

FACTORS RELATED TO THE UTILIZATION OF BIRTH WAITING HOUSE BY DELIVERY WOMEN IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS TREATMENT, PADANG CITY

Uliy Iffah, Miranie Safaringga, Rani Shabrina, Laila Hijradesy Ridwan

*Faculty of Medical, Universitas Andalas
uliyiffah07@med.unand.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

Birth Waiting Home (RTK) is a government program that aims to reduce maternal mortality. But in reality, there are still many people who do not take advantage of this facility. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors related to the use of maternity waiting homes (RTK) by mothers in the city of Padang. This research is explanatory survey research conducted in four treatment centers in the city of Padang. The research sample was 185 mothers who gave birth in January-July 2022 at four Padang City Health Centers. Data collection tool using a questionnaire. The data analysis method used is *chi-square* at the 95% level of confidence. The results of the study show that none of the respondents used RTK. Knowledge, attitude, parity, mileage, and health insurance are not related to the use of maternity waiting homes (RTK). It is recommended to the Padang City Health Office to carry out routine supervision of the implementation of work programs related to maternal and child health, especially the use of birth waiting for homes (RTK) in all health centers in Padang City.

Keywords: *RTK, Padang City Health Centers, implementation*

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INTRODUCTION

Based on the profile health of Padang city, in the year 2019 Dead mothers as big 16 souls per 100,000 birth life. Number this will increase in 2020 to 21 people per 100,000 births life. Cause _ the most is an infection, hypertension, eclampsia and pre-reclamation, abortion, kidney, lung, HIV/Aids diabetes, malaria, and heart disease (Government Padang city, 2020). The padang city still is wrong one contributor BATTERY most in West Sumatra Province (Republic of Indonesia Ministry of Health, 2020).

The Birth Waiting Home is one of the Government Programs that aim to reduce amount Dead mothers, capable increase the scope of labor by power health, able to increase the coverage of deliveries in health facilities as well able to handle emergency cases (Kemenkes RI, 2009). This program is listed on Permenkes Republic Indonesia Number 2562/MENKES/PER/XII/2011 about Instruction Technical Guarantee Labor.

By therefore, to support the Government Program, the Municipal Government of Padang established Birth Waiting Homes at five health centers in Padang City, namely Air Cold Health Center, Pauh Health Center, Sebrang Padang Health Center, Bungus Health Center, and Nanggalo Health Center.

The target of using the RTK is pregnant women with factors risk and risk tall as well as mother pregnant from location and geography which difficult (Ministry of Health RI, 2009; vans Lonkhuijzen, Stekelenburg, & vans Roosmalen). According to research results from (Hong & Them, 2015), two out of four causes of the low utilization of birth waiting for homes is due to geographical factors and no cost. The statement is also in accordance with the results study Adriana (2014) that access to service health is variable which relates to the utilization facility

labor which adequate and research Bakoil (2017) which states health insurance as well take effect in a manner no direct to utilization house wait for labor.

The RTK program was launched in January 2016 simultaneously at all Community Health Centers in the Padang City area. Outreach has also been carried out good that by Service Health Padang city to every public health center nor Public. However, in fact, the Public not yet enthusiastic use the RTK. This can be seen from the initial survey that the researchers conducted with several RTK coordinators, all of whom said that the RTK at the Puskesmas was no longer active. This is because the funds from the government are not flowing smoothly and the community is not too enthusiastic about taking advantage of this RTK.

There is a number of reason which underlie the mother no utilise facility provided by the Government. Based on the results of interviews with researchers to ten person mother which once maternity in 5 treatment center in Padang City, 70 percent said the family did not support so no one accompanied while in RTK, 60 percent say no is labor which first, 85 percent say condition and their pregnancies are in good health, and 55 percent do not know yet clear about the benefits, facilities obtained and costs while in the RTK so they think they don't need the RTK because they are giving birth could where done just.

