The Relationship of Knowledge and Maternal Mother's Attitude in Selecting Birth Supporters at UPTD Health Benai

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ABSTRACT (10PT)

Labor is a natural process that will take place by itself, but delivery to humans at any time is threatened by complications that can harm the mother and her fetus, requiring proper supervision, rescue and services. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of knowledge and attitude of maternal mother in choosing birth attendant at UPTD Health Benai Year 2014. The design in this research is analytical descriptive with cross sectional study design. Sampling technique in this research using quota sampling technique that is as much as 60 maternal mother. Data analysis used was univariate (central tendency) and bivariate (chi square test). The result showed that there was significant correlation between knowledge (p-value=0,001) and attitudes (p-value = 0,000) of respondents with the selection of maternity maternity assistant in UPTD Health Benai Kuantan Singingi Regency. The implication of this research is expected the respondents more active role in exploring the knowledge about the selection of good labor force of birth so that mother and child mortality.

I. Introduction

Childbirth is a form of outcome (fetus and placenta) that has been sufficient for months or can live out of content through birth, with help or without assistance (own strength). Labor is a process that will take place on its own, but in humans every time threatened complications that can affect the mother and fetus, supervision, and services with adequate facilities (Manuaba, 2012). According to the World Health Organization (WHO) the number of maternal deaths about 500,000 live births, the temporary number of perinatal deaths of 100,000 people. From the number of maternal and perinatal deaths, most occur in developing countries due to lack of facilities, delayed delivery of assistance and community education is low. In pregnancy, delivery assistance by a TBA is a help that is still in demand by the community.

Based on Indonesia Health Demographic Survey (2012), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia amounted to 359 per 100,000 live births, although the figure is still the highest in Asia. While the target of the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) is 226 per 100,000 live births. The cause of maternal death is not only due to bleeding, pregnancy poisoning accompanied by convulsions, abortion and infection. But there are still other factors that are also important enough: the empowerment of women who are not so good, educational background, family social economy, culture, society and political environment. One of the factors of high AKI in Indonesia is due to the relatively low coverage. Relief by Nakes is 73% while the national target is 90% in 2010 (Ministry of Health RI, 2010).

Delivery aid by a non-medical health worker is often performed by a person who is referred to as a TBA, a birth attendant or a midwife. Basically, the birth attendant is based on the beliefs of the local community or is a work that has been passed down from ancestors or family and is usually

aged ± 40 years and over (Prawirohardjo, 2007). Herbalists in Indonesia have been trained and some have not been trained. Trained infant shamans are midwives who have received training from health workers and are graduated. Herbalist who has not trained is a midwife who has not been trained by health workers or dukun baby who is being trained by health personnel and has not been passed (Syafrudin et al, 2009).

According to data of Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) in 2010 the percentage of births by type of area, in urban areas the percentage of mothers who gave birth to health facilities (hospitals and clinics) reached 74.9%, mothers who gave birth in polindes or poskesdes 0.8 % and 24.4% of mothers give birth at home. In rural areas 35.2% of mothers deliver in health facilities (hospitals and maternity clinics), 2% of mothers giving birth in polindes, and 62.7% of mothers giving birth at home or elsewhere. This shows the low use of health facilities for delivery. This may be due to the limited access of mothers to health facilities, both geographic access, economy and knowledge (Ministry of Health RI 2010).

Maternal mortality is also due to socio-cultural factors as well as transport factors, which affect the emergence of two unfavorable circumstances: First, "3T Late" (late recognizing danger signs and making decisions, arriving late at health facilities, and late getting service health facilities) second, "4T Too" (too young to give birth, too much childbirth, too close to birth spacing, and too old to give birth). So with the many factors that affect maternal mortality especially during childbirth, then determine where the birth is an important thing to prevent the occurrence of three factors of delay above. The planned delivery site should have a variety of facilities and equipment and trained human resources in order to solve various problems. For pregnant women who have a high risk of pregnancy such as multiple pregnancy, birth planning is very important regarding the problem of equipment and skilled medical personnel. All preparations for premature baby resuscitation and care with blood supply are provided considering the possibility of greater post-partum hemorrhage (Prawirohardjo, 2007).

According to research Elvistron (2009) entitled factors - factors that affect the decision Choosing a helper in the district. Aceh Tenggara, the result of this research shows that the most influential factors in the selection of maternity helper are knowledge, attitude, tradition, economy and education. This is what supports the researcher to choose variable variable in this research.

