

Analysis of Associated Factors with Postnatal Care in Independent Midwifery, Padang City West Sumatera Province Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Postnatal care through home visits was a government policy that aimed to reduce pain and death for maternal and infants. The aim of the study determines analysis of associated factors with postnatal care in independent midwifery, Padang City West Sumatera Province Indonesia.

Methods: The study was conducted using mixed method study with sequential explanatory design, in the independent midwifery practice, Padang City West Sumatera Province Indonesia. The populations in this study were all independent midwifery practice, sample size 107 respondents. In-depth interview were done at 5 midwives and 1 informant from Padang Health Office. Hypothesis test used chi-square test. A two-tailed *P*-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results: The results of the study known the association between midwifery motivation with postnatal care ($p<0.05$). While there were not significant association between midwifery knowledge and attitude with postnatal care ($p>0.05$). The result of in-dept interview was identified that more than half of the informants expressed postnatal care policy through home visit was a good program. However, they had objection in implementing this program because the lack of supported facilities and infrastructure.

Conclusion: This analysis confirmed an association between midwifery motivation with postnatal care and the implementation of postnatal care program had obstacles lack of facilities and infrastructure support.

Keywords: Midwifery, Motivation, Postnatal Care, Facilities

INTRODUCTION

According to the Indonesian health profile, the postpartum visit rate was 87.49% and West Sumatra Province as one of Province in Indonesia was 89.30%, while the postpartum coverage period of the Padang City, West Sumatera Province was 86.41% in 2014 which increased in 2016 by 87.06% and again declined in 2017 by 84.81%. The impact of the low coverage of childbirth causes several problems on mother and baby health, the problems that occur in postpartum are hemorrhage and postpartum infection, both of these

problems are still the main causes of maternal death. ^[1]

Postpartum care also includes early complications detection of newborns and family planning programs, based on health reports in 2017 the coverage of neonates with complications handled by 66.38% and the number of new birth control participants by 9.35%, postpartum care services provided by midwives can affect the low number. ^[2]

Postpartum care in the form of home visits conducted by midwives can be influenced by several factors such as knowledge of midwives, attitudes,

motivation, facilities and infrastructure as well as the distance of midwives 'practice to patients' homes, after-delivery health services are any activities and activities aimed at mothers during the puerperium that supports babies born until the age of two years. This service arrangement aims to reduce morbidity and mortality rates for mothers and infants, ensure the achievement of quality of life and fulfillment of reproductive rights as well as maintain and improve the quality of maternal and newborn health services that are quality, safe and beneficial in accordance with the development of science and technology. [3]

Quality service during childbirth refers to childbirth services according to the standard so that problems that occur during childbirth can be detected early, the implementation of childbirth care can not be separated from the input elements that affect it consisting of human resources, infrastructure, policies and availability of standard operating procedures. [4]

In the postpartum care midwives provide counseling and advice to individuals and families on all matters relating to the mother and baby. Postpartum health services are carried out with the provisions of the examination time, namely once in a period of six hours to three days postpartum, once in a period of four days to twenty-eight days postpartum and once in a period of twenty nine days to forty two days postpartum. [5]

The aim of the study determines the analysis of associated factors with postnatal care in independent midwifery, Padang City West Sumatera Province Indonesia.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Study Design and Research Sample

The study was conducted using mixed method study with sequential explanatory design, in the independent midwifery practice, Padang City West Sumatera Province Indonesia. The populations in this study were all independent midwifery practice, sample size 107 respondents. In-depth interview were done

at 5 midwives and 1 informant from Padang Health Office.

Operational Definitions

The variables of this study included independent variable are knowledge, motivation and attitude and dependent variable is postnatal care in independent midwifery. Qualitative study with indepth interview i.e facilities and infrastructure, distance of practice place to patient's house, fund and policy

Data Collection Technique

This study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Medical Faculty, Universitas Andalas. Quantitative study was done by collecting primary data taken with a questionnaire through structured interviews for the variables i.e knowledge, motivation and attitude of midwives. Qualitative research was conducted to find in-depth information about the implementation of postpartum visits and care for postpartum mothers.

Data Analysis

The quantitative variables were recorded as frequency and percentage. Hypothesis test used chi-square test. A two-tailed P -value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Data were analyzed using the SPSS version 21.0.

