

The relationship of knowledge and attitude of pregnant women about early rupter of room (opm) in Palmarum Clinic Pamatang Raya

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ABSTRACT

Premature rupture of membranes is the state of rupture of the amniotic membranes before the time of delivery. If premature rupture of membranes occurs before 37 weeks of gestation it is called premature rupture of membranes in preterm pregnancy. Under normal circumstances 8-10% of pregnant women at term will experience premature rupture of membranes (Prawirohardjo, 2009). This study aims to determine the relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women regarding premature rupture of membranes at the Palmarum Pamatang Raya clinic in 2016. The research method was descriptive analytic. The sample in this study was the entire population (total sampling) of 35 people. From the results of this study it was found that the majority of pregnant women aged <20 years as many as 12 people (34.3%) had poor knowledge about premature rupture of membranes, namely as many as 9 people (25.7%). The results of the chi-square test obtained $p = 0.041$ and the majority of pregnant women aged 20-35 years as many as 12 people (34.3%) had an unfavorable attitude regarding premature rupture of membranes, namely as many as 8 people (22.9%). The results of the chi-square test obtained $p = 0.105$. 11 people (31.4%) had poor knowledge about premature rupture of membranes, namely 8 people (22.9%). The results of the chi-square test obtained $p = 0.000$ and the majority of pregnant women with high school education as many as 11 people (31.4%) had an unfavorable attitude about premature rupture of membranes, namely 6 people (17.1%). The results of the chi-square test obtained $p = 0.000$. From the results of the study, the majority of pregnant women had poor knowledge of 21 people (60.0%), where there were unfavorable attitudes about premature rupture of membranes, namely 12 people (34.3%). The chi-square test results obtained $p = 0.000$. Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded that age and education significantly influence the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about premature rupture of membranes. Knowledge can even influence pregnant women's attitudes about premature rupture of membranes according to the chi-square results obtained $p = <0.05$.

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INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that there are 500,000 maternal deaths worldwide each year. The 99 percent occur in developing countries. Most of the maternal deaths occur due to lack of access to health services, lack of facilities, delays in aid, "traditional birth attendants" accompanied by socio-economic conditions and community education that are still relatively low. Based on these figures, it is estimated that almost one mother dies every minute due to pregnancy and childbirth (Ronald, 2010).

Pregnancy is a process that starts from conception to the birth of the fetus. Normal pregnancy duration is 280 days (40 weeks or 9 months 7 days) counting from the first day of the last menstruation. Danger signs in pregnancy are signs and symptoms that indicate the mother or the baby she is carrying is in a state of danger, the mother needs to get immediate help at the hospital (Ayurai, 2011).

Improved care during labor and pregnancy can reduce maternal and perinatal deaths. Improving social, cultural, economic and educational aspects can help overcome 64% of causes of maternal death. In addition, improved clinical management can also overcome 36% of maternal deaths. Public awareness of danger signs in pregnancy and knowledge about pregnancy will minimize obstetric emergencies (Ronald, 2010).

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in North Sumatra for the last four years is considered quite high, exceeding the national MMR rate of 228/100,000 live births. He stated that in 2007, the MMR reached 231/100,000 live births. In 2008 it increased to 258/100,000 live births and in 2009 to 260/100,000 live births. The figure reached 249/100,000 live births as of August 2010 (North Sumatra Health Office, 2011).

Premature rupture of membranes is the state of rupture of the amniotic membranes before the time of delivery. If premature rupture of membranes occurs before 37 weeks of gestation it is called premature rupture of membranes in preterm pregnancy. Under normal circumstances 8-10% of pregnant women at term will experience premature rupture of membranes (Prawirohardjo, 2009). At gestational age less than 34 weeks, the incidence is about 4%. Some of the premature rupture of membranes have a latency period of more than one week. Early rupture of membranes is the rupture of membranes in the latent phase of labour.

At RB Harapan Bunda, the incidence of labor with premature rupture of membranes in the last six months was around 29.5% of the 115 existing deliveries. Among the patients with premature rupture of membranes, 94.8% experienced spontaneous labor. This shows that the incidence of premature rupture of membranes is still quite high from all deliveries in the last six months at RB HARAPAN BUNDA, so it requires intensive monitoring and proper handling of emergency cases (Sujiyatini, 2009).

