Original Research Article

Relationship between perceptions and class participation of pregnant women

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pregnant women class is a means to learn together about health for pregnant women, in the form of face to face groups which aims to increase the knowledge and skills of mothers regarding pregnancy, pregnancy care, childbirth, postpartum care, newborn care, myths, infectious diseases and birth certificates. The purpose of the research was to analyse relationship between perceptions and class participation of pregnant women.
Methods: This research was an analytical with crossectional design. The study sample were 50 pregnant women who had participated in class of pregnant women. Data was collected by the method of questionnaire. Data analysis was done using Chi Square test.
Results: Based on the results of research on the frequency class participation of pregnant women, most of the respondent 33 (66%) had a good perception. Most of the respondents 34 (68%) were active in class participation of pregnant women. Analysis using Chi Square test showed most of the respondents who had a good perception 31 (66%) were active in class participation of pregnant women.
Conclusions: This study suggest that class of pregnant women giving benefits because pregnant women become aware of pregnancy care, childbirth, postpartum and baby care and pregnancy gymnastic.

Keywords: Class of pregnant women, Perceptions, Relationship

INTRODUCTION

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) is an important indicator of public health status. MMR and the infant mortality rate (IMR) are indicators of health development in the 2015-2019 Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).[1]

One of methods to decrease MMR and IMR is pregnant women class is a means to learn together about health for pregnant women, in the form of face to face groups which aims to increase the knowledge and skills of mothers regarding pregnancy, pregnancy care, childbirth, postpartum care, newborn care, myths, infectious diseases and birth certificates.[2]

One of factors which gives influence to participation of class pregnant women is perceptions. Class of pregnant women in Primary Health Care in Denpasar has been implemented as an effort to decrease MMR and IMR.

The commitment of the local government through the relevant regional apparatus also makes efforts such as the existence of love mother movement in Kecamatan. Efforts in the health sector that have been made to reduce infant mortality and under-five mortality include integrated ante natal care, organizing mother classes, provision of supplementary food for pregnant women with less calorie energy, giving iron tablets for young women, the maternity insurance program in the regency/city, the mother and child referral system, family planning services.

The purpose of the research was to analyse relationship between perceptions and class participation of pregnant women.

METHODS

This type of research was analytic with a cross sectional design. The place of this research was in the Primary Health Care in Denpasar City. The research period was from 24 February to 24 August 2020. The criteria for selecting respondents were normal pregnant women without complications, parity primiparous and multiparous mothers, pregnant women who come and participate in classes for pregnant women at least 3 times and were willing to become respondents. The sample size of this study were 50 pregnant women who had participated class of pregnant women. Data was collected by the method of questionnaire. Data analysis was done using Chi Square test.

Before conducting the research, the researcher first managed a permit to conduct research, after permission was obtained, the first step of data collection was selecting potential respondents based on the inclusion criteria through interviews by researchers after getting the desired respondent, the next step was for the researcher to ask for approval from the respondent by providing a letter of consent and ask for the respondent's signature if they are willing to be investigated, then proceed with filling out a questionnaire and if the respondent refuses to be investigated then the researcher did not force and respect his/her rights.

The instrument used to collect this research data was a questionnaire. Data analysis in this study used univariate analysis to describe descriptively about the frequency distribution and the proportion of variable studied, and continued with bivariate analysis with the statistical test used was the Chi Square test.

RESULTS

Distribution of independent variables in this study discussed the perception of pregnant women about the class of pregnant women. Perception is the act of compiling, recognizing, and interpreting sensory information in order to provide an overview and understanding of the environment.

Table 1: Frequency distribution of respondent perception.

Perceptions	Frequency	Presentation (%)
Negative	17	34
Positive	33	66
Total	50	100

The research result showed that most of the respondent 33 (66%) had a positive perception about class of pregnant women and less than respondent 17 (34%) had a negative perceptions about class of pregnant women.