Results observation researcher in the field obtained that position 5 locations all RTK in Padang City, namely RTK Sebrang Padang Health Center, RTK Public health center ugh, RTK Public health center Cold Water, RTK Nanggalo Health Center and RTK Bungus Health Center. The RTK is not far from the Puskesmas and the facilities available at the RTK are in accordance with standards such as: listed by the Minister of Health. However, the drawbacks are owned by almost whole RTK is only capable holds less than four mother persons at the same time because the size of the house used is not too big. This could be another reason why people are not willing to use it RTK.

Some of the results of previous studies, namely Kawakatsu et al (2014), and Ruiz et al (2013), show that factors which relate with the utilization of house wait birth that is factor demographics, mother's education, mother's knowledge, birth interval, distance and time traveled, socio-economic conditions, completeness of birth waiting for home facilities, services and skills of health workers, referral system, involvement and role as well as Public, and health mother. Results study the also in support by research (Sukoco, 2017).

In line with the Andalas University Research Master Plan (RIP), this research will be integrated into the themes of Food Security, Medicine and Health. Description of the research sub-theme, namely nutrition and health, especially maternal and child health.

METHOD

Study this is study survey explanation or *explanatory research* with a *cross-sectional* design. Data collection was carried out in August 2022. The population in this study were all mothers who gave birth on January - July 2022, which totaled 185 people and the research sample was a sample that met the inclusion criteria. The instrument to be used in this study is a questionnaire.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Parity Frequency Distribution Associated with Utilization of Waiting Homes Birth (RTK) by Maternity Mothers

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Parity of Maternity at the Padang City Health Center in 2022

Parity	f	%
risky	42	22,7
Not risky	143	77,3
Total	180	100.0

2. Knowledge Frequency Distribution which Relate with Utilization House Wait Birth (RTK) by Maternity Mothers

Table 2. Frequency Distribution Knowledge of Maternity Mothers at the Padang City Health Center in 2022

Knowledge	Amount	%
Well	29	15,7
Bad	156	84.3
Total	185	100.0

3. Distribution of Guarantee Frequency Health which Relate with Utilization House Waiting for Birth (RTK) by Mother Maternity

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Guarantee Maternity Health at the Padang City Nursing Center in 2022

Guarantee Health	Amount	%
Have	59	31,9
Not have	126	68,1
Total	185	100.0

4. Mileage Frequency Distribution Relate with Utilization House Waiting for Birth (RTK) by Mother Maternity

Table 4. Frequency Distribution Mileage of Maternity Mothers at the Padang City Treatment Health Center in 2022

Distance go	Amount	%
>10 minute with walk foot	71	92.4
≤10 minute with walk foot	14	7,6
Total	185	100.0

5. Frequency Distribution of Utilization of Birth Waiting Homes

Table 5. Frequency Distribution Utilization of Maternity Waiting Homes at the Padang City Nursing Center in 2022

Utilization RTK	Amount	%
Utilise	0	0
Not utilise	185	

Total	185	100.0
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6. Connection parity, knowledge, guarantee Health and Time go with Utilization Waiting House Birth (RTK) by Mother Maternity

Table 5. Relationship parity, knowledge, guarantee Health and Time go with Utilization Waiting House Birth (RTK) by Mother Maternity at the Padang City Health Center in 2022

Utilization RTK Variable	Utilise		Not <u>utilize</u>		Total		p.s value
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
	Parity						
Not risky	12	8,4	131	91.6	143	100.0	0.544
risky	5	11,9	37	88.1	42	100.0	
Knowledge Well							
Bad	1	3,4	28	96.6	29	100.0	0.480
	16	10,3	140	89.7	156	100.0	
Distance travel							
≤10 minute with walk foot	0	0.0	14	100.0	14	100.0	0.076
>10 minute with walk foot	17	9,9	154	90,1	171	100.0	
Guarantee Health Have	6	10,2	53	89.8	59	100.0	0.788
Not have	11	8,7	115	91.3	126	100.0	

DISCUSSION

1. Parity

Based on research on 185 respondents obtained 42 people have parity which is risky (22.7%). Results test *Chi-square* obtained score $p= 0.544$, it means no there is a connection which significant Among parity with utilization house wait birth (RTK) by mother maternity in Padang city. Results this in line with study by Sukoco (2017) state that no there is parity relationship with utilization RTK.