According to data recorded at the Palmarum Pamatang Raya Clinic from 2012 to 2014, 31 people had premature rupture of membranes out of 669 pregnant women (Medical Record, 2014).

Based on the background of the problems mentioned above, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "The Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes of Pregnant Women about Premature Rupture of Membrane at Palmarum Pamatang Raya Clinic in 2016".

Formulation of the problem, Based on the background of the problems described above, the identification of the problem in this study was: "How is the Relationship between the Knowledge and Attitudes of Pregnant Women About Premature Rupture of Membrane at the Palmarum Pamatang Raya Clinic in 2016".

RESEARCH METHOD

Research design

cross-sectional approach, namely research on populations that are observed at the same time (Hidayat. A. A, 2007). By using a *cross-sectional approach*, it means that each research subject is only observed once and measurements are made of the character status or subject variables at the time of examination/research (Notoatmodjo, 2002). In this study, it was conducted to look at the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about premature rupture of membranes at the Palmarum Pamatang Raya clinic in 2016.

Place and time of research

Place/Location is the place used for data collection during the case (Budiarto, 2003). This research was conducted at the Palmarum Pamatang Raya Clinic. The research time is the length of time it takes the author to obtain research data carried out (Budiarto, 2003). This research was conducted from August to September 2016.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Relationship between characteristics of pregnant women and knowledge of pregnant women about premature rupture of membranes

Based on the results of the study it can be seen that the majority of pregnant women aged 20 years as many as 12 people (34.3%) had poor knowledge about premature rupture of membranes, namely as many as 9 people (25.7%). The results of the chi-square test obtained $p = 0.041$.

Age less than 20 years or more than 35 years is a high risk group for childbirth. Maternal deaths in women who give birth at the age of under 20 years are 2-5 times higher than maternal deaths that occur at the age of 20-29 years. Births to primigravidas aged 35 years or more are around 3% of all births. This is a higher risk of medical and obstetric complications.

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the majority of pregnant women with high school education, as many as 11 people (31.4%), had an unfavorable attitude about premature rupture of membranes, namely as many as 6 people (17.1%). The results of the chi-square test obtained $p = 0.000$.

The more information that comes in, the more knowledge is gained about health. Knowledge is very closely related to education where it is hoped that someone with higher education, then that person will also have a wider knowledge. However, it should be emphasized that a person with low education does not necessarily mean that he has low knowledge. Increased knowledge is not absolutely obtained in formal education, but can also be obtained in non-formal education. One's knowledge of an object also contains two aspects, namely positive and negative aspects. Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the majority of pregnant women who work as many as 22 people (62.9%) have poor knowledge about premature rupture of membranes, namely as many as 11 people (31.4%). The chi-square test results obtained $p = 0.277$.

In today's economic conditions many pregnant women are working. As long as they are not too tired and their enlarged stomach does not interfere with their work, and industrial conditions in offices, factories or where women work do not interfere with the health of the mother or fetus. Common sense dictates that any occupation that places a pregnant woman under great physical stress should be avoided.

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the majority of pregnant women with primipara status, as many as 20 people (57.1%), had poor knowledge about premature rupture of membranes, namely as many as 14 people (40.0%). The chi-square test results obtained $p = 0.082$.

Relationship between characteristics of pregnant women and pregnant women's attitudes about premature rupture of membranes (PROM)

Based on the research conducted, it can be seen that the majority of pregnant women aged 20-35 years, as many as 12 people (34.3%), have an unfavorable attitude about premature rupture of membranes, namely as many as 8 people (22.9%). The chi-square test results obtained $p = 0.105$.

Based on the research conducted, it can be seen that the majority of pregnant women with high school education, as many as 11 people (31.4%), had unfavorable attitudes about premature rupture of membranes, namely 6 people (17.1%). The results of the chi-square test obtained $p = 0.000$.

Based on the research conducted, it can be seen that the majority of pregnant women who work as many as 22 people (62.9%) have an unfavorable attitude about premature rupture of membranes, namely as many as 12 people (34.3%). The results of the chi-square test obtained $p = 0.270$.

Based on the research conducted, it can be seen that the majority of pregnant women with primipara status, as many as 20 people (57.1%), have an unfavorable attitude about premature rupture of membranes, namely as many as 11 people (31.4%). The results of the chi-square test obtained $p = 0.057$.

