

7. Pocket n Video Books

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Pocket and Video Books on Kader Knowledge About the Implementation of Labor Planning and Prevention of Complications (P4K)

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ABSTRACT

The Objective this research is Effect of Pocket Books and Videos on Cadre Knowledge About the Implementation of the Birth Planning and Complications Prevention (P4K) Program. This type of research is a quasi-experimental (*quasi-experimental*) design with a *pre-test - post-test group design*. The sample used is *non probability sampling* using *accidental sampling technique*. There subjects total of 60 people. The study has been carried out at the Public Health Center in Tatelu of Manado from August to September 2018, with data analysis techniques using the test *Wilcoxon*. The research instrument used was a pocket book, video and questionnaire (list of questions) compiled according to the research objectives used before and after the intervention in the form of *dichotomical choice*. Statistical results obtained a significance *p* value 0,000, these results indicate that there is an influence of pocket books and videos on Health Cadres Knowledge before and after the provision of information both using pocket books or video playback. This method is an effective way to increase knowledge about P4K and can be a recommendation for conducting socialization about P4K using pocket books or video in order to increase the knowledge and role of health cadres in the activities of attaching P4K stickers.

INTRODUCTION

Health development program in Indonesia today is still prioritized efforts to improve the health of mother and child, especially on the most vulnerable groups, namely the health of pregnant women, maternity and baby in the perinatal period. This is marked by the high Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (Kemenkes, 2012).

In 2007 the Minister of Health launched a birth planning and complications prevention (P4K) program with stickers that were breakthroughs in accelerating the reduction in maternal and newborn mortality rates. born through activities to improve access and quality of service which is at the same time an activity that builds community potential, especially community care for preparation and action in saving mothers and newborns. Various efforts to improve the quality of service and management of MCH program management together with related programs and international institutions have been carried out, but there is still a need to increase community involvement in the care and maintenance of the health of mothers and newborns, including the active role of husbands. As we all know that at the community level the problem of delay is mainly being late in recognizing danger signs and making decisions and the problem 4 is too, still against the background of low knowledge of conditions of injustice and gender inequality. in our society, often women do not have access to the utilization of health services and the authority to decide health problems themselves. In connection with this and in accordance with the strategic MPS, efforts to accelerate the reduction in maternal mortality rates require cross-sectoral support in empowering family and community women in planning birth and preparedness in dealing with obstetric and neonatal complications (Kemenkes, 2008).

In order to accelerate the reduction of MMR and IMR, efforts to improve the function of posyandu in the delivery planning and prevention of complications (P4K) programs need to be developed. through the role of health cadres to prepare for safe delivery and and prevention of complications for mothers and babies. With the number of posyandu in the Tatelu Puskesmas area and 148 Health Cadres, there still needs to be an increase in the role of health cadres. For this reason, it is necessary to increase the awareness of the medical information about P4K through providing information both directly and using pocket book media or video playback.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This type of research is a quasi-experimental (*quasi experimental*) design with *pre-test - post-test group design*. The sample used is *non probability sampling* using *accidental sampling technique*. There subjects total of 60 people. The study has been carried out at the Public Health Center in Tatelu of Manado from August to September 2018, with data analysis techniques using the test *Wilcoxon*. The research instrument used was a pocket book, video and questionnaire (list of questions) compiled according to the research objectives used before and after the intervention in the form *dichotomical choice*

RESSLTS

a. Age

Table 1. Characteristics of Age

Age (year)	Pocket Book		Video		Total	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>F</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
26 -45	9	30	19	53	28	47
46 - 65	21	70	11	37	32	53
Total	30	100	30	100	60	100

Table 2 shows the age distribution of respondents in the pocket book group most (70%) aged 46-65 years and in the Vidio group the majority (63%) were in the 26 -45 years age group.

b. Education

Table 2. Characteristics of Education

Education	Pocket Book		Video	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
SD	4	13	0	0
SMP	6	21	11	37
SMU	19	63	19	63
PT	1	3	0	0
Total	30	100	30	100

Table 2 shows the distribution of education of the most respondents (63%) in the high school educated pocketbook group. The same is true for the Vidio group (63%) in the video group.

c. Work

Table 3. Characteristics of Work

Jobs	Handbook		Video	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
IRT	28	93	30	100
Retired	2	7	0	0
Total	30	100	30	100

Table 3 shows the distribution of respondents work for most of the paperback book group (93%) as IRT and for the Vidio group all (100%) work as IRTs.