Parity in mothers has a relationship with the utilization of waiting homes Birth (RTK) where exists perception mother about the importance use RTK at the time of giving birth which is not so important. This matter which cause mother no utilize RTK because think give birth to directly at a health facility without having to stop first at the RTK same.

On the study this factor parity no has a connection with use of maternity waiting homes in Padang City. Therefore, researchers assume that there are other factors besides factors parity which more chance relate with home use wait for birth by mother maternity in Padang city.

2. Knowledge

Based on research on 185 respondents obtained 156 people have poor knowledge (84.3%). The results of the *Chi-square* test obtained values $p = 0.480$, meaning that there is no

significant relationship between knowledge and utilization house wait birth (RTK) by mother maternity in Padang city. The results of this study are not in line state that knowledge have influence in a manner significantly by leveraging RTK.

Knowledge Public is very important for form attitude positive so that push Public in increase access to health facilities. From statement the show that importance power health for to do promotion and education to the public to increase the utilization of RTK.

In this study, the knowledge factor has no relationship with use of maternity waiting homes in Padang City. The better and more frequently the RTK information is received by respondents, this is will impact their knowledge about the benefits of waiting homes birth the. With exists knowledge good this, the respondent will be motivated to stay at the RTK before and after delivery takes place. Therefore, researchers assume that there are other factors besides factors of knowledge which more chance relate with the utilization house wait births to birth mothers in Padang city.

3. Health insurance

Based on research on 185 respondents obtained 126 people do not have health insurance (68.1%). The results of the *Chi-square* test obtained values $p = 0.788$, meaning that there is no significant relationship between health insurance with utilization house wait birth (RTK) by mother maternity in Padang city. A significant relationship between access and insurance ownership health with service utilization health.

On study this factor guarantee health no have a connection with utilization house wait birth by mother maternity in Padang city. Most of the respondents do not have health insurance. One of the reasons are related to income. The lack of income, causes respondents chose a dukun beranak to give birth. Therefore, researcher assume that still there is factor other besides factor guarantee health that is more likely related to the use of waiting homes birth by mothers giving birth in the city of Padang.

4. Mileage

Based on research on 185 respondents obtained 71 people had a distance of >10 minutes by foot (92.4%). *Chi -test results square* obtained $p = 0.076$, meaning that there is no significant relationship between distance travel with utilization house wait birth (RTK) by mother maternity in Padang City.

In this study the mileage factor has no relationship with use of maternity waiting homes in Padang City. Possible causal factors because most of the respondents only have bicycle motorcycle as means transport daily. Added with distance which enough far from facility health cause they have given birth at a village midwife or traditional birth attendant. Therefore Therefore, researchers assume that there are other factors besides the mileage factor more likely related to the use of birth waiting homes by maternity mother in Padang City. For example tool transportation.

CONCLUSION

1. No utilization house wait birth (RTK) in Padang city
2. Not there is connection knowledge with utilization house wait birth (RTK) by mother maternity in region Padang city ($p=480$).
3. Not there is connection parity with utilization house wait birth (RTK) by maternity mother in the region Padang city ($p=544$).

4. Not there is connection distance travel with utilization house wait birth (RTK) by mother maternity in Padang city area ($p=0.076$).
5. Not there is connection guarantee health with utilization house wait birth (RTK) by mother maternity in region Padang city ($p=788$).

Suggestion

1. Recommended to The Padang City Health Office should To do supervision routine to implementation program work related to with health mother and child specifically utilization house wait birth (RTL) in whole Public health center which is at in Padang city.
2. Recommended to the Puskesmas to conduct mapping of pregnant women who high-risk so that it is easy to monitor in order to prevent its occurrence mother's death.

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