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Research Articles



EDUCATION and MATERNAL SELF-CONFIDENCE in CARING FOR PREMATURE BABIES at HARAPAN KITA HOSPITAL IN WEST JAKARTA



Indah Permatasari ¹⁾, Herlina* ²⁾, Fathia Nurfadillah Aninda ³⁾, Ni Nengah Kusumawati ⁴⁾,
Titin Kusmiati ⁵⁾, Atik Setiawati ⁶⁾

^{1,2} Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta

³ Student of Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta

^{4,5,6} RSAB Harapan Kita, Indonesia

INFORMASI ARTIKEL

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Herlina

E-mail: herlina@upnvj.ac.id

A B S T R A K

Background: The high number of preterm births in 2014-2015, Indonesia is one of the countries that contributes the highest premature rate of 19% and is a major factor in perinatal mortality. RSAB Harapan Kita West Jakarta has a rate of 3.46% about 105 mothers who gave birth to premature babies within 3 months. The formulation of this problem is the health of premature babies who need intensive and special care so that most of them can affect the self-confidence of the baby's parents.

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a relationship between maternal education and maternal confidence in caring for premature babies at RSAB Harapan Kita, West Jakarta

Methods: This study used quantitative methods and used a cross sectional approach with 38 samples obtained by non-probability sampling method and total sampling technique.

Results: The results showed that there was no significant relationship between maternal education and maternal confidence in caring for premature babies with a p-value of 0.721 (≥ 0.05).

Conclusion: There are other factors apart by education that may affect mothers' confidence in caring for premature babies such as health education. Thus, the researcher suggests the future researchers to examine the effect of health education on the confidence of mothers in taking care of premature babies.

INTRODUCTION

Having an offspring is a dream of every married couple, and the birth of this baby is a very happy time for all couples. The normal labor process occurs when the womb age is 37 - 40 weeks with a birth weight of 2500 - 3999grams. When birth occurs before full term, the birth is called premature. Premature birth according to the World Health Organization (WHO) is a birth that occurs before the age of 37 weeks or less than 259 days from the first day of the last day (HPHT) of a woman's menstruation [1].

The World Health Organization (WHO) [2] states that the birth rate of premature babies reaches 15 million babies each year. In 2015, the number of under-five deaths worldwide due to prematurity reached 1 million. There are five countries with the highest preterm birth rates in the world (India, China, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and Indonesia) accounting for about 57,945,623 (41.4%) of 139,945,950 live births and for 6,622,621 (44.6%) of 14,835,606

preterm births globally in 2014 [3]. Preterm cases in Indonesia are around 19% and are a major factor in perinatal mortality.

In this modern era, education can be referred to as an important thing because education is closely related to knowledge and understanding in health behavior. Mothers who have a good level of education will be more aware in receiving various information obtained. In research [4] said that maternal education and age during the pregnancy phase are one of the causes of the risk of preterm birth in mothers.

Self-confidence is also a convincing meaning in one's ability and self-assessment of oneself. The birth of a premature baby can also affect a mother's psychology where the mother will feel fear and worry about her baby and need a lot of support from her environment. Self-confidence for mothers after giving birth is very important because it can increase the mother's confidence in becoming a parent who will care for her child, and mothers who

have self-confidence create a positive environment and an attitude of effort in caring for their baby [5].

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers at RSAB Harapan Kita, it was found that the incidence of prematurity was 3.46% within 3 months, around 105 mothers who gave birth prematurely at RSAB Harapan Kita. Interviews were also conducted with 7 mothers who had given birth to premature babies, found that 4 mothers said they had sufficient knowledge related to the care of premature babies so that mothers did not experience difficulties in caring for their babies. And obtained as many as 3 mothers who said they had a lack of knowledge related to caring for premature babies so that mothers experienced a little difficulty in caring for their babies [6].

So with this that has been described, the researcher is interested in studying and conducting further research on "The Relationship between Education and Maternal Confidence in Caring for Premature Babies", with the aim of research to determine the relationship between education and maternal confidence in caring for premature babies.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative descriptive research design, using a cross-sectional design which looks at the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The independent variable used in this study is education, while the dependent variable used in this study is self-confidence. This research was conducted at RSAB Harapan Kita, West Jakarta, with the research time starting from April to June 2023. The sample in this study were mothers who gave birth to premature babies in April - June at RSAB Harapan Kita, West Jakarta. Total sampling was used as a sampling technique with the number of samples that had been calculated using the correlation coefficient formula and added 10% to avoid drop-outs totaling 35 respondents. The inclusion criteria used were mothers who gave birth to premature babies, mothers who gave birth to premature babies in April-June at RSAB Harapan Kita West Jakarta in 2023, and were willing to become respondents. The exclusion criteria used were mothers whose babies had died before the study was completed, and mothers who dropped out of the study before the study was completed.