Table 2: Frequency distribution of respondent participation class of pregnant women.

Participation in class of pregnant women	Frequency	Presentation (%)
Inactive	16	32
Active	34	68
Total	50	100

Pregnant women class is a study group for pregnant women with gestational age between 20 weeks to 32 weeks with a maximum number of participants of 10 people. In this class, pregnant women will learn together, discuss and share experiences about maternal and child health (KIA) as a whole and systematically and can be carried out on a scheduled and continuous basis. Pregnant mother classes are facilitated by midwives/health workers using the maternity class package, namely the MCH handbook, flip chart (flipchart).

The research result showed that most of the respondent 34 (68%) actively participated in class of pregnant women. Less than16 (32%) of respondent were inactively participated class of pregnant women.

Table 3: Bivariate analysis test results (chi square test).

Variables	Participation in class of pregnant women		95% CI	P value
	Active N (%)	Inactive N (%)		
Perceptions				
Negative	3 (6.0)	14 (28.0)	10.85-	0.00
Positive	31 (62.0)	2 (4.0)	482.28	

The factor that influences participation is perception. It is further explained that perception is the individual's way of seeing himself as a whole, physically, emotionally, intellectually, socially and spiritually. Based on the table above it can be see that the most of respondent 31 (62%) who had a positive perception active to participate in class of pregnant women that means they had a relationship between perceptions and participated class of pregnant women with 95% CI 10.85-482.28 with p value 0.000 means that there is relationship between perceptions and participated class of pregnant women in primary health care in Denpasar.

DISCUSSION

Relationship between perceptions and class participation of pregnant women

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) is an important indicator of public health status. MMR and the infant mortality rate

(IMR) and the infant mortality rate (AKABA) are indicators of health development in the 2015-2019 RPJMN and sustainable development goals (SDGs). According to the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) data, Indonesia has experienced a decrease in the maternal mortality rate in the 1994-2012 period, namely in 1994 of 390 per 100,000 live births, in 1997 it was 334 per 100,000 live births, in 2002 it was 307 per 100,000 live births, in 2007 it was 228 per 100,000 live births, but MMR in 2012 increased again to 359 per 100,000 live births.[1]

Infant mortality rate can be said to have decreased on the track (continues to decline) and the 2012 IDHS shows a figure of 32 per 1,000 live births. In 2015, based on data from the 2015 Inter-15 Census Population Survey (SUPAS), both MMR and IMR showed a decrease where MMR to 305/100,000 KH and AKB 22.23/1000 KH. Bali Province, the number of maternal deaths in 2017 reached 45 deaths with the number of live births of 65,564 live births (68.6/100,000 KH). When compared with the target, MMR in Bali Province in 2017 has reached the target, even the maternal mortality rate was smaller than the determined target, namely 95/100,000 KH. When compared to 2016, there was a decrease in the number of maternal deaths, where in 2016 it reached 50 deaths, while in 2017 it reached 45 deaths.[1]

Causes of maternal death include bleeding 12.24% in 2013, 25% in 2014, 20% in 2015, 18% in 2016 and 23.91% in 2017. The causes of death caused by eclampsia are still high and have an increasing trend. In 2013 it was 18.37%, in 2014 it increased to 22.92%, in 2015 it fell to 18.18%, in 2016 it fell to 14%, but in 2017 it increased again to 17.39%. Most causes of maternal death in Bali Province were due to non-obstetric causes, namely causes outside of pregnancy and childbirth, among others in 2013 amounted to 59.18%, in 2014 amounted to 47.92%, in 2015 amounted to 50.91%, 2016 by 60% and in 2017 by 58%. Non-obstetric cases that occur in pregnant women each year are on average above 50%.[1]

One of the improvements in midwifery services to reduce mortality rates for mothers, infants and toddlers, including the class of pregnant women. The class program for pregnant women is a means of learning together about health for pregnant women, in the form of face-to-face groups. This program aims to improve the knowledge and skills of mothers regarding pregnancy, pregnancy care, childbirth, postnatal care, care for newborns, myths, infectious diseases and birth certificates.[2]

Class of pregnant women and one of the part in class pregnant women is pregnancy gymnastics, is very beneficial to improve the health of the mother and her fetus. Pregnancy gymnastics will reduce the high maternal mortality rate. However, every pregnant woman has a different perception of pregnancy gymnastics. Problems that occurred in the field were the lack of awareness of pregnant women about the importance of pregnancy gymnastics.