d. Knowledge picture Respondents in Group Handbook

Table 4. Distribution of Health Cadre Knowledge *Pretest - posttest* On P4K at Group Health Center Tatele Handbook on Dimembe District of North Minahasa Regency

Knowledge	<i>pretest</i>		<i>posttest</i>	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Good	1	3	21	70
Less	29	97	9	30
Total	30	100	30	100

Table 5 shows the distribution of respondents' knowledge on the pocket book group pre-test value most (97%) have less knowledge with an average value of 5.50 and a post-test value most (70%) good knowledge of the vast majority (70%) the average value of 12.

e. description of Respondents Knowledge Group Fucking on

Table 5. Distribution of Health Cadre Knowledge *Pretest - Posttest* in Group Fucking on P4K in Puskesmas Tatelu Dimembe District of North Minahasa Regency

Knowledge	pretest		posttest	
		f%		f%
Good	3	10	30	100
Less	27	90	0	0
Total	30	100	30	100

Table 5 shows the distribution of respondents' knowledge in the video group pre test scores most (90%) have We lack knowledge with an average value of 5.30 and all post test scores (100%) of good knowledge with an average value of 13.13.

f. Effect Handbook and video against Respondents Knowledge

Table 6. Distribution Influence Knowledge Handbook on Health Care in Puskesmas Tatelu Dimembe District of North Minahasa Regency

Knowledge <i>Pretest - posttest</i>	MeanRank		Z	p	Rank Positive /ties
	Negative Rank	Positive Rank			
Handbook	554 0.00	14.00		0.00	27/3
Vidio	0.00	15.00	-4.715	0.00	29/1

Table 6 shows that testing between the pocket book and the video has $p < 0.05$. it can be concluded that there is an influence of pocket books and videos on the Knowledge of Health Cadres before and after the provision of information either using pocket books or video playback. *The mean rank* for positive ranking is greater than negative ranking indicating there is a difference in positive value. In other words, the provision of information by means of pocket books and videos causes an increase in respondents' knowledge.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge of respondents with pocket book media

Respondents' knowledge is divided into 2 categories, namely good knowledge and insufficient knowledge. In this study the respondents' knowledge distribution in the pocket book group values *pre test* mostly (97%) had insufficient knowledge with an average value of 5.50 and the scores *post test* mostly (70%) good knowledge with an average value of 12. this shows there was an increase in respondents' knowledge after being given a pocket book about P4K.

Knowledge of respondents with video media

Respondents in the video groups scores *pre test* most (90%) have less knowledge with an average value of 5.30 and scores *post test* entirely (100%) good knowledge with an average value of 13.13. It can be seen that playing video about P4K increases respondents' knowledge. If someone has a low level of knowledge, but gets good information from various media such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines and others, then it can increase knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

The influence of the media and media pocketbooks video

Based on the research results were analyzed using statistical test *the Wilcoxon* results obtained *p-value* $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$, thus there is a significant difference between before and after administration of a handbook on P4K. The results of research conducted by Arifah (2010) on the effect of health education with modules on improving women's knowledge and attitudes in dealing with menopause because of the middle age of 45-59 years will use more time to read.

Similar to the results of the study analyzed in the video playback group, the statistical test results *Wilcoxon* obtained a *p-value* of $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$, thus there is a significant difference between before and after video playback about P4K. This has been proven by Ananda's research (2017), the results of the study showed an increase in student learning outcomes in learning using audio visual media SDN 016 Bangkinang Kota, and research from Purwono, et al (2014) namely the implementation of the use of audio-visual media in learning has a positive impact on students. However, the results of this study differ from the results of research conducted by Arifah (2010) about the effect of health education with modules and visual media on increasing women's knowledge and attitudes in dealing with menopause with the results of health education methods using modules better in changing premenopausal women's knowledge about menopause compared with educational methods using visual media. Middle age 45-59 years will

use more time to read, intellectual ability, problem solving and verbal ability is almost no decrease but can not teach new intelligence to people who are old because of deterioration both physically and mentally, it can be estimated that IQ will decrease with age (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

CONCLUSIONS

This method is an effective way to increase knowledge about P4K and can be a recommendation for conducting socialization about P4K using a pocket book or video in order to increase the knowledge and role of health cadres in P4K sticker attachment activities.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

P4K has been shown as an effective method to increase knowledge. If someone has a low level of knowledge, but gets good information from various media such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines and others, then it can increase knowledge.

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ETHICAL CLEARANCE

The ethical certificate issued from Health Research Ethics Committee Manado Health Politechnic Ministry Of Health.

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