

THE INFLUENCE OF THE SAFE COMMUNITY OF PREGNANCY TRAINING TOWARD THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF HEALTH VOLUNTEERS OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER IN THE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER OF LANGSAT PEKANBARU RIAU INDONESIA

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Abstract

Pregnancy is the period that starts at the moment of conception to the birth of a fetus. Length of Inormal pregnancy is 280 days. The General high risk symptom among pregnancy women can effect to maternal morality. Indonesia was ranked the highest in ASEAN, exactly 3-6 times larger than the ASEAN countries. The goal of the research is early detection of high risk pregnant women in the primary health care center of Langsat, Pekanbaru, Indonesia. The method of this research is experimental, and research in the primary health care center of Langsat, Pekanbaru, Indonesia.

The results showed that the influence of the safe community of pregnancy training toward the knowledge and attitude of health volunteer's of community health center in the primary health care center with statistical tests independent sample t test obtained ($p < 0.001$) Thus, it can be concluded that the safe community of pregnancy significantly could increase the knowledge and attitude of health volunteer's of community health center in Langsat, Pekanbaru, Indonesia.

Keyword : attitude, knowledge, safe community,volunteers, health center

INTRODUCTION

One of the indicators of the health of a nation is the maternal mortality it had described that maternal mortality is currently in Indonesia was ranked the highest in ASEAN, exactly 3-6 times larger than the ASEAN countries. Demographic Health Survey Indonesia in 2007, maternal mortality in Indonesia 228 per 100,000 live births, in 2011 reaches 307 per 100,000 live births, in 2012 maternal mortality reached 359 per 100,000 population of around 57 percent or increased when compared with conditions in 2007, and it is certainly Indonesia targets to lower the maternal mortality to 102 per 100,000 thousand births in line with Government's

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), may not be achieved, because the data is soaring at the maternal morality in 2012. Where the causes of the high maternal mortality in Indonesia was due to 38% of haemorrhage, 24% of preeclampsia and 11% of infections.

High risk pregnancy provides high contribution to the occurrence of maternal mortality in Indonesia. Three main determinant problem maternal mortality can result from high risk on an unknown pregnancy and handled quickly and appropriately. The dangers of high risk in pregnancy can be high risk in pregnancy is a sign or symptom that shows that mothers and babies that they contain in a State of danger (Dinkes. 2012).

The incidence of maternal death is the most abundant at the time of parturition 49.12% followed by a later on-time delivery of 26.99% and pregnant at the time of 23.89%. The cause of death was internal bleeding of 22.42%, amounting to eclampsia of 28.76%, infection of 3.54% and others of 45.28% (Dinkes. 2012).

According to data from the City Health Office Pekanbaru maternal mortality in Riau Province, recorded still high until it reaches 161 cases originating from 12 counties and cities. Maternal mortality of 161, it is the amount of maternal mortality in 2011 are still high despite of 2010 recorded 173 cases (Dinkes. 2012). The phenomenon of maternal mortality are still high that belongs to one of these can be caused by a low knowledge and attitude to pregnant women against pregnancy danger signs. Domain knowledge is very important for the formation of a person's attitude. In this case pregnant women who are highly educated will have broader knowledge and a good attitude about the danger signs of pregnancy (Hidayati, Ratna. 2009).

Efforts to bring about a decrease of maternal mortality, a variety of programs can be implemented, including the utilization of health volunteer of community health center in the community. The program established the mission of health development, among others, increase the degree of public health through the empowerment of the community, including the private sector and civil society; protect the health of the community by guaranteeing availability of health plenary efforts, prevalent, quality and fairness; ensure availability and equitable distribution of health resources. One of the active role of the community and the private sector in implementing public health efforts are realized through a variety of efforts which started from yourself, your family up to the efforts of the health community sourced. On the program, it is very

important the health volunteer of community health center include because posyandu cadres is someone who has always been active in helping the smooth running of medical services at the community health center. In addition, the existence of health volunteer of community health center is often associated with routine services at community health center, thus health volunteer of community health center were recruited from, by and for the community. Health volunteer of community health center is also the extension of the hands of health workers (health centers), so that mothers are closer to health community.

