



DETERMINANTS FACTORS IN TRADITIONAL BIRTH AT THE EILOGO SABU RAIJUA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT	Keywords
A safe and safe delivery is the hope for maternity mothers. Until now, there are still many deliveries carried out not in health facilities. This has an impact on increasing MMR and IMR and becoming a health problem in Indonesia. The research design used a cross sectional study approach. The population in this study were all pregnant women who gave birth to traditional birth attendants in 2021 with a total sample of 70 respondents. The measuring instrument uses a questionnaire. The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge ($p=0.000$), mother's attitude ($p=0.000$), socio-culture ($p=0.001$), delivery history (0.002) and social support (0.000) with childbirth at traditional birth attendants in the work area of the puskesmas. Eilogo Sabu Raijua Regency. It is hoped that health workers will further improve services by giving more special attention to every pregnant woman by continuing to provide counseling about safe deliveries assisted by health workers and in health service facilities.	Birth, traditional

INTRODUCTION

Delivery assistance by health workers is a safe delivery service carried out by competent health workers such as midwives, general practitioners and obstetrics and gynecology specialists and born in health care facilities such as hospitals, health centers and maternity clinics.¹ However, until now in the field there are still deliveries that are not assisted by non health workers or traditional birth attendants and are carried out outside health care facilities. Delivery performed by traditional birth attendants is a public health problem in Indonesia, because the handling

procedure is unsafe and very dangerous for mother and baby, such as infection and death.²

There are still many cases that occur in the community, almost all Indonesian people both living in rural areas and in cities still choose to give birth at a traditional birth attendant³ and delivery is carried out at the patient's home because it is considered more comfortable, cheap and affordable.⁴ The community considers the birth attendant as an elder and authoritative figure⁵ so they are entrusted with a smoother and safer delivery because the birth attendant is experienced.⁶ The proportion of birth attendants in Indonesia for delivery qualifications by traditional birth attendants

is 11.8%. East Nusa Tenggara Province was ranked fourth for the coverage of births by traditional birth attendants, namely 27.0% after West Sulawesi which had delivery coverage of 35.8%. The coverage of deliveries assisted by traditional birth attendants for Sabu Raijua Regency was 26.0%.

This data shows that traditional birth attendants still play a very important role in the birth attendant process.⁷ The results of interviews conducted by the author with midwives at the Eilogo Health Center who previously interviewed⁵ mothers who had given birth to traditional birth attendants stated that the tendency of mothers to choose to give birth with a dukun because direct delivery is carried out at home and mothers do not have to bother going to the health center, traditional birth attendants also provide good services to mothers and families, such as during childbirth, traditional birth attendants provide ingredients that are believed by the community to speed up the delivery process. The traditional birth attendant said prayers and sentences that calmed the patient and family, the dukun also took care of the mother and baby after giving birth such as bathing and caring for the umbilical cord.⁸ Several research results have shown that the mother's decision to choose childbirth can be influenced by several factors, such as; mother's knowledge, mother's attitude, delivery costs, access to services and availability of health facilities/infrastructure, husband and family support and local traditions or culture⁹.

Several research results have shown that the mother's decision to choose childbirth can be influenced by several factors, such as; mother's knowledge, mother's attitude, delivery costs, service access and availability of health facilities/infrastructure, husband and family support and local traditions or culture (Parenden, 2015).⁹ The results of Nurhapipa's research (2015)¹ in Temanggung district stated that the factors that influence mothers still choose to give birth to traditional birth attendants are because of the mother's attitude, the affordability of health care facilities and

family support factors. According to the results of an initial survey conducted by the author at the research site namely the Eilogo Sabu Liae Health Center stated that in 2021. Of the total deliveries, 130 deliveries were assisted by non-health workers, 53 or 40.76% of deliveries.¹⁰

METHOD

The research method used in this study is an analytical survey design with a cross sectional study approach, namely research conducted to find the relationship between independent variables (risk factors) and dependent variables (effects) which are observed only once at the same time (Siswanto, 2014).¹¹ The population in this study were all mothers who gave birth at the Eilogo Health Center in 2021. The sample was 70 respondents. The sampling technique in this study was total sampling (saturated sample). Total sampling is a sampling technique where all the population is used as a sample (Sugiyono, 2007).¹² The reason the researcher uses total sampling is because according to Sugiyono (2007)¹² if the population is less than 100 then the entire population can be used as a research sample.¹³

Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner, yaitu teknik pengumpulan data dengan menyebarkan daftar pertanyaan kepada responden. Instrumen yang digunakan telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada saat survei awal penelitian dan saat penelitian berlangsung di lokasi penelitian. Proses pendataan dilakukan secara bersama-sama oleh seluruh peneliti dan didampingi oleh Bidan Koordinator Puskesmas dan kader.

The analysis carried out is univariate analysis to describe the dependent and independent variables in order to obtain a description of the sample characteristics by making a frequency distribution table and bivariate analysis in the form of a frequency distribution table and bivariate analysis using the chi square test. Multivariate using multiple logistic regression test at a significance level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.005$).

The data that has been collected is processed using a computer with the Software Product and Service Solution (SPSS) version 25 program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Univariate Analysis

Univariately the frequency distribution of respondents' characteristics is the proportion of predisposing factors (knowledge, mother's attitude, social culture), enabling factors (birth history), reinforcing factors (social support).

Of the 70 respondents who had good knowledge, 25 (37.5%) respondents, while 45 (62.5%) respondents had poor knowledge. Furthermore, from 70 respondents based on attitude, 16 (40%) respondents had a good attitude, while 54 (60%) respondents had a bad attitude. Furthermore, of the 70 respondents based on socio-culture, 38 (70%) respondents did not believe that traditional birth attendants were always good and safe, while 32 (30%). Furthermore, from 70 respondents based on history of childbirth, 21 (27.5%) respondents had a good delivery history, while 49 (72.5%) respondents had a poor delivery history. Of the 70 respondents who had good or supportive social support, 27 (67.5%) and 43 (97.5%) respondents did not receive good or poor social support.

B. Bivariate Analysis

There is a gap between the birth of the traditional birth attendant and the knowledge factor. Statistical results with the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant effect with p value <0.05 , meaning that there was a significant effect between knowledge and delivery of traditional birth attendants.

Statistical results with the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant effect with a p value of

<0.05 , meaning that there was a significant effect between the mother's attitude and delivery of the traditional birth attendant. Statistical results with the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant effect with a p value of <0.05 , meaning that there was a significant influence between socio culture and childbirth in traditional birth attendants. Statistical results with the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant effect with a p value of <0.000 , meaning that there was a significant effect between the history of childbirth and childbirth at traditional birth attendants.

Statistical results with the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant effect with a p value of <0.002 , meaning that there was a significant effect between childbirth on traditional birth attendants with social support.

CONCLUSIONS

Delivery performed by traditional birth attendants is a public health problem in Indonesia, because the handling procedure is unsafe and very dangerous for mother and baby, such as infection and death. As a health worker, it is necessary to continue to provide health education through outreach programs related to safe deliveries carried out in health care facilities and assisted by competent health worker.

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