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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE WITH APPLICATION DOCUMENTATION PARTOGRAPH BY MIDWIFERY STUDENTS OF BUNGA KALIMANTAN BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRACT

Background: Partograph is one of the useful tools in monitoring the progress of labor as the recommendation of the Ministry of Health and WHO (World Health Organization) to prevent delays in handling. Midwives as caregiver and monitoring in labor must be skilled in the use of partograph. Results of preliminary study that involved 8 midwifery students of Bunga Kalimantan Banjarmasin who were observing labor, shows none of them had initiative to make partograph.

Aims: The purpose of this study is to find the relationship between knowledge, attitude, and practice of midwifery students of Bunga Kalimantan Banjarmasin to the partograph documentation.

Methods: This research was an analytical study with cross-sectional approach. There were 80 respondents of Level II Midwifery students of Bunga Kalimantan Banjarmasin selected randomly and involved in this study.

Results: The result showed that the respondents has good knowledge and positive attitudes to partograph documentation, but never experienced on it. We found that there were positive correlation between the partograph documentation with students' knowledge (p value < 0.001), attitudes (p value < 0.01), and practices (p value < 0.01).

Conclusion: The data suggests that students' knowledge and attitudes to partograph documentation are not enough to increase their initiative to make partograph during observation in labor room. Practice to the partograph documentation will higher their performance.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitudes, practice, documentation partograph

INTRODUCTION

Level degrees health of mothers and children are still very concerned. It can be seen from the maternal mortality rate (MMR) and IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) that are still high. MMR and IMR in Indonesia are still higher than other ASEAN countries and the ten countries that contribute to the slow pace of reducing maternal mortality in the world. According to IDHS 2009 MMR it was 266 / 100,000 live births and IMR 29 / 100,000 live births [1].

Based on data from the Health Department Banjarmasin within a period of three years, recorded MMR and IMR have increased. In 2011 the figure reached 67 cases in 2012, 84 cases in 2013, and 88 cases in 2014. Lack of initiative examined during pregnancy and belated handling, as

well as lack of skilled workers in helping labor made a major factor in maternal mortality and infant increased [2].

An estimated 90% of maternal deaths occur during labor and approximately 95% of the causes of maternal mortality are obstetric complications that often cannot be predicted in advance. Therefore when giving care to labor of mothers, health professionals should always be wary of any problems or complications that may occur since it is estimated that 15% pregnancy and labor will experience complications. Most of these complications can be life-threatening, but most complications can be prevented and dealt, e.g., health professionals (midwives) perform the appropriate handling procedures, including the use of partograph to monitor the progress of labor [3,18].

Partograph is a chart which can be used to monitor the progress of labor, assess mother condition and fetal during labor, according to WHO (1994) the introduction partograph as the protocol in labor management can reduce prolonged labor from 6.4% to 3.4%, cesarean surgery from 9.9% to 8.3%, and intrapartum death from 0.5% to 0.3%. WHO strongly recommends the use of partograph in the delivery room [5].

Midwives in monitoring labor must be skilled in the use partograph because partograph is one tool that can be used in monitoring the progress of labor, so that each labor is expected to detect possible complications as early as possible [3].

Based on research about the assessment of the use of partograph midwife PONE in Medan 2010 showed that 23% of the midwives did not record consistently and correctly on the form of partograph or did not apply partograph, where the competence of midwives who are not in accordance with the standards led to use of partograph not optimal. In addition, research by Novie E . Mauliku 2008 had concluded that almost all of DIII midwives were good knowledge, positive attitude and they always used partograph in monitoring labor, while most of DI midwives were lack of knowledge, has negative attitude, and did not monitor labor using partograph [4].

DIII Midwifery Bunga Kalimantan Banjarmasin is one of the institutions that will produce a midwife. In the third semester, students are taught how to make partograph, but in practicing many students do not use partograph as it should be. Partograph is only used as documentation requirements in completing academic education. Whereas, main job of midwives is to be able to do clean and safe aid labor and should be able to monitor the progress of labor to detect complications in labor as earliest as possible and using partograph.

