

HUSBAND SUPPORT, DISTANCE AND KNOWLEDGE WITH CHOICE OF LABOR

Muthia Sari Mardha^{1*}, Endriyani Syafitri²

^{1,2}Prodi DIII Kebidanan Institut Kesehatan Helvetia Medan

*Correspondence email : muthiasarimarda@helvetia.ac.id,

ABSTRAK DUKUNGAN SUAMI, JARAK DAN PENGETAHUAN DENGAN PILIHAN TEMPAT PERSALINAN

Latar Belakang : Data dari Profil Kesehatan Indonesia yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2016, dari 5.007.191 jumlah bunda bersalin sebanyak 4.433.738 jiwa (88,55%) memilih tempat persalinan yaitu puskesmas, klinik dan rumah sakit, dan 573.453 Ibu yang melakukan persalinan dirumah atau di Dukun

Tujuan : penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan dukungan suami, Jarak, dan Pengetahuan ibu dengan pemilihan tempat persalinan.

Metode : Sifat penelitian ini adalah survey analitik dengan desain cross sectional, sumber data yaitu data skunder dan data primer, tempat penelitian yaitu di Desa Marendal I Kecamatan Patumbaj Kabupaten Deli Serdang. Jumlah Responden yaitu sebanyak 76 bunda. Pengelompokan data dilakukan dengan univariat dan bivariate, adapun penghitungannya dengan uji chi square dengan perbandingan nilai $p < p$ Value 0,005

Hasil : Hasil uji chi-square yaitu adanya hubungan dukungan suami ($p = 0,003$), Jarak ($p = 0,001$), Pengetahuan ($p = 0,000$) dengan pemilihan tempat persalinan

Kesimpulan : penelitian ini bahwa ada hubungan dukungan suami, jarak, dan pengetahuan dengan pemilihan tempat persalinan..

Saran : Kepada para petugas kesehatan hendaklah memberikan informasi yang akurat baik dari segi media cetak maupun media social tentang pentingnya pemilihan tempat persalinan, jika perlu lakukanlah kunjungan rumah, dan buat sarana belajar ibu hamil

Kata Kunci : Dukungan, Jarak, Pengetahuan

ABSTRACT

Background : Data from the Indonesian Health Profile published in 2016, from 5,007,191 mothers giving birth, 4,433,738 people (88.55%) chose a place of delivery, namely puskesmas, clinics and hospitals, and 573,453 mothers who gave birth at home or at a traditional birth attendant

Purpose : the relationship between husband's support, distance, and mother's knowledge with the choice of place of delivery.

Method : The nature of this research is an analytic survey with a cross sectional design, the data sources are secondary data and primary data, the place of research is in Marendal I Village, Patumbaj District, Deli Serdang Regency. The number of respondents is 76 mothers. The data was grouped using univariate and bivariate methods, while the calculation was done using the chi square test with a comparison of p value $< p$ Value 0.005

Results : The results of the chi-square test are the relationship between husband's support ($p = 0.003$), distance ($p = 0.001$), knowledge ($p = 0.000$) with the choice of place of delivery.

Conclusion : The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between husband's support, distance, and knowledge with the choice of place of delivery. Suggestions are expected for health workers to be able to provide more information to pregnant women about the importance of giving birth in health facilities.

Suggestion : Health workers should provide accurate information both in terms of print media and social media about the importance of choosing a place of delivery, if necessary, make home visits, and create learning facilities for pregnant women.