But when health volunteer of community health center knew the high risk pregnancy in early is important, so that this type of high risk pregnant mothers could be recognized as early as possible so that when discovered these high risk pregnant women can be reported to clinics for further care and management. Therefore, it is important to carry out this study entitled “ The Influence of The Safe Community of Pregnancy Training Toward The Knowledge and Attitude of Health Volunteer’s of Community Health Center in The Primary Health Care Center of Langsat”

The Purpose

The purpose of this research is to examine the influence of pregnancy training toward the knowledge and attitude of health volunteer’s of community health center in the primary health care center of Langsat”.

A. Theoretical Review.

Training

According to Ruswana (2006). Training is a planned effort of an organization in facilitating the learning of employees linked to the competencies they have in completing the task and his work. The competency in question include knowledge. The safe community of pregnancy training is short

term education process systematic and organized to achieve maximum knowledge about Safe Community Pregnancy, ways of handling while cases high risk pregnancy before the referenced heading health workers (midwives, general practitioners and obstetrician or clinics and hospitals) by the health volunteer's of the community health center, health promotion, and the detection of high risk pregnancy.

The purpose

The purpose of the safe community of pregnancy training is to (1) encourage community self-reliance for healthy life, (2) increase the empowerment of individuals, families, and communities in high risk pregnancy handling efforts.

Research Methods

1. Research Design

The design of research in this study is quasi experiment by used control group. The intervention group got health education about safe community pregnancy. The health education provide in two time. Before and after health education the respondent were evaluate their knowledge and attitude. The strategi to measure control and experiment group were disparate. The evaluate was started from experiment group follow by control group. .

Sample

The total sample in this reaserch is 68 respondet with divided in 36 for experiment group and 32 respondent for control group. . The respondent was taken by purposive sampling with chreteria inclusion health crade is active and work as poluntair more than 5 years.

Research Results

On the results of research that has been done from 68 respondent in experiment and control group.

Based on independent sample t test to see that the value of the variable is the knowledge of significance (p: 0000) or can be said to be much smaller than the level of accuracy of 0.05. As for knowing the influence of training the safe community of pregnancy health volunteers of the community health center in Langsat prior to training and after 2 times training meetings the test statistic is to the independent sample t test and obtained (p: 0000) or can be said to be much smaller than the level of accuracy of 0.05.

As for knowing the safe community training influences the pregnancy toward the attitude of health volunteers of community health center before training and training meetings 2 times is by statistical tests independent sample t test and obtained (p: 0000) or arguably is also smaller than the level of accuracy of 0.05. In the output indirectly also illustrates the value of actual data. Thus, the mean can be considered as the average value of the variable knowledge to the respondent who followed training (2.19) is also larger than the mean 92 respondents who do not attend training (0.38).

So is the influence of variable training to knowledge on training sessions between the 2 respondents who received training and received no training can be demonstrated by test results t independent mean on respondents with training (1.89) and (0.28) on respondents who do not attend training. The value of the mean on respondents with training (12) and on the respondents who do not follow the training is as big (0.09). In line with the opinion Simamora (1997) States that the purpose of organized training include: (1) improve knowledge and response (2) upgrading the skills of the participants with the advancement of technology, (3) make participants become competent in the job, (4) prepare for promotion.

From the statements above it can be concluded that training the safe community of pregnancy is beneficial and effective in enhancing knowledge and attitude of health volunteers of community health center, Langsat.

A. This research conclude two things:

1. The training of safe community to increase knowledge of the health cadres of health volunteers of community health center in Langsat (p: 0000), as well as 2 training meetings (p: 0000).
2. Training the safe community of pregnancy able to improve the attitude of the health volunteers of the community health center in Langsat (p: 0.000)

B. Implications

1. To the Government of the Regency of Riau, Pekanbaru the point of manifesting the accomplishment, training for health volunteer of community of health center in Langsat is necessary as a means to equip health volunteers of the knowledge and skills in safe community of pregnancy system the health of the village.