RESULT

Frequency distribution of respondents based on postpartum care services, knowledge, attitude and motivation (Table 1).

Table 1: Frequency distribution of respondents based on postpartum care services, knowledge, attitude and motivation

Variables	f	%
Postpartum care services		
Not implemented	88	82.2
Implemented	19	17.8
Knowledge		
Low	7	6.5
High	100	93.5
Attitude		
Negative	27	25.2
Positive	80	74.8
Motivation		
Weak	35	32.7
Moderate	60	56.1
Stronge	12	11.2

Table 1 known more than half of respondents not implemented postpartum

care services (82.2%), had high level of knowledge (93.5%), positive attitude (74.8%) and moderate motivation (56.1%).

Table 2. Analysis of associated factors with postnatal care in independent midwifery, Padang City West Sumatera Province Indonesia

Variables	Postpartum care services						p-value
	Not implemented		Implemented		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Knowledge							
Low	4	57.1	3	42.9	7	100	0.105
High	84	84.0	16	16.0	100	100	
Attitude							
Negative	21	77.8	6	22.2	27	100	0.562
Positive	67	83.8	13	16.2	80	100	
Motivation							
Weak	34	97.1	1	2.9	35	100	<0.001
Moderate	52	86.7	8	13.3	60	100	
Stronge	2	16.7	10	83.3	12	100	

Table 2 showed the association between midwifery motivation with postnatal care ($p < 0.05$). While there were not significant association between midwifery knowledge and attitude with postnatal care ($p > 0.05$).

Based on the qualitative research, information was obtained that the basic needs in the form of security, social needs and rewards had not been maximally fulfilled, the informant also mentioned that it was not in accordance with the costs obtained from childbirth care services and most of the informants also did not participate in the national health insurance program which was felt even added to the task and burdening informants in terms of cost and time.

DISCUSSION

The results of the study known the association between midwifery motivation with postnatal care. While there were not significant association between midwifery knowledge and attitude with postnatal care. The result of in-dept interview was identified that more than half of the informants expressed postnatal care policy through home visit was a good program. However, they had objection in implementing this program because the lack of supported facilities and infrastructure.

The results of this study described that the knowledge of midwives and midwives attitudes were not significant association on the implementation of postpartum care services where the

knowledge and attitudes possessed by respondents are quite high and positive. The description of the need for strong motivation so that the implementation of childbirth services is carried out to the maximum will encourage midwives to practice independent service according to established standards.

Based on Maslow's theory on hierarchy of needs where a person will do a good job if his basic needs have been met the foundation in the questions asked for in-depth interviews with midwives of independent practice so that it can be clearly known that the midwife's motivation to perform childbirth care through home visits is still classified as low this is due to lack of fulfillment of the basic needs of midwives during carrying out childbirth care services through home visits in accordance with the standards set by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. [6]

Motivation is the concept of strength in a person that can direct the behavior of the person where the need is a driving force or behavioral generator and the need can be a perceived shortcoming at a certain time. There are five levels of needs according to motivation, namely physical needs, security needs, social needs, appreciation needs, and self-actualization needs so that when these five needs are met someone will be able to carry out their duties and obligations. The importance of encouragement in the form of external factors and internal factors to motivate someone to take action, in the statistical test of this study obtained data

based on questionnaire questions submitted by independent practice midwife researchers who became respondents already had sufficient internal factors to provide care services the puerperium in the form of high knowledge and attitude but based on information from in-depth interview informants some external factors are not enough to encourage midwives to provide services.

Suggestions to related agencies such as the Padang City health department is the need for direct collaboration between the city health office and the midwife of independent practice to improve the quality of maternal and child health services. Furthermore, it is necessary to consider the facilities and infrastructure as well as additional facilities to increase the motivation of midwives in carrying out postpartum care through home visits, in addition to the need for programs from the primary health care in the midwifery work area to practice independently to assist midwives in carrying out childbirth care services and additional training is needed to increase knowledge and awareness of midwives about the importance of childbirth care services for the community.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study confirmed an association between midwifery motivation with postnatal care and the implementation

of postnatal care program had obstacles lack of facilities and infrastructure support.

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