Keywords: Distance From Home ,Husband'S Support, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Childbirth is one of the most important and memorable events in a woman's life. Every woman has a certain birth experience that can be told to others. Most women in the birth process, face psychological physical changes as a reaction to what is experienced in the birth process. (Kurniawati, Rachmawati, & Afianti, 2017)

Indonesia is struggling to reduce the maternal mortality rate (MMR) during childbirth. The display of the number of MMR by the 2012 Indonesian Health Demographic Survey (IDHS) shows that the number of mothers who died during childbirth was 359 per 100 thousand live births. This incident is very far from the government's target in accelerating the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets, namely reducing the MMR to 102 per 100 thousand live births in 2015. (Eka Puspita Sari & Kurnia Dwi Rimandini, 2014)

Data from the Indonesian Health Profile published in 2016, from 5,007,191 mothers giving birth, 4,433,738 people (88.55%) chose a place of delivery, namely puskesmas, clinics and hospitals, and 573,453 mothers who gave birth at home or at a traditional birth attendant. (Raehan & Irfan, 2019).

Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) published in 2018, women aged 10-54 years use a lot of places of delivery, namely government hospitals as much as 14.9%, private hospitals 17.8%, clinics 4.9%, Puskesmas 12.1 %, Health Workers Practice 29.6%, Village Health Post 0.0%, Houses 16.7%, and Others 0.2%. (Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS), 2019)

Women aged 10-54 years in the Province of North Sumatra who use the place of delivery, namely government hospitals 7.4%, private hospitals 22.1%, clinics 18.9%, Puskesmas 24.3%, Poskesdes 0.00%, home 25.3%, and another 0.1%. (Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS), 2019)

The majority of women's deaths are caused by complications due to pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum, which should be handled by health technology but this is very underutilized due to ignorance, low economic status, attitude in making decisions and low education. The accompanying factor is that there are still people who choose shamans as assistants for childbirth. (Lestari, 2017)

In choosing a place of delivery, there are various aspects that are taken into consideration including health services, age, economy, distance from home to health services, transportation, education, knowledge, attitudes and health of mothers and babies, and from previous research, high knowledge of an individual tends to choose

health services in the hospital as a place of delivery. (Khasanah, Esyuananik, & Nurlaili, 2018)

Delivery at home usually provides comfort for a mother giving birth, because by giving birth at home the mother will get full support from the family, and can monitor the child, therefore the mother can cut pain during the delivery process. (Rahmawati, 2018)

The main reason women also choose a place to give birth at home is usually due to previous experience of giving birth at home, family, distrust of health workers. (Kurniawati et al., 2017)

One of the things that influence women's decisions in choosing a place of delivery is access to services or the distance from home to the place of delivery, completeness of medical equipment, easy reach of service places, and also transportation. (Judge, Sary, & Muhani, 2020)

Husband's support also affects the choice of place of delivery, because husband's support can shape changes in the mother's health behavior, as for the support that husbands can give to mothers, namely assisting in prenatal care, seeking information about childbirth preparation, and preparing delivery funds, (Aryani & Islaeni, 2018)

At the time of birth ensure that all health services have the knowledge, skills and sterile equipment. Birth attendants are divided into 2, namely professionals and traditional birth attendants. For professionals, make sure those who have midwifery competence such as midwifery specialists, general practitioners, midwives, assistant midwives and nurses. (NL & Budi, 2013)

Various studies have stated that the factors that influence health services are also influenced by socio-cultural, distance and economic, socio-cultural, needs and benefits of health facilities, research in West Java province in 2010 also explained that pregnant women prefer to give birth with a traditional birth attendant, with a lower opinion deliveries assisted by health personnel are only for abnormal deliveries. (Nurrachmawati, Wattie, Hakimi, & Utarini, 2018)

Shamans are believed to have the ability passed down from generation to generation to provide health assistance in the community. Some also have the image of "old people" who have "experienced". This is what plays a role in the formation of the social status of charismatic traditional healers in traditional health services. (Masita, Novita, & Puspita, 2013)