The research instrument used was the Indonesian version of the PMP-SE (Perceived Maternal Parental Self-Efficacy) questionnaire by Ika Fitria which consisted of 20 questions. This questionnaire is used to measure the level of confidence in carrying out the duties as a mother. In addition, in the questionnaire sheet there is also a page containing respondent characteristics such as initials, age, latest education, previous experience of pregnancy and

giving birth to premature babies. Demographic data such as the baby's initials, gestational age, gender, birth length, birth weight and head circumference at birth were also added to this questionnaire. The data analysis used in this study was univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis was used to analyze respondents' characteristics such as maternal age, experience, information, formal education, and confidence. While the bivariate analysis used was the Chi-Square test. Ethical testing has been carried out at the ethics commission of UPN Veteran Jakarta with Number: 237/V/2023/KEPK.

RESULTS

The results of the research that has been conducted by researchers are presented in the following table.

Table 1. Distribution of Median Maternal Age (n=38)

Variabel	Mean	Median	SD	Min-Max	95% CI	
					Lower	Upper
Age	38.03	39.50	7.716	25 - 48	35.49	40.56

Source: Researcher data in 2023

Table 1, it can be concluded that the average age of mothers in this study was 39.5 years. The lowest age of the mother was 25 years and the highest age of the mother was 48 years. In this study, it is known that the reproductive age of mothers is in the range of 25-48 years.

Table 2: Frequency Distribution (n:38)

No	Karakteristik	Frekuensi	Presentase (%)
1.	Paritas		
a.	1	7	18,4%
b.	2	9	23,7%
c.	3	12	31,6%
d.	4	6	15,8%
e.	5	3	7,9%
f.	6	1	2,6%
	Total	38	100 %
2.	Informasi Perawatan Bayi Prematur		
a.	Tidak Pernah	8	21,1%
b.	Pernah	30	78,9%
	Total	38	100 %
3.	Pendidikan		
a.	Tinggi	34	89,5 %
b.	Rendah	4	10,5 %
	Total	38	100 %
4.	Total Skor Kepercayaan Diri		
a.	Rendah	10	26,3%
b.	Tinggi	28	73,7%
	Total	38	100 %

Source: Researcher data in 2023

Table 2, it can be concluded that the highest number of births of mothers is 3 times with a total of 12 mothers (31.6%). While mothers who gave birth 6 times were the lowest number of

respondents with 1 mother (2.6%). For the category of preterm infant care information, 30 respondents (78.9%) had received information about preterm infant care, while 8 respondents (21.1%) had never received information about preterm infant care. For the education category, 34 respondents (89.5) with high education (high school - college), while 4 respondents (10.5%) with low education (elementary - junior high school). The category of total self-confidence score obtained the results of respondents with high self-confidence as many as 28 respondents (73.7%), and respondents with low self-confidence as many as 10 respondents (26.3%).

Table 3. Bivariate Analysis of the Relationship between Education and Maternal Confidence in Caring for Premature Babies at RSAB Harapan Kita Jakarta (n=38)

Pendidikan	Kepercayaan Ibu						OR (95% CI)	P-Value (fisher)
	Tinggi		Rendah		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Pendidikan Tinggi	25	73.5 %	9	26.5 %	34	100 %	0.92	0.721
Pendidikan Rendah	3	75 %	1	25%	4	100 %	(0.0 – 85 –	
Total	28	73.7 %	10	26.3 %	38	100 %	10.0 85)	

Source: Researcher data in 2023

Table 3, concluded that the results of the chi-square test obtained a p-value of 0.721 (>0.05) which means that there is no significant relationship between education and maternal confidence in caring for premature babies at RSAB Harapan Kita West Jakarta.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge is one of the important things that a mother must have, especially a mother who has a premature baby. When a baby is born prematurely or less than <37 weeks, there is an immature organ system. When a baby's organ system is immature, it can cause problems for the baby, such as LBW, Hyperbilirubin, Hypoglycemia, and others [7].