Data from the Riau Province health profile in 2012 which consisted of 12 districts of delivery coverage by Nakes fell to 81.2% from 82.8% in 2011 (Provincial Health Profile of Riau Province, 2012), while delivery coverage by Nakes in 2012 fell to 79.24% (Profile of the Riau Provincial Health Office, 2013). In Kuantan Singingi regency consisting of 21 UPTD Health coverage of delivery by Nakes only reached 72.5% in 2012 while the target achievement of nakes 90% (Profile of District Health Office Kuansing, 2013). In 2013, the birth by Nakes dropped to 57.4% (Profile of District Health Office Kuansing, 2013).

Based on data of UPTD Kesehatan Benai (2012) in health work unit UPTD Benai labor by health personnel only reach 61,8% from 90% target. The remaining 38.2% of deliveries by non-health workers are dukun untreated (UPTD Kesehatan Benai, 2013). The low number of deliveries delivered by health personnel in the work area of UPTD Kesehatan Benai Kuantan Singingi Regency in 2013 resulted in 2 cases of neonatal death, maternal and neonatal deaths assisted by dukun beranak due to bleeding cases. The belief of the Benai people of Kuantan Singingi Regency to the dukun who has experience in the field of delivery help has caused the low birth weight of the health worker. Maternity assisted by an untrained birth attendant of 10 maternity women, 6 (60%) had postpartum hemorrhage (SP2TP UPTD Kesehatan Benai, 2013).

The results of the initial survey of researchers in February 2014 at UPTD Health Benai to 10 maternal women with assisted dukun beranak, 7 people on the grounds of help by dukun beranak because they do not know maternity with the dukun is not good. Behavioral factors also appear to be closely related to the selection of labor force, found 7 mothers positively to the non-nest rescue workers or shaman infants who are influenced by psychological closeness, with the assumption that shamans are ready to be asked for help whenever needed. Based on the description of the background and the results of the initial survey, the researcher is interested to examine the "Knowledge Relation and Maternity Mother Attitudes in Selecting Birth Rescue at UPTD Health Benai Year 2014".

II. Method

The research design is a quantitative analitical with cross sectional approach. This research was conducted in the working area of UPTD Kesehatan Benai Kuantan Singingi Regency. Sample of the study The sample in this study were maternity mothers from January to July 2014 in the working area of UPTD Kesehatan Benai Sampling was done by quota sampling. The working area of UPTD Kesehatan Benai Kuantan Singingi Regency has 16 kelurahan, so the sample of this research is 60 samples. The data collection tool used is a checklist sheet.

Data processing is done after data collection by through step editing, coding, entry, cleaning and analyzing. Data processing using computer through SPSS. Univariate analysis using frequency distribution with percentage size or proportion and bivariate analysis with chi square to see the relationship between knowledge and attitude of maternal mother in choosing birth attendant at UPTD Kesehatan Benai.

III. Results and Discussion

Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis in this study aims to determine the frequency distribution of variables studied, both independent variables and dependent variables. The research found that majority of respondents knowledge in the category of enough is 31 people (51,7%), knowledge on good category 7 people (11,7%) and knowledge in category less 22 (36,7%). Majority of respondents have attitude in the selection of positive birth attendant as many as 35 people (58.3%) and respondents who have negative attitude as many as 25 people (41.7%). The majority of maternity mothers with health workers as many as 37 people (61.7%), whereas those who gave birth to shaman 23 people (38.3%).

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was conducted to see the relationship between independent variables In table 1 it can be seen that 15 out of 22 (68.2%) respondents with less knowledge choose (7,6%) of the respondents with good knowledge of choosing a birth attendant in the dukun and 1 in 7 (14.3%) respondents with good knowledge of choosing a birth attendant in a dukun. Chi-square test results obtained p-value = 0.001 (<0.05), this indicates that there is a significant relationship knowledge of respondents with the selection of maternity helpers pregnant women in UPTD Health Benai Kuantan Singingi Regency. Based on table 2 it can be seen that 19 out of 25 (76%) of respondents who had negative attitudes chose a birth attendant to a dukun and 4 out of 35 (11.4%) respondents who had a positive attitude chose a birth attendant to a dukun. Chi-square test results obtained p-value = 0,000 (<0.05), it shows that there is a significant relationship attitude of respondents with the selection of maternity maternity helper in UPTD Health Benai Kuantan Singingi Regency.