The cause of the high maternal mortality rate is births assisted by traditional birth attendants. Traditional birth attendants have no knowledge of the danger signs of childbirth, and as a result, an

abnormal delivery occurs. And this is the cause of the death of the mother. The reason for the cost of delivery is also one of the reasons the family chooses a traditional birth attendant to be a birth attendant. (Agustina, Irianty, & Siti Maryam, 2013)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is an analytic survey study with a cross sectional design which aims to determine the relationship between husband's support, distance, and delivery with the choice of place of delivery. The research location was conducted in Marendal 1 Village, Patumbak District, Deli Serdang Regency. The population in this study were third trimester pregnant women in Marendal 1 Village, totaling 76 pregnant women, the sampling technique in this study was the total population where the entire population was sampled. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire. Data analysis consists of two, namely Univariate analysis and Bivariate analysis with chi-square. (Iman Muhammad, S.E, S.Kom, M.M., 2015)

RESEARCH RESULTS

Univariate Analysis

Table 1
Frequency Distribution of Husband/Family Support for Pregnant Women in Marendal Village I

Husband/Family Support	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Does not support	63	82,9
Support	13	17,1
Total	76	100

Table 1 shows that those who are not supported are 63 people (82.9%), and those who support are 13 people (17.1%).

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of Home Distances for Third Trimester Pregnant Women in Marendal I Village

Distance	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Far (>3km)	41	53,9
Near (<3Km)	35	46,1
Total	76	100

Table 2. shows that 41 people are far from their homes (53.9%), and 35 people are close to their homes (46.1%).

Table 3
Distribution of Knowledge Frequency of Third Trimester Pregnant Women in Marendal Village I

Knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Less	41	53,9
Good	35	46,1
Total	76	100

Table 3 shows that there are 41 people with less knowledge (53.9%), and 35 people with good knowledge (46.1%).

Table 4
Frequency Distribution of Delivery Place Selection in Marendal Village I

Choice of Place of Delivery	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Home	44	57,9
Medical facility	32	42,1
Total	76	100

Table 4 shows that 32 respondents chose to stay at home 44 people (57,9%) and 32 people (42,1%) chose health facilities

Table 5
Relationship of Husband/Family Support for Pregnant Women in Third Trimester and Choice of Delivery Place in Marendal Village I

Husband/Family Support	Choice Of Place Of Delivery				Total		Pvalue
	Home		Medical Facility		F	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Does Not Support	43	56,6	20	26,5	63	82,9	0,003
Support	1	1,3	12	15,8	13	17,1	
Total	44	57,9	32	42,1	76	100	

The reaction from the chi square test obtained the value of value = 0.003 < 0.05). This shows that there is a relationship between husband's support and the choice of place of delivery.

The reaction from the chi square test obtained the value of value = 0.001 (α 0.05). This shows that there is a relationship between distance and the choice of delivery place

Table 6
The Relationship between the Distance of the House of a Pregnant Woman in the Third Trimester and the Choice of a Delivery Place in Marendal Village I

Distance	Choice Of Place Of Delivery				Total		Pvalue
	Home		Medical Facility		F	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Far (>3km)	33	43,4	8	10,5	41	53,9	0,001
Near (<3Km)	11	14,5	24	31,6	35	46,1	
Total	44	57,9	32	42,1	76	100	

Table 7
The Relationship of Knowledge of Third Trimester Pregnant Women with the Choice of Delivery Place in Marendal Village I

Knowledge	Choice Of Place Of Delivery				Total		Pvalue
	Home		Medical Facility		F	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Less	33	43,4	8	10,5	41	53,9	0,000
Good	11	14,5	24	31,6	35	46,1	
Total	44	57,9	32	42,1	76	100	

The reaction from the chi square test obtained the value of value = 0.000 (α 0.05). This shows that there is a relationship between knowledge and the choice of place of delivery.

Meivy's research found that there was a relationship between family support and the choice of place of delivery in the Kalipucang Health Center area, the moral support provided could be in the form of providing a sense of security, helping pregnant women in every job and prenatal care, and choosing a place of delivery for pregnant women. (Putri et al., 2016).

