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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHARACTERISTICS MIDWIVES PRIVATE PRACTICE AND THE USE OF PARTOGRAPH ON DELIVERY PROCESS IN REGIONAL BRANCH IN TELUK NAGA

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Maternal mortality remains at a reproductive health issue that is very important in Indonesia. As a measure of the success of maternal health then one of the main indicators that describe the degree of public health is to look at the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the region. This study was to determine - the relationship between characteristics Midwives Private Practice and the use of Partograph on delivery process in Regional Branch, Teluk Naga. Type of analytic survey research with cross sectional study design, this study were 81 respondents using sampling techniques with random sampling. Data is done directly by using questionnaires and data analysis with univariate and bivariate with chi-square calculations. Bivariate analysis obtained education ($p = 0,009$) and knowledge ($p = 0,002$) variables there was correlation with the use of partograph. Advice recommended in this study can provide health services in accordance with the standard of patient care. So there is no mistake in giving a diagnosis and subsequent action.

Keywords: Use of partograf, Private Practice Midwife

1. INTRODUCTION

Partographs should be used for all normal and pathological deliveries. This is in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 369 / Menkes / SK / II / 2007 on Standards of Professional Midwives in providing care during labor and birth that one of the basic skills that should be possessed by a midwife is monitoring the progress of labor by using partograf.

Partographs is the record charts the progress of labor to monitor the state of the mother and the fetus, which has been used since the 1970s to discover abnormal labor, the instructions to perform surgery obstetrics and find Disporpori Head Pelvic (DKP) long before delivery to a standstill. Partographs can be considered as "early warning system" that will help make decisions earlier when a mother must be referred, accelerated or terminated labor. Partographs also can improve the quality and regularity of maternal and fetal monitoring during labor, and to help find the problem of the fetus or the mother.

According to Philpott and Castel (1994), reported the use partograf reduce the incidence of asphyxia, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), perinatal mortality and reduce additional labor, because it can identify risks early, so that measures and decision-making can be done properly.

The study shows that partograf very effective in reducing complications due to prolonged labor (WHO 1993). Although midwives have been introduced with partograf, but its use as a means

of monitoring the progress of labor is still low. Still a bit of research got midwife (less than 50%) which can charge new partograf and 23.8% were able to fill properly (Wasnidar, 1999).

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, researchers used the method used by the cross-sectional approach to determine the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. As for the population in this study were all midwives region Teluk naga as many as 101 branches consisting of 23 village midwives. The number of samples to be studied as many as 81 respondents, with the inclusion criteria midwife with DI education, education midwife with D III, and midwives who serve labor. Sampling (sampling) in this study using a random sampling with probability sampling techniques. The data needed is characteristic midwife partograf users consists of education, knowledge, length of service and age. Data collection tool used is primary data with questionnaires using tools provide a way of measuring the sheet containing the question of questions to gather information about the dependent variable and the independent variables are given one by one on the entire territory of twigs Teluk naga Midwives.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Univariate analysis

1) The use of Partograph

Table 1: The use of Partograph

No	The use of	N	%
1	Using	72	88,9
2	Do not use the	9	11,1
Total		81	100

2) Education

Table 2: Education

No	Education	N	%
1	D I	9	11,1
2	D III	72	88,9
Total		81	100

3) Knowledge

Table 2: Knowledge

No	Knowledge	N	%
1	Good	75	92,6
2	Not Good	6	7,4
Total		81	100

4) Work experience

Table 4: Work experience

No	Long work	N	%
1	≤ 5 years	12	14,8
2	> 5 years	69	85,2
Total		81	100

5) Age

Table 5: Age

No	Age	N	%
1	≤ 35 years	13	16
2	> 35 years	68	84
Total		81	100

3.2. Bivariate analysis

1) Relation of Education to use Partograph

Table 6: Relation of Education to use Partograph

Educational	Using partograf				Amount		OR (95% CI)	P Value
	Using		Not using		N	%		
	n	%	n	%				
D I	9	100	0	0	9	100	6,429 (1,735-23,819)	0,009
D III	63	87,5	9	12,5	72	100		
Total	72	88,9	9	11,1	81	100		

From the above data shows that respondents AT education there are as many as 9 (100%) in use partograf, while the D III study respondents were 63 (87.5%) in the use partograf. Chi-square test results obtained by value $p = 0,009$, it can be concluded there is a correlation between education and the use of partograf.