From the results of the chi-square test it was found that only education affected the attitude of pregnant women towards premature rupture of membranes (PROM) $p = 0.000$. So it can be concluded that education influences the attitude of pregnant women about premature rupture of membranes.

Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object. The manifestation of attitude cannot be seen directly but can only be interpreted in advance from closed behavior. Attitude actually shows the connotation of the suitability of a reaction to a certain stimulus which in everyday life is an emotional reaction to a social stimulus. Positive attitude possessed by a mother

Relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about premature rupture of membranes

Based on the research conducted, it can be seen that the majority of pregnant women have poor knowledge of 21 people (60.0%), where there are unfavorable attitudes about premature rupture of membranes, namely 12 people (34.3%). The results of the chi-square test obtained $p = 0.000$.

Knowledge is the result of "knowing" human sensing of a particular object. The sensing process occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and through the skin. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions (over behavior) (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

Knowledge is a factor that can make it easier for a person or community to do what will be done. Mothers who are going to have their pregnancy checked will be made easier if the mother knows what the benefits of having a pregnancy check are, who and where the pregnancy check is carried out (Notoatmodjo, 2005). The lack of understanding and knowledge of mothers and families about the importance of prenatal checks has an impact on pregnant women (Depkes RI, 2008).

Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object. The manifestation of attitude cannot be seen directly but can only be interpreted in advance from closed behavior. Attitude actually shows the connotation of the suitability of a reaction to a certain stimulus which in everyday life is an emotional reaction to a social stimulus. The positive attitude possessed by a pregnant woman will make it easier to carry out antenatal care (Notoatmodjo, 2005). Attitude is an important factor and has a large influence on health status. The response of pregnant women about pregnancy checks is one of the factors that influence the regularity of antenatal care. The existence of a good attitude regarding the implementation of antenatal care, reflects the concern of pregnant women for the health of themselves and their fetus (Ministry of Health, 2008).

The more information that comes in, the more knowledge is gained about health. Knowledge is very closely related to education where it is hoped that someone with higher education, then that person will also have a wider knowledge. However, it should be emphasized that a person with low education does not necessarily mean that he has low knowledge. Increased knowledge is not absolutely obtained in formal education, but can also be obtained in non-formal education. A person's knowledge of an object also contains two aspects, namely positive and negative aspects. Likewise, the higher a person's knowledge and education, the better his attitude will be. So between knowledge, education and attitudes have a significant influence.

According to the author's assumption, the knowledge of pregnant women influences the mother's attitude about premature rupture of membranes, for example in taking action when premature rupture of membranes occurs. If the mother is not given knowledge or counseling about premature rupture of membranes then the pregnant woman will not know what to do. Therefore, it is necessary to emphasize to health workers to provide information to pregnant women about premature rupture of membranes during ANC.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the discussion of the research results, conclusions and suggestions can be drawn regarding the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about premature rupture of membranes at the Palmarum Pamatang Raya Clinic in 2016. From the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Based on the characteristics of pregnant women, there is a relationship between age and education and knowledge of pregnant women about premature rupture of membranes (PROM). Age is very influential on knowledge in the readiness of the mother during pregnancy and facing childbirth. The higher the mother's education, the wider the mother's knowledge. However, even though the mother's education is low, pregnant women seek a lot of information from various sources, so they will have more knowledge.

The knowledge of pregnant women at the Palmarum Pamatang Raya Clinic about premature rupture of membranes is still lacking, therefore it is very important for pregnant women to seek information about matters related to pregnancy and the delivery process, especially regarding premature rupture of membranes.

The attitude of pregnant women at the Palmarum Pamatang Raya Clinic regarding what to do if premature rupture of membranes occurs is still lacking, perhaps this is in line with the knowledge of pregnant women about premature rupture of membranes which is also lacking. Therefore, the role of midwives is needed to provide a lot of information about this.

Based on the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about premature rupture of membranes (PROM), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about premature rupture of membranes. The more knowledge a pregnant woman has about premature rupture of membranes, the more thorough she is in taking action to prevent premature rupture of membranes and if it occurs during her pregnancy, the more responsive she will be in taking the actions she will take.

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