DISCUSSION

Relationship of Husband/Family Support with Selection of Place of Delivery in Third Trimester Pregnant Women in Marendal I Village

Support is referred to as an attitude of peace, interest, honor or protection that an individual receives from the closest person, which is carried out by one or two people. The usual sources of support from the family include the support of a husband or wife, and relatives. (Yuni Fitriana, SST, 2017)

Agus Ainur conducted a research in Mulyaharja Village, Bogor City, it was found that mothers who received support from their husbands tended to choose assistants by medical personnel and clinics as places of delivery, while mothers who were not supported by their husbands preferred birth attendants to traditional birth attendants and gave birth at home. (Puspita Sari, Agus Ainur, & Mediestya Mahanani, 2015)

Family support is real help in the form of information, and real help given by the closest people. In this case, the assistance provided significantly influences the behavior of the recipient. Because beneficiaries feel they have been cared for and make a sense of security and pleasure with the advice given. (Nurjanah & Marliyah, 2016)

Research conducted by Tumaor shows that there is a relationship between family support and the choice of place of delivery with a p value of 0.019. According to the researcher, the family is the most important supporter in dealing with problems and in general people accept the advice given by the family, whether it is consolation or help. And usually the mother tends to follow the medical advice given by the family. (Situmorang, Nababan, Sipayung, Silitonga, & Brahmin, 2022)

The researcher concludes that a low economic level causes husbands to provide less support in choosing hospitals, clinics, and maternity homes as places of delivery. Another reason mothers choose to give birth at home is because mothers feel comfortable and their privacy is maintained at the time of birth.

Relationship between home distance and choice of delivery site for third trimester pregnant women in Marendal village I

Health services are largely determined by the distance from their homes, pregnant women who are about to give birth are usually in determining access to health facilities including the reach of strategic/and easily accessible service locations for mothers. (Nurhasni, Muslim, & Rosadi, 2018)

One of the factors that affect access to health facilities is the distance traveled, and the availability of transportation to health facilities. Easy to reach both in terms of geography, social, economy, and language. The distance from home to a health facility also affects a person's motivation in carrying out an activity, the farther a person's enthusiasm decreases and vice versa, the closer a person's enthusiasm is, the higher it is, but this cannot be separated from the cost and time to reach it. (Husna, Syahda, & Yusnira, 2020)

In a study conducted by Yunita Syahputri Damanik, mothers who have easy access to affordable choose to give birth at the puskesmas as many as 32 people (57.1%) and access to delivery places that are difficult to reach. %) . From the results of the chi-square test, the p-value of 0.002 <0.05 means that there is a significant influence between access to health facilities and the decision to choose a place of delivery (Damanik & Siagian, 2021)

Research conducted by Maylar, there is a relationship between the distance of the house and the selection of birth attendants at the Sausapor Health Center, Tambrauw Regency. This is due to the absence of health facilities in each village, although there are facilities but not all midwives live in the village. The village at the Sausapor health center has many traditional birth attendants who live with their mother's house, on average each village has 4 traditional birth attendants, therefore many mothers choose traditional birth attendants as birth attendants. (Gurning, Mansoben, & Manoppo, 2020)

This study agrees with Nur Latifah, that mileage is a consideration for mothers in choosing a place of delivery, long distances and the absence of vehicles cause mothers to choose home births.

Distance is the place of residence of the mother and the place of health care which is calculated in km. (Amilda, 2013)

The close distance is also a consideration in choosing the place of delivery, because the majority of deliveries occur without being confirmed even though it has been determined by the delivery date setting since the beginning of pregnancy. Childbirth also often occurs in the middle of the night, early in the morning so that distance is a very important consideration. (Nunung, Ridha, & Abrori, 2017)

Relationship between Knowledge and Choice of Place of Delivery in Third Trimester Pregnant Women in Marendal Village I

Knowledge is the result of recognizing and occurring after the discovery of a certain object. The majority of human knowledge is acquired through sight and hearing. The higher a person's level of knowledge, the better in implementing a policy that is carried out. Knowledge is needed in order to change the ideas and character of a community group. Knowledge is influenced by the respondent's place of residence, in this case knowledge about the place of delivery. (Masita et al., 2013)

The study found that there was a relationship between knowledge and the choice of place of delivery because the information the mother received was very lacking, especially information about the threat of danger and problems regarding home delivery. Therefore, it is important to have counseling by health workers in order to increase mother's knowledge about childbirth.