Based on the Class Guidelines for Pregnant Women from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2012, this class for pregnant women is a means of learning together about health for pregnant women, in the form of face-to-face groups which aims to increase the knowledge and skills of mothers regarding pregnancy, pregnancy care, childbirth, postnatal care, newborn care, myths, infectious diseases and birth certificates.

Based on the results of research on 50 respondents about the relationship between perceptions and participation of pregnant women in the class of pregnant women, the results were obtained the most of respondent 31 (62%) who had a positive perceptions actively participated in class of pregnant women that means they had a relationship between perceptions and participated class of pregnant women with 95% CI 10,849-482,281 with p value 0,000 means that there is relationship between perceptions and participated class of pregnant women in Primary Health care in Denpasar.

Perception is the act of compiling, recognizing, and interpreting sensory information in order to provide an overview and understanding of the environment. In the big dictionary perception is observation the arrangement of the drives in entities, of knowing through the senses of response and understanding.[3]

The process of perception occurs through three processes, namely the process physical, physiological processes and psychological processes. Physical process in the form of the object gives rise to a stimulus, then the stimulus hits the sense organs or receptors. Physiological process in the form of a stimulus received by senses transmitted by sensory nerves to the brain. While psychological processes in the form of processes in the brain so that individuals aware of the stimulus received.[4]

This research is in line with Rahayu et al in 2018 concerning media, health workers, husbands, environment and perceptions of participation in pregnant women classes where perception affects 18.17% of mothers' participation in pregnant women classes. Perception has a positive effect on the participation of pregnant women, the test results show that there is a positive effect of 0.170507, while the t-statistic value was 16.209216 and significant at α=5%, the t-statistic value was above the critical value (1.96). The result of the parameter coefficient test between perceptions of pregnant women participation has a direct effect of 13.09%. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Rahayu et al, which states that perceptions affect community participation with a t-statistic value of 2.91. The perception that the community has about their self-assessment of a decision making determines whether a person is willing to participate or not.[5]

Another study by Saragih et al in 2019 concerning knowledge of attitudes and perceptions of pregnant women in participating in pregnant mother classes at the Sehati Clinic in Medan City in 2019 the results were that that 13 people with good knowledge (86.6%) and a small proportion of them with less knowledge were 2 people (13.3%). Based on the statement, the majority of respondents answered statements about the definition and general objectives of the class of pregnant women as many as 15 people (100%). Based on attitudes, the majority of respondents can answer statements about participating in the class group for pregnant women to increase knowledge in terms of maternal and child health as many as 15 people (100%).[6] After conducting the research, it can be concluded that based on the results of the study it is known that 15 people who answered the statement about the definition and general purpose of the class of pregnant women were 15 (100%). It is hoped that all pregnant women should further improve their knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of the use of class services for pregnant women. Another study by Ikka et al in 2014 on factors related to the use of the pregnant women class program in the work area of the Gladak Pakem Puskesmas, Jember Regency, the result of study has shown that there was correlation between perception respondent with utilization program of pregnancy class.[7]

The more positive perception is, the more active and aware it is to take advantage of utilization program of pregnancy class.

As for the limitations of this study, the research time was long due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and the number of samples in this study was limited only in the Denpasar area so that it could not generalize to all of them.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is there was correlation between perceptions of respondent with utilization program of pregnancy class.

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