no increase in the average before the given information, which is 12, 47 and after giving information that is 26.34. This is consistent with research being researchers did, that after the researchers provide information about infant massage there is increased due to the baby's mother already understand the benefits and procedures for the correct baby massage. From the description, it can be concluded that the information received through this extension increases the baby's mother knowledge Sei Langkai Puskesmas working area of Batam. This is because of factors affecting the capital such as the provision of information given to the mother so that knowledge of mothers about infant massage for the better. Based on the research that has been done to the 265 respondents, it is the average value of expertise before the baby's mother was given information by 22.52 \pm SD 1.51, and the average amount of knowledge after the baby's mother was given information by 28.16 \pm SD 0.76 so that the average value of the experience of mothers baby before and after the data is given informed increased 5,64. From the results of the bivariate test by using T-test showed p 0.000 ($p < 0, 05$), so Ho rejected, which means Ha accepted. Furthermore, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the mean score of knowledge before and after the information is given to the improvement of education of mothers with babies on infant massage in Puskesmas Sei Langkai Batam. From the results of these studies showed that there is significant effect between the provision of information to increase knowledge of mothers with babies in Puskesmas Sei Langkai Batam. This is in line with the theory raised by Notoadmodjo (2012), states that a person's knowledge influenced by several factors. One of which the information became an intermediary in conveying information from printed media or through health personnel such as training and counseling. The media used by researchers is the print media or brochures. This is according to research conducted by Nuraeni (2015) on the Influence Skills Training Mothers Against Infant Massage Infant Massage options at Nusa Indah IHC Bantul, Yogyakarta, where research indicates a significant increase in skills before and after a baby massage training by 85%. This study equally there is the increased influence after doing counseling and training on infant

massage in which both add information to the respondent, so that knowledge becomes meningeal. Results of this study are the knowledge of the baby's mother had increased after the provision of information, with a value mean of $28.16 \pm SD 0.76$. This shows that a person's knowledge can be obtained from resources such as print media, electronic media and the mass media such as brochures. This study equally there is the increased influence after doing counseling and training on infant massage in which both add information to the respondent, so that knowledge becomes increased. Results of this study are the knowledge of the baby's mother had risen after the provision of information, with a value mean of $28.16 \pm SD 0.76$. This shows that a person's knowledge can be obtained from resources such as print media, electronic media and the mass media such as brochures. This study equally there is the increased influence after doing counseling and training on infant massage in which both add information to the respondent, so that knowledge becomes increased. Increased of this study is the experience of the baby's mother increased after the provision of information, with a value mean of $28.16 \pm SD 0.76$. This shows that a person's education can be obtained from resources such as print media, electronic media and the mass media such as brochures.

Conclusion

Based on research conducted in Puskesmas Sei Langkai Batam on Effect of Information to Knowledge mother who has a baby on infant massage as much as 265 respondents. Results obtained in the study:

1. Knowledge about baby massage the baby's mother in Puskesmas Sei Langkai before being given the information obtained mean of $22.52 \pm SD 1.51$.
2. Knowledge about baby massage the baby's mother in Puskesmas Sei Langkai provided with information obtained after a mean $28.16 \pm SD 0.76$.
3. There are significant differences in the average score given knowledge before the baby's mother is 22.52 with the information already provided information is 28.16 so that an increase of 5.64.

Suggestion for Respondents: Expected to respondents to be more actively looking for information about Baby Massage, so respondents know very many benefits of baby massage.

For Medicals: It is expected that the results of our study add information to health workers about the mother's knowledge after being given information about infant massage.

For Educational Institutions: Expected to educational institutions to further add to or complement reading sources, making it easier for researchers to find the source of the current research.

For Further Research: Expected to be additional reference material for further research. To take the outcomes of this scientific paper by changing the types of respondents or using methods other than those used studied this. Such as linking family support and knowledge of the behavior of the baby's mother's mother's baby massage.

For Midwifery Students: Become a benchmark for midwifery students to be able to increase knowledge about the knowledge of mothers about infant massage.

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