Nurhapipa conducted research at the XIII Koto Kampar Health Center in 2015 about the factors that influence mothers in choosing birth attendants, the results obtained are as follows: attitude factor $p = 0.011$, affordability $p = 0.001$, family support $p = 0.042$. , affordability, and family support have an influence in the selection of birth attendants. And the dominant factor is affordability with a regression coefficient of 2.702. (Nurhapipa, 2015).

The results of research conducted by Novy Rahmini, the majority of mothers who have good knowledge tend to choose a health facility as a place of delivery, while a small part choose a place of delivery at home, and a minority of mothers who have less knowledge mostly choose a place of delivery at home and a small part in a facility. health. (Harahap, Arma, Sipayung, & Syari, 2021)

Research conducted by Joula Tlmisella has a relationship between knowledge and the choice of place of delivery with a p value of 0.01, Joula also argues that knowledge affects the mother's interest

in choosing a place of delivery. (Timisela & Samallo, 2021).

This study also contradicts the research conducted by Titin which was conducted in the Suban Health Center area with a p value index of 0.56, Titin assumed that although a woman's knowledge was good, but if the woman could not make decisions because she was influenced by her family such as husband, mother and mother-in-law. (Prihatin, Rahfiludin, & Winarni, 2017).

The way to increase mother's knowledge is to carry out counseling so that there is an increase in the attitudes and behavior of pregnant women towards pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and newborn care. Lack of knowledge of mothers will lead to the application of health information about pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum to the behavior of mothers in the selection of birth attendants. And this will have an impact on the safety of the mother and the baby to be born. (Okdarisna & Rafsanjani, 2020)

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between husband/family support, home distance, and knowledge with the choice of place of delivery.

SUGGESTION

Health workers should provide accurate information both in terms of print media and social media about the importance of choosing a place of delivery, if necessary, make home visits, and create learning facilities for pregnant women.

REFERENCE

- Agustina, N., Irianty, H., & Siti Maryam. (2013). Relationship between economic level and family support with maternal birth attendants in the Work Area of Connect Makmur Health Center 2016, 20 (January), 139–148. <https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.01724-09>
- Amilda, N. L. (2013). Factors Associated with the 2010 Diponegoro University Medical Undergraduate Education Program. Program, 1–22.
- Aryani, Y., & Islaeni, I. (2018). Relationship between husband and cultural support with the choice of place of delivery. *SEAJOM: The Southeast Asia Journal of Midwifery*, 4(1), 8–14.
- Damanik, Y. S., & Siagian, N. A. (2021). Analysis of the Factors Influencing the Decision to Choose a Delivery Place During the Covid-19 Pandemic at the Deli Tua Health Center. *BEST Journal (Biology Education, Science*