Table 1

a. Characteristics of the Age of the respondents

Age	Experiment	Control	Total	%
<25	9	5	14	20,59
26-30	21	20	41	60,30
31-35	6	7	13	19,11
Total	36	32	68	100

The results showed that the characteristic of aged health volunteers of community health center on the highest experimental and control is age 26 – 30 years i.e. 60.30%

Table 2

The Distribution Of Respondents According To The Old Work

Length of working	Experiment	Control	Total	%
< 5	18	21	39	57,35
5 - 10	18	11	29	42,65
Total	36	32	68	100

The result of the research showed that based on length of working of health volunteers of community health center on experiment group same height as on age of group that is 18, while on the highest control group is on group that is less than 5 years that is 21 person.

Table 3

The Distribution of respondents based on their education

Education	Experiment	Control	Total	%
Senior High School	29	26	55	80,89
Undergraduate	7	6	13	9,11
Total	36	32	68	100

The result showed that the highest education on health volunteers of community health center on the experiment group and control is senior high school that is 29 and 26 health volunteers (80.89%).

Table 4

Assessment of knowledge of before, after and 2 times of training meeting

Time	Experiment		Control	
	n	mean SD	n	mean SD
Before	36		32	
After	36		32	
2 times of training meeting	36		32	

Table 5
Assessment of attitude, before and 2 times meeting

Time	Experiment			Control		
	n	mean	SD	N	mean	SD
Before	36			32		
2 times meeting	36			32		

Table 6
The result of analysis on the differences of mean changes in health volunteer's education before and after training, between experiment group and control group.

Mean Changes on health volunteer's education before and after training

Time	n	Mean	SD	t
Experiment	36	2.19	1.22	6.93
	p			
	0.000			
Control	32	0.38	0.91	-
	-			

The result showed that test result of statistical about the differences of mean changes of attitude before training and after 2 times training meeting between experiment group and control group.

The average of improvement of attitude is higher than experiment group. That differences in statistical is significant with ($p < 0.000$).

The Discussion

1. The influence of the *safe community of pregnancy* training toward the knowledge and attitude of health volunteers of community health center in the primary health care center in Langsat, Pekanbaru, Indonesia.

Based on statistical tests independent sample t test to see that the value of the variable is the knowledge of significance ($p: 0000$) or can be said to be much smaller than the level of accuracy of 0.05. As for knowing the influence of training the safe community of pregnancy health volunteers of the community health center in Langsat prior to training and after 2 times training meetings the test statistic is to the independent sample t test and obtained ($p: 0000$) or can be said to be much smaller than the level of accuracy of 0.05.

As for knowing the safe community training influences the pregnancy toward the attitude of health volunteers of community health center before training and training meetings 2 times is by statistical tests independent sample t test and obtained ($p: 0000$) or arguably is also smaller than the level of accuracy of 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference on the knowledge and attitude of health volunteers of community health center who followed training with training that does not follow or it can also be said that the training of safe community of pregnancy effect significantly to knowledge and attitude of health volunteers of the community health center in Langsat.

The form of relationships and the influence of the indicated variable training to knowledge can be seen from the mean of the variable knowledge to the respondent who got training and received no training. Mean in the output indirectly also illustrates the value of actual data. Thus, the mean can be considered as the average value of the variable knowledge to the respondent who followed training (2.19) is also larger than the mean 92 respondents who do not attend training (0.38).

So is the influence of variable training to knowledge on training sessions between the 2 respondents who received training and received no training can be demonstrated by

test results t independent mean on respondents with training (1.89) and (0.28) on respondents who do not attend training. While the form of relationships and the influence of the indicated variable attitude towards training 2 training sessions can be seen from the mean behavior of variables for respondents who received training and received no training.

The value of the mean on respondents with training (12.53) and on the respondents who do not follow the training is as big (0.09).

Conclusions

This research conclude two things:

1. The training of safe community to increase knowledge of the health volunteers of the community health center (p: 0000), as well as 2 training meetings (p: 0000).
2. Training the safe community pregnancy able to improve the attitude of the health volunteers of the community health center (p: 0.000).

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