

The Relationship Between Knowledge and Interest...

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND INTERESTS OF THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN ACCOMPANIED BY STUDENTS OF DIPLOMA III MIDWIFERY PROGRAM IN PARTICIPATING IN POSTPARTUM FAMILY PLANNING (PPFP) OF MANADO CITY Sandra Tombokan 1, Atik Purwandari 2 1, 2 Department of Midwifery, Manado Health Polytechnic, MoH ABSTRACT It is estimated that four and a half million women in Indonesia give birth annually. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends delaying for at least two years before becoming pregnant again, for the welfare of infants, mothers and families. In Indonesia, about one third of pregnant women get pregnant again in less than two years after the last birth. This study aims to analyze and determine the relationship between knowledge and interests of the trimester pregnant women accompanied by the students of Diploma III Midwifery program to the use of postpartum family planning (PPFP) in Manado city. This analytic study used a cross sectional approach. The sample was 50 third trimester pregnant women who checked their pregnancy accompanied by the student of Diploma III Midwifery program in Manado city. The data was analyzed using bivariate analysis with statistical test of "Pearson's Chi Square". The results showed that the 17 respondents (34%) had good category of knowledge and 33 (66%) respondents were in moderate category. For interest to use PPFP, 43 (86%) showed their interest while 7 (14%) did not. The p-value taken from the statistical analysis was 0.041 or < 0.05 ; thus, there was a relationship between the third trimester pregnant women's knowledge and the interests to use PPFP at the public health center of Manado. It is suggested that counseling should be more improved especially on postpartum contraceptives and P4K activities for pregnant women should be planned well from pregnancy to the use of PPFP in accordance with the intranatal mandate or Amanat Persalinan. Keywords: Knowledge, Interests, Postpartum Contraceptives INTRODUCTION mortality rate (IMR) in Indonesia is An estimated four and a half million 24/1000 live births, while in Vietnam and women in Indonesia give birth

breastfeeding the child. A nation. One effort to reduce MMR and IMR study in Egypt found that 15% of nursing is through the Family Planning Program as mothers who did not use contraceptives an effort to prevent unwanted pregnancy. with the Amenorrhea Lactation Method Law Nu. 36 article 78 on Health services in (ALM) had a pregnancy before family planning is intended for the menstruation (Population Council, 2015). regulation of pregnancy for couples of Implementation of contraception and childbearing age to form a healthy and health services should make use of Family intelligent next generation. The health Planning (FP) as a regulation of pregnancy services include services at period of pre- for couples of childbearing age in order to pregnancy, pregnancy, childbirth, and form the next generation of healthy and postpartum. intelligent (Regulation of Minister of Based on 2015 Intercensal Health, Number 97 year 2014). FP services Population Survey (Survei Penduduk Antar are one of the essential efforts of public Sensus/SUPAS), the target of 2015 health and are provided through quality Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in contraceptive services in order to fulfill the terms of IMR and under-five mortality rate client's reproductive rights (Manurung, (UMR) reached 23 per 1000 live births and 2016). 32 per 1000 live births respectively. On that The highest death risk is experienced survey, 32.5% of maternal deaths were due by women who return pregnant in less than to women's age that was too young and old 12 months after delivery. The very short and 32.4% were caused by the number of interval (Birth to Pregnancy children that was more or equal to three Intervals/BTPI) that is less than 12 months, (Manurung, 2016). According to Indonesia according to the survey, did not much Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), happen (14%), but the most common was 65% of women during childbirth period 0- after 12 -35 months with 42% of babies 12 months wished to avoid pregnancy in the born, and these babies were also still at risk next 12 months but did not want to use of having bad outcomes. About 83% of contraceptives. Indonesian women give birth with the help Family Planning (FP) may prevent of trained attendants. Targets of CIE, more than 30% of maternal mortality and counseling and FP services throughout the 10% of infant mortality if the couple keeps reproductive age (PPFP) can be achieved the pregnancy distance more than two through: KIA (maternal and child health) years. The pregnancy distance that is too book and maternity class, while the close from the previous pregnancy is at counseling services can be obtained through high-risk for mothers and babies because it integrated ANC. For PPFP agreement, it leads to an increased risk of unexpected can be achieved through the Amanah labor such as premature babies, low-weight Persalinan (intranatal mandate) in delivery babies, and small infants compared to their planning and complication prevention gestational age. Pregnancy that occurs program or program perencanaan persalinan dan pencegahan komplikasi (P4K) (JHPIEGO, 2016). Regulation of