- and Technology), 4(2), 159–165.
- Eka Puspita Sari, A. K., & Kurnia Dwi Rimandini, S. (2014). Birth Midwifery Care (Intranatal Care). (A. M@ftuhin, Ed.), *Intranatal Care* (Taufik Ism). Jakarta: CV. Media Info Trans.
- Gurning, M., Mansoben, N., & Manoppo, I. A. (2020). Income Analysis and Home Distance in the Selection of Birth Attendants at the Sausapor Health Center, Tambrau Regency. *Journal of Health Innovation*, 1(2), 5–9.
- Hakim, A. R., Sary, L., & Muhani, N. (2020). Factors Influencing Planned Delivery Places for JKN Participants at the Obstetrics and Gynecology Polyclinic at Pertamina Bintang Amin Hospital in Bandar Lampung in 2019. *World Health Journal*, 9(2), 223–234.
- Harahap, N. R., Armah, N., Sipayung, N. A., & Syari, M. (2021). Factors Influencing Mothers on the Choice of Delivery Places in Aek Badak Jae Village. *Journal of Senior Midwifery*, 5(1), 37–46.
- Husna, A. T., Syahda, S., & Yusnira, Y. (2020). Factors Relating to the Selection of Childbirth Assistants in Gema Village and Tanjung Belit Working Area of the Kampar Kiri Hulu I Public Health Center, Kampar Regency in 2019. *Tambusai Health Journal*, 1(2), 50–60.
- Iman Muhammad, S.E, S.Kom, M.M., M. K. (2015). Guidelines for the Preparation of Scientific Papers in the Health Sector. the field: Cita Librarian Media Pioneer.
- Khasanah, U., Esyuananik, E., & Nurlaili, A. (2018). Analysis of Sociodemographic Factors in Decision Making on Birth Place Selection in Bangkalan Regency. *Journal of Midwifery and Traditional Health*, 3(1), 27–31.
- Kurniawati, W., Rachmawati, I. N., & Afyanti, Y. (2017). The meaning of giving birth at home for a woman. *Indonesian Journal of Nursing*, 20(1), 17. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jki.v20i1.446>
- Lestari, R. R. (2017). Relationship of Age and Knowledge with Mother's Decisions in the Selection of Birth Aid in the Working Area of the Gunung Sahilan Public Health Center in 2017. *PREPOTIVE: Journal of Public Health*, 1(2), 1–9.
- Masita, Novita, H., & Puspita, E. (2013). Selection of Birth Attendants, (1), 4–5.
- NL, A., & Budi, P. (2013). Factors related to the choice of delivery assistance by traditional birth attendants, 16.

- Nunung, N., Ridha, A., & Abrori, A. (2017). Determinants of the Selection of Birth Attendants in Punggur Kecil Village, Sungai Kakap District, Kubu Raya Regency. *JUMANTIK: Journal of Students and Health Researchers*, 4(1).
- Nurhapipa, Z. S. (2015). Factors Affecting Mother In Choosing The Birth Mother In Health Care Delivery XIII Koto Kampar I, 2(6), 283–288.
- Nurhasni, Muslim, M., & Rosadi, D. (2018). Factors related to the choice of place of delivery by pregnant women in the working area of the Astambul Public Health Center, Banjar Regency. *Indonesian Public Health Periodic Journal*, 1(1).
- Nurjanah, S., & Marliyah, S. (2016). Relationship between Knowledge and Family Support in Third Trimester Pregnant Women with the Choice of Place of Delivery in Sendangmulyo Village, Semarang City. In *PROCEDURE OF NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS* (Vol. 1).
- Nurrachmawati, A., Wattie, A. M., Hakimi, M., & Utarini, A. (2018). Women's Autonomy and Tradition in Decision Making on Place and Delivery Assistance.
- Okdarisna, N. R., & Rafsanjani, T. M. (2020). Factors Relating to the Selection of Childbirth Aid in the Jantho Health Center Work Area YEAR 2019. *Aceh Community Health Magazine (MaKMA)*, 3(1).
- Prihatin, T., Rahfiludin, M. Z., & Winarni, S. (2017). Analysis of Factors Relating to the Choice of Place of Delivery in 2016 (Study in the Suban Health Center Area, Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency). *Journal of Public Health (Undip)*, 5(3), 218–225.
- Puspita Sari, E., Agus Ainur, M., & Mediestya Mahanani, M. (2015). Utilization of Birth Aid in Mulyaharja Village, Bogor City, 2013. *Journal of Sharing Science*, 2014(2), 71–81.
- Putri, M. D., Society, F. K., Diponegoro, U., Mother, K., Son, D., Kunci, K., Putri, M. D. (2016). Factors Associated with the Choice of Place of Delivery in 2015 (Study in Sarolangun District, Sarolangun Regency, Jambi). *Journal of Public Health*, 4(2), 2356–3346.