To meet the needs in the implementation of practices, increased knowledge and education is not sufficient but must be accompanied by a change in beliefs, attitudes and concepts of personal thinking. Knowledge is the only driver to take preventive measures in general in practice (Gammon and Gould, 2005).

2) Relation of Knowledge to use Partograph

Table 7: Relation of Knowledge to use Partograph

Knowledge	Using partograf				Amount		OR (95% CI)	P Value
	Using		Not using		N	%		
	n	%	n	%				
True	66	88	9	12	75	100	34,000 (2,943-392.851)	0,002
False	6	100	0	0	6	100		
Total	72	88,9	9	11,1	81	100		

From the above data shows that respondents who answered correctly there were 66 (88%) in the use partograf, while respondents who answered incorrectly 6 (100%) in use partograf. Chi-square test results obtained by value $p = 0,002$, it can be concluded there is a relationship between knowledge and use of partograf.

The results are consistent with what is quoted According to Skinner (1938) as dikutip by Notoatmojo (Notoatmojo, 2003) when someone can answer questions about a certain field fluently both orally and in writing then, can be said to know that field. A set of verbal answer given by the so-called knowledge (knowledge). Or cognitive domain knowledge is very important for the formation of one's actions.

3) Relationship with the use of an Work experience Partograph

Table 8: Relationship with the use of an Work experience Partograph

Work experience	Use partograf				Amount		OR (95% CI)	P Value
	Using		Not using					
	n	%	N	%	n			
≤ 5 years	12	100	0	0	12	100	1.150 (1.050- 1.260)	0,407
> 5 years	60	87	9	13	69	100		
Total	72	88,9	9	11,1	81	100		

From the above data shows that respondents who work ≤ 5 years old there are as many as 12 (100%) in use partograf, while respondents who long worked > 5 years as many as 60 (87%) in the use partograf. Chi-square test results obtained by value $p = 0,407$, it can be concluded there is no relationship between the old work with the use of partograf.

The results are consistent with Fandy (2004), categorizes the midwives working lives in research with 5 years of experience category. The more often a person to practice the more skilled. Practical experience in terms of aid delivery the midwife in the fifth year would show better skills. Permit independent practice for at least two years after graduating from DIII Midwifery (Tangerang Health Service).

4) Relation of Age to use Partograph

Table 9: Relation of Age to use Partograph

Age	Use partograf				Amount		OR (95% CI)	P Value
	Less		Normal					
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
≤ 35 years	13	100	0	0	13	100	1.153 (1.050- 1.265)	0,363
> 35 years	59	86,8	9	13,2	68	100		
Total	72	88,9	9	11,1	81	100		

From the above data shows that the respondents were aged ≤ 35 years there were as many as 13 (100%) in use partograf, while respondents were > 35 years were 59 (86.8%) in the use partograf. Chi-square test results obtained by value $p = 0,363$, it can be concluded there was no relation between age and the use of partograf.

Results of this study are not in accordance with what is quoted from Hasibuan (2005), said that young employees have generally physically stronger, dynamic, and creative, but get bored quickly, less responsible, tend to absenteeism, and turnover is high. While older employees generally less physical condition, but working resilient, big responsibility as well as absenteeism and turnover is high.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been conducted by researchers in private practice midwives in the use partograf in labor, it was concluded that there is a relationship between education ($p = 0,009$) and knowledge ($p = 0,002$) to use partograf and there is no connection between the old work and age with the use partograf.

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