WHO MEC). Based on the results of the assessment, only one of 43 health facilities admitted giving MAL and half of private midwives admitted providing postpartum IUD services (PPIUD). However, during 2014 each midwife injected less than ten IUDs and only one midwife gave postpartum implant services. Nearly half of the hospitals provided postpartum IUD services (mostly during cesarean section), and one hospital performed implantation before the patient was discharged, while six of 16 hospitals admitted to perform sterilization (male/female surgical methods). According to Manado Health Office, the implementation of PPFPP has not run yet. Besides, training for midwives in terms of the implementation of balanced counseling had also not been present yet. One of the efforts to help reduce maternal mortality is through continuity of care from pregnancy, childbirth, newborn, and family planning. Since 2 years ago, the Midwifery Program has implemented maternal assistance through P4K stated in Amanat Persalinan. In 2015, 2016, and 2017, there were 84, 91, and 101 respectively pregnant women accompanied by the students of Diploma III Midwifery Study Program. FP counseling should start from antenatal, continued at the time of delivery and during the postpartum period (Affandi, 2016). The choice of contraception based on complete information will result in a rational choice of contraceptive methods. Rational contraceptive choices consider the aspects of contraceptive technology effectiveness, the goal of the use of contraception, and the acceptor criteria from the medical aspects. METHOD This analytical study used a cross sectional approach. The population was 101 third trimester pregnant women who checked their pregnancy accompanied by the students of Diploma III Midwifery in Manado city while the selected number of samples was 50 calculated using the Slovin formula. The data was analyzed with statistical test of "Pearson's Chi Square" using SPSS for Windows with significance level $\alpha = 0.05$. RESULTS 1. General Description of Respondents a. Age In this study, 44 respondents (88%) were 20-35 years of age, and 3 (6%) were <20 and> 35 years old. Figure 1. Distribution of Respondents by Age at Health Center of Manado City b. Occupation Forty-seven respondents (94%) did not work and only 3 (6%) worked. Figure 2. Distribution of Respondents by Occupation at Health Center of Manado City. c. Education For educational background, forty respondents (80%) finished senior high school, 8 (16%) finished junior high school, while only 2 (4%) held a bachelor degree. Figure 3. Distribution of Respondents by Education at Health Center of Manado City d. Parity For parity, 42 respondents (82%) were multiparous and only 8 (16%) were primiparous. Figure 4. Distribution of Respondents by Parity at Health Center of Manado City 5. Knowledge Based on the results of study, 33 respondents (66%) had moderate knowledge, whereas 17 (34%) respondents had good knowledge. Figure 5. Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge at Health Center of Manado City 6. Interest For the interest to use contraceptives, 43

1. The relationship between Knowledge and Interests of Third Trimester Pregnant Women in Using Postpartum Family Planning at Health Center of Manado City Based on the results of the analysis, there was a relationship between knowledge and interests of third trimester pregnant women in using PFP at Health Center of Manado City with a p-value of 0.041 or <0.05 . DISCUSSION Family planning (KB) is an attempt to create a happy and prosperous family through regulating the birth of children by delaying the birth of the first child, spacing the birth of the next child, and limiting the birth of subsequent child through the use of contraceptive tools after childbirth. Postpartum period is a period commencing from birth, followed by placental birth, to the recovery of uterus as before pregnancy, taking about 40 days. Counseling on family planning begins at the time of the antenatal care visit to health care facilities by health personnel (doctors / midwives). At the time of the antenatal care, women will get counseling about family planning, nutrition and exclusive breastfeeding, and the preparation of delivery by health personnel. Based on the results of the study, 44 (88%) respondents aged 20-35 years old were healthy reproductive age and 42 (82%) respondents were multigravida, which influenced the interest to follow FP. According to Sudarti and Prasetyaningtyas's study (2011), people in Demak Regency have an interest in family planning and a steady decision in the participation of family planning due to the consideration of high-risk age for childbirth. It is related to Pendit's opinion (2006) that a woman's age can affect the compatibility & acceptability of certain contraceptive methods. Based on the results of research, most of the respondents have high school education background. Purwoko (2000) argued that the higher the education rate of couples who participate in family planning, the greater the couples view their children

as an important reason for family planning, so the higher the education the higher the proportion of those who know and use contraception to limit the number of children.

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Knowledge generally comes from experience and can also be obtained from information submitted by others, books, newspapers or mass media. Lack of knowledge of prospective acceptors is very influential on the use of contraception; especially about Postpartum FP. This study aimed to identify the knowledge possessed by the respondents about postpartum FP through several questions. Knowledge raises one's awareness that eventually triggers to behave in accordance with the knowledge owned (Notoatmodjo, 2003). The better a person's knowledge of an object will result in

that counseling about FP can be given since pregnancy. Factors of environmental culture also affect the interest to participate in family planning. The study conducted by Bongsu (2006) showed the influence of cultural, social, personal and psychological factors on decisions in the use of services. The study conducted by Harlah (2009) showed the influence of environmental culture on the interest of the participation of childbearing couples in the Family Planning Program. In this study, the reasons of the acceptor candidate not to follow FP before going home is the cultural or habit factors that exist in society, namely the use of contraceptive device after 40 days of birth. The result of analysis showed there was a relationship between knowledge and interests in participating as FP acceptors, where most of respondent's knowledge was in moderate level and most respondents were interested to follow FP; 43 respondents (86%) were interested in FP and 7 (14%) were not. This means that although most of the knowledge of respondents was sufficient and most respondents were interested to join FP, in the application all were willing to follow FP. This study obtained a p-value of 0.041 or <0.05 which means there was a relationship between knowledge and interests of third trimester pregnant women in following Postpartum FP. Most of the respondents were in the good level of knowledge, and interested in FP. In counseling from pregnancy to participating in family planning programs, ANC counseling has been often given to obtain pre-natal preparation and contraceptives discussed with the husband even though initially the respondents were not interested to follow FP or use contraceptives. SUGGESTIONS 1. Counseling is further enhanced, especially about Postpartum FP. 2. P4K activities should be optimized for pregnant women so that planning from pregnancy to PFP can be done through the Amanah Persalinan. REFERENCE Affandi, 2016. KB Pasca Salin, Konferensi KB Pascapersalinan Jakarta, 24 Oktober 2016. Klinik Raden Saleh Departmen Obstetri dan Ginekologi. Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Indonesia R.S. Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta. BKKBN, 2016 , Kebijakan BKKBN Dalam Mendukung Pelayanan KB Pasca Persalinan, Konferensi KB Pasca persalinan Jakarta, 24 Oktober 2016. Bongsu, R. H. 2006. Analisis Faktor Yang mempengaruhi Perilaku Konsumen Terhadap Keputusan Menggunakan Jasa Ponsel. Jurnal Akta Agrosia

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