Based on the results of preliminary studies on 8 Midwifery students of Bunga Kalimantan Banjarmasin who were observing labor in "BPM X", the students said that they have been taught to make partograph in level II, but all students did not have the initiative to make partograph and they did not understand how to make partograph very well. Therefore, the researcher was interested in conducting research on "Relationship Between Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice with Application Documentation Partograph by Midwifery Student Bunga Kalimantan Banjarmasin"

METHODS

The type of research was analytical and the approach was cross sectional. The population was taken by total sampling method namely 80 respondents of level II midwifery students of Bunga Kalimantan. Data collection techniques in this study were conducted by collecting primary data and secondary data. Primary data was data about the knowledge and attitudes of Midwifery Student Bunga Kalimantan Banjarmasin from their answer in questionnaire about regarding

documentation partograph that have been shared directly with the students of level II assisted by local lecturers where previously trained first how to fill out the questionnaires, while secondary data was data taken from data on the number of Midwifery Students of Bunga Kalimantan Banjarmasin which could be used to complement and support the primary data.

Analysis of the data for a study was a gradual procedure. The data were analyzed using SPSS statistical test by using univariate and bivariate. This analysis can be done using a statistical test Chi Square [6,7,13,14].

RESULTS

Table 1. Distribution of knowledge, attitude and practice of midwife student Bunga Kalimantan on Documenting Partograph

| Variables | Number of students (N) | Percentage (%) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Knowledge</u> | | |
| Good | 54 | 67,5 |
| Less | 26 | 32,5 |
| Total | 80 | 100 |
| <u>Attitude</u> | | |
| Positive | 50 | 62,5 |
| Negative | 30 | 37,5 |
| Total | 80 | 100 |
| <u>Practice</u> | | |
| Yes | 35 | 43,8 |
| Never | 45 | 56,2 |
| Total | 80 | 100 |

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents was knowledgeable (67.5%) and had positive attitude (62.5%), and most respondents did not do documentation partograph (56.2%).

Table 2. Distribution of test score on knowledge, attitude, practice of midwife Student Bunga Kalimantan on Documenting Partograph

| | Test Score | | | | Total | | p value |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| | Good | | Less | | N | % | |
| | N | % | N | % | | | |
| <u>Knowledge</u> | | | | | | | |
| Good | 44 | 81,5 | 10 | 18,5 | 54 | 100 | 0,000 |
| Less | 1 | 3,8 | 25 | 96,2 | 26 | 100 | |
| Total | 45 | 56,2 | 35 | 43,3 | 80 | 100 | |
| <u>Attitude</u> | | | | | | | |
| Good | 35 | 70 | 15 | 30 | 50 | 100 | 0,003 |
| Less | 10 | 33,3 | 20 | 66,7 | 30 | 100 | |
| Total | 45 | 56,2 | 35 | 43,8 | 80 | 100 | |
| <u>Practice</u> | | | | | | | |
| Do | 26 | 74,3 | 9 | 25,7 | 35 | 100 | 0,008 |
| Never | 19 | 42,2 | 26 | 57,8 | 45 | 100 | |
| Total | 45 | 56,2 | 35 | 43,8 | 80 | 100 | |

From Table 2. It can be seen that the respondents who were knowledgeable and very good in using partograph were 81.5% of respondents. Respondents who were less knowledgeable and

good in using partograph were 18.5%. Respondents who were lesser knowledgeable respondents and bad in using partograph were 3.8%. Respondents who were less knowledgeable respondents and very bad in using partograph were 96.2%. After the analyzed with the aid of a computer program SPSS through the chi-square test where $P = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, it could be said that H_0 rejected and H_a accepted. So, there was a significant relationship between knowledge and the application documentation on partograph Midwifery Care of Level II midwifery student at Bunga Kalimantan.

Table 2 showed that students who had positive attitude to partograph documentation and were good in using partograph were 70%. Only 33.3% of respondents who had negative attitude to the documentation had good result. After analyzed with the aid of a computer program SPSS through the chi-square test, where $P = 0.003 < \alpha = 0.05$, it showed that H_0 rejected and H_a accepted. So, there was a significant relationship between attitudes to the application of documentation on partograph Midwifery Care of Level II midwifery students of Bunga Kalimantan Banjarmasin.