1. Knowledge Relation with Selection of Child Labor

Table I. Knowledge Relation with Selection of Birth Attendant on Maternal Mother in UPTD Health Benai Kuantan Singingi Regency

Knowlage	Selecting of Birthing Helper				Total		P Value
	Dukun		**Medic**				
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**	**N**	**%**	
Less	15	68,2	7	31,8	22	100	
Enough	7	22,6	24	40,0	31	100	0,001
Good	1	14,3	6	85,7	7	100	
Total	**23**	**38,3**	**37**	**61,7**	**60**	**100**	

The result of the research was obtained by the majority of respondents knowledge in the sufficient category of 31 people (51,7%), knowledge on good category 7 people (11,7%) and knowledge in category less 22 (36,7%). Knowledge is the result of the senses of man or the result of knowing a person to the object through his or her senses (eyes, nose, ears, etc., by itself sensing up

to produce that knowledge is strongly influenced by the incentives of attention and perception of an object.Most of a person's knowledge is obtained through indrea listener and vision A person's knowledge of an object has different instensity Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping action (Notoatmodjo, 2007)

Health education is shown to arouse awareness, give or increase knowledge. Educational experts such as Guiltbert, grouping factors that influence the learning process is the material factor, the first lesson that affects is the degree of difficulty (complexity), clarity (clarity) and the form of learning goals that will be achieved (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

2. Relationship Attitude with Election Labor Birthing

Table II. Knowledge Relation with Selection of Birth Attendant on

Maternal Mother in UPTD Health Benai Kuantan Singingi Regency

| Attitude | Selecting of Birthing Helper | | | | Total | | P Value |
| | Dukun | | Medic | | | | |
	n	%	n	%	N	%	
Negative	19	76,0	6	24,0	25	100	0,000
Positive	4	11,4	31	88,6	35	100	
Total	23	38,3	37	61,7	60	100	

The result of the research is that the majority of respondents have attitude in the selection of positive childbirth assistant as many as 35 people (58,3%) and the respondent have negative attitude as much 25 people (41,7%). Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulation or object. Attitude is not an action or activity, but a predisposition of behavioral action. This attitude is still a closed reaction and not an open reaction (Notoadmodjo, 2010). A person's attitude toward an object is a sense of support or faporable or unfavorable or unvorable feeling on an object (Azwar, 2009)

The result of the research was obtained by the majority of maternity assisted by health worker as much as 37 people (61,7%), whereas birth gave birth 23 people (38,3%). Childbirth workers are people who regularly check pregnant women or provide help during childbirth and childbirth. Health workers consist of: obstetrician, general practitioner and midwife. The obstetrician is a physician specializing in obstetrics and gynecology. A doctor must undergo post-graduate medical education (specialization) to be a specialist obstetrician (MOH, 2008)

Chi-square test results obtained p-value = 0.001 (<0.05), this indicates that there is a significant relationship knowledge of respondents with the selection of maternity helpers pregnant women in UPTD Health Benai Kuantan Singingi Regency.

Knowledge is the result of the senses of man or the result of knowing a person to the object through his or her senses (eyes, nose, ears, etc., by itself sensing to produce knowledge is very influenced by the incentives of attention and perception of an object.Most of the knowledge a person acquired through indrea listener and vision Knowledge of an object has different instensity Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping action (Notoatmodjo, 2007)

The results of this study in line with research conducted Lili Ernida (2014) about the factors which relates to the selection of birth attendants at UPTD Kesehatan Gunung Toar with the title, which concludes there is a relationship of knowledge with the selection of labor (pvalue 0.03) .The researcher assumes knowledge possessed by a person will affect one's actions, so that if someone has knowledge of the importance of delivery help by health personnel, will reduce the risk experienced by the mother and child will automatically choose the help of birth by health personnel. Still quite high delivery of assistance performed by shamans, this may be due to knowledge of people in UPTD Health Benai Kuantan Singingi regency is still low.

Chi-square test results obtained p-value = 0,000 (<0.05), it shows that there is a significant relationship attitude of respondents with the selection of maternity maternity helper in UPTD Health Benai Kuantan Singingi Regency. Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone

to a stimulation or object. Attitudes can not be seen but can only be interpreted first from closed behaviors. Attitude has a clear connotation of the suitability of the reaction to a particular stimulation in everyday life that is emotional to the stimulus. A person's attitude towards an object is a feeling of support or favor (faporable) and feelings of unfavorable or unvorable on an object (Azwar, 2009).

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Lili Ernida (2014) on factors related to the selection of birth attendant at UPTD Kesehatan Gunung Toar with the title, which concludes there is a relationship of attitude with the selection of delivery (p value 0.01). According to researchers if someone has good knowledge will certainly affect the attitude and actions of a person. So if a person has good knowledge about delivery help by health personnel will affect the attitude and actions of a person to choose delivery help with health personnel.

IV. Conclusion

The result of the research shows that there is a significant correlation between the knowledge of respondents with the selection of maternity helpers of pregnant women at UPTD Kesehatan Benai Kuantan Singingi Regency (p-value = 0.001). There is a significant relationship attitude of respondents with the selection of maternity helpers pregnant women in UPTD Health Benai Kuantan Singingi regency (p-value = 0,000). It is hoped that UPTD will conduct counseling to mothers who want to give birth about the correct selection of childbirth.

Acknowledgment

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