Table 1 describes the age characteristics of pregnant women, where the average age of pregnant women in this study was 39.5 years. The lowest age of the mother was 25 years and the highest age of the mother was 48 years. Research conducted by [7] at Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta Hospital also mentioned the same results, where the safest age and can reproduce is the age in the range of 20-35 years. This is because at that age the

reproductive organs are mature and ready to perform their functions at the Muhammadiyah Kebayoran Baru Hospital, South Jakarta also mentioned similar results, where the age of postpartum mothers is in the range of 20-35 years, further clarified in the study that the age range of the woman's uterus and pelvis is mature, and the reproductive organs are also mature [8]. These results are also supported by research conducted by Rudiyantri & Rosmadewi, 2019 which states that pregnancies that occur at the age of 20-35 years are better than pregnancies that occur at the age of > 35 years, because at the age of > 35 years there has been a decrease in the function and physiological organs so that pregnancy at that age is very risky [9].

Table 2 explains that the highest number of maternal births was 3 times with a total of 12 mothers (31.6%). In line with research conducted [10] which states that the family planning program is still not successfully implemented in the Bantar Gebang area of Bekasi City. However, other studies mention different results where in research conducted by Sumiatin & Ningsih, 2020 [11] explained that the family planning program has been well implemented at the Sumurgung Health Center, Palang District. Research conducted by Prabowo & Anggoro, 2020 [12] also explains the same thing where the implementation of the family planning program has shown good results in Kranggan District. This family planning program aims to control the birth of children as well as the ideal age spacing of children and can create a quality family [11].

In the category of premature baby care information, 30 respondents (78.9%) or most mothers have received information about premature baby care. Similar results were obtained in research conducted by Violenta Turnip et al., 2021 [13] which states that as many as 14 mothers (66.7%) have good knowledge of the prevention of LBW at the Helen Tarigan clinic in 2021. Another study with similar results was also conducted by Mamuroh & Widiasih, 2019 [14] which states that 25 people (86.2%) of respondents have a fairly good knowledge of nutritional consumption during pregnancy for adequate nutrition of mothers and babies. If the mother has a good level of knowledge, she can prevent or care for premature babies [13].

In the education category, it was found that 34 respondents (89.5) had high education (high school-College). In line with research conducted by Pradana and Surya, 2020 [15] which states that as many as 20 (83.3%) respondents who graduated from junior high school experienced premature rupture of membranes (KPD). Research conducted by Leoni Edrin & Irawati, 2014 [16] also stated similar results where 58 (80.56%) respondents who experienced preterm labor had high education.

In the category of total self-confidence score, the results of respondents with high self-confidence were 28 respondents (73.7%). The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Oktaviani et al., 2022 [17] which states that 41.3% of respondents have moderate self-confidence in caring for and caring for babies after birth. In line with this research, Astari et al., 2021 [18] also mentioned something similar where as many as 21 mothers (84%) had a high level of self-efficacy to care for babies. Confidence in a mother in caring for a baby will affect the development of the baby and child.

In table 3, the results of the chi-square test showed a p-value of 0.721 (>0.05), which means that there is no significant relationship between education and maternal confidence in caring for premature babies at RSAB Harapan Kita, West Jakarta. In line with research conducted by Arendt et al., 2021 [6] which states that there is no relationship between maternal education and caring for infant health, this is because infant health is influenced by clean and healthy environmental factors. Garti et al., 2021 [19] also mentioned a similar thing where the level of education has no effect on the psychological and physical mother, because a mother only needs to have comprehensive knowledge of their needs so that their confidence can increase, and can increase their experience in caring for a more positive baby. Research conducted by Permatasari et al., 2021 [5] states that there are other factors besides education that can affect maternal self-confidence, namely social support. Social and family support can also affect the mother's psychology so that it can affect a mother's self-confidence [20]. In addition to social support, family-centered care can also affect parental self-confidence and improve skills in caring for children [21]. Previous experience caring for babies can also increase a mother's confidence in caring for babies. Previous experience can also affect the interaction of mothers and babies so that mothers and babies have good interactions [22].

However, other research conducted by Sentenac et al., 2021 [23] states that there is a relationship between education and a mother's confidence. This research is supported by research conducted by Rahmayanti et al., 2021 [5] which states that health education has an effect on increasing the confidence of mothers who give birth prematurely. Achmad, 2022 [21] clarified the research by stating that the health education provided by the mother can help the mother in preparing for the baby's discharge from the hospital, so that the mother can be confident in caring for her child at home. Therefore, regardless of the mother's level of education, they need the same health education to properly care for preterm babies.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between maternal education and maternal confidence in caring for premature babies at RSAB Harapan Kita West Jakarta. Confidence in caring for a baby born prematurely is an important thing for a mother to have. Babies who are born prematurely can have special conditions or special health problems, so the care of premature babies tends to be different from the care of babies born full term. Thus, the researcher suggests the future researchers to examine the effect of health education on the confidence of mothers in taking care of premature babies.

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