The present study also represented the benefits of experiencing partograph documentation to the test score. Table 2 showed that 74.3 % respondents with experience to partograph documentation obtained good score in the test. Only 42.2 of respondents got good score and they have no experience to the partograph documentation. After analysis with the aid of a computer program SPSS through the chi-square test where $P = 0.008 < \alpha = 0.05$ showed that H_0 rejected and H_a accepted. So, there was a significant correlation between the practice of the application documentation to the partograph testing among Midwifery Care of Level II midwifery students of Bunga Kalimantan Banjarmasin.

DISCUSSION

Many respondents who were knowledgeable had had higher education since they were in the process of finishing their third diploma (D3) in midwifery program. The higher education the respondents have, the more knowledge the respondents will have. People who are educated will be more knowledgeable. Their mindset is not conservative and will accept more to the things that are considered as good one, in this case is having competence in using partograph documentation which is one of the important things that should be possessed by students diploma three midwifery as prospective midwives.

Good knowledge will affect the documentation of partograph since it is good to have knowledge in using partograph so the student knows the importance partograph, benefits of partograph, and procedures for filling partograph. Corresponding to research by Novie E . Mauliku, it had been concluded that almost all of DIII midwives were good knowledge, positive attitude and they always used partograph in monitoring labor, while most of DI midwives were lack of knowledge, has negative attitude, and did not monitor labor using partograph. DIII midwives considered to have better knowledge than DI midwife [4].

Midwives' attitudes have been said as a good midwife if they are brave enough and has a big responsibility to every risk of their decision. Notoatmodjo said that the highest level of character of midwives is the responsibility of what they have decided and believed [9]. Someone who has decided one attitude based on his/her belief, he/she has to be brave of the risks [9].

The number of respondents who have positive attitude and using documentation partograph is important in monitoring labor. A positive attitude is not just coming from internal only, for example, awareness of the importance of making partograph on monitoring the delivery,

but also is influenced by external, for example, because of the demands of educational institutions, habits are embedded or as a result of the influence of people who are considered a role model.

Corresponding to research by Pitria Wulandari that said there is a meaningful relationship between motivation and the loyalty of the midwives on the use of partograph in doing labor [8]. Midwives is a helper of labor that should realize the use of partograph that is suitable with the recommendation of Ministry of Health (2008). It said that normal labor should be done and should be the first concern in order to keep the lives and give the higher degree of health of mothers and the baby with integrated and complete ways and as minimum complications as possible [19].

Attitude is the tendency to act (practice). Attitude is not necessarily manifested in action. For the realization of the actions necessary for other factors include a lack of facilities or infrastructure. The more the student's practice, the more trained to perform partograph documentation. On contrary, if it is not applied to a practice / action then the habit to make partograph / documentation partograph will not be ingrained. The number of students / respondents who do document partograph influenced by internal and external factors, internal factors, for example, due to lack of knowledge, motivation is not strong to do something much better in labor, there is no intention, and negative attitudes, while external factors, for example on the experience, facilities, or culture. Because the land student in practicing is not asked to make partograph in monitoring labor or culture of senior midwives who usually do not make partograph, so that students assume if they do not make partograph, it is not a problem. Since there is no assertion to do that, the motivation is not increased and there is no intention to act. Finally, there was no such intention embodiment in the form of behavior [10,12,16,17].

CONCLUSIONS

The research results are obtained and by the specific purpose to determine the distribution of each variable that relationship with partograph documentation which includes knowledge, attitudes, and practices. It can be concluded that most results are knowledgeable good, positive attitude and practice of documenting partograph

Based on the analysis Bivariate, it showed that all the studies variables had no significant relationship between knowledge and application documentation partograph with P Value = 0,000, there was a significant relationship between attitudes to the application of documentation partograph with P Value = 0.003, and there was a significant relationship between practice with application documentation partograph with P Value = 0.008. It is expected that the students should have more understanding in every single thing related to partograph since partograph is the tool to monitor labor and to inform and to help the clinic to decide everything about the labor of mothers. It is used to the documentation of the labor and to look after the condition of mothers and her baby, so that it is very useful for midwives, especially midwifery students who have been practiced to be the real midwives.

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