

Factors Affecting The Success Of Pena Suasi (Family Assistance And Standby Husband) To The Success Of Labor Women In Kalangsari Village, Rengasdengklok District, Karawang Regency Year 2023

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Abstract.

Background: Based on an initial survey conducted by researchers in November 2023 at village midwives in Kalangsari Village, it was found that there were 38 primigravida mothers giving birth. Among the 38 primigravida patients, an observation was made that 25 primigravida mothers were not accompanied by their husbands when they were about to give birth. Thirteen primigravida mothers were accompanied by their husbands when they were about to give birth. The results of interviews with 13 primigravida mothers showed that the psychological condition of mothers who were accompanied by their husbands felt more confident and their level of anxiety was not too high compared to mothers who gave birth without their husbands' assistance. Objective: To know the factors that influence the success of PENA SUASI Karawang in 2022. Methodology: the research design is cross sectional. The sample used in this study was the total population, namely 30 mothers giving birth. The analysis used was the chi square test. Results: age, education, occupation and attitude, the only significant results being work, obtained a p-value of 0.005 ($\sigma < 0.05$) so it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between work and the success of PENASUASI in giving birth mothers. It is hoped that the family or the husband can understand more about the importance of Family Support and Standby Husband (PENASUASI) during the mother's pregnancy and childbirth.

Keywords: Labor Women, Factors that influence Pena Suasi – The success of Pena Suasi.

I. INTRODUCTION

In general, there are several factors that can influence childbirth, including the psychological factors of the mother who require the presence of her husband to accompany her, and birth attendant factors who have competence to expedite the delivery process and prevent maternal death. In that regard, it states that husbands are encouraged to take an active role in supporting mothers and identify possible steps for comforting mothers. Respect the mother's desire to bring her husband or family to accompany her (Chabibah, 2022). The support provided by the husband is manifested in the husband's role during the wife's pregnancy. One of the causes of mothers not having antenatal care regularly is the lack of support from their husbands because husbands are busy working and their husbands lack knowledge about the benefits of antenatal care. Lack of husband's support can cause mothers to be less regular in doing antenatal care. The impacts of pregnant women who do not regularly perform ANC include the lack of monitoring of the condition of the mother and fetus and complications of pregnancy due to the lack of access to health services if there are danger signs of pregnancy, and the lack of preparation for the delivery process (RAMBE, 2019). According to Hawari (2015) anxiety is a natural disorder of feelings characterized by feelings of fear or worry that are deep and continuous, do not experience interference in assessing reality (Reality Testing). Ability/RTA, still good), personality is still intact (no splitting of personality), behavior can be disturbed but still within normal limits. Anxiety experienced by mothers in labor the longer it will increase along with the frequency contractions in the abdomen so that this situation will stress the mother at the time labor.

The psychological stress experienced by mothers when they are about to give birth causes increased pain and anxiety (Kartikasari, 2015). To reduce anxiety during childbirth is the presence of a companion, such as a husband, biological mother, sibling or mother's female friend. The presence of a second person or companion or birth attendant can provide comfort during childbirth. The presence of a companion during labor can have a positive effect on labor, which can reduce morbidity, reduce pain, shorten labor, and reduce the number of deliveries by surgery including cesarean section (Marmi, 2016). Based on an initial survey

conducted by researchers in November 2023 at village midwives in Kalangsari Village, it was found that there were 38 primigravida mothers giving birth. Among the 38 primigravida patients, an observation was made that 25 primigravida mothers were not accompanied by their husbands when they were about to give birth. Thirteen primigravida mothers were accompanied by their husbands when they were about to give birth. The results of interviews with 13 primigravida mothers showed that the psychological condition of mothers who were accompanied by their husbands felt more confident and their level of anxiety was not too high compared to mothers who gave birth without their husbands' assistance. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title The Success of PENA SUASI and the factors that influence pregnant women in Kalangsari Village, Klari District, Karawang Regency in 2022.

II. METHODS

This type of research is analytic survey research, which means a survey or research that tries to explore how and why health phenomena occur and aims to see a causal relationship with the research design is cross sectional. Cross sectional survey, the sample used in this study was the total population, namely 30 mothers giving birth. To find out whether the distribution of research data is normal or not, a normality test is carried out. In this study using the chi square test

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Univariate analysis

Univariate analysis aims to explain the characteristics of the respondents studied are the characteristics of the husband of the mother who gave birth, namely age, education, occupation and attitude.

Table of Frequency Distribution of Respondents Age Characteristics of PENA SUASI (Family Assistance and Husband Standby).

| AGE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| < 35 Years | 20 | 67 |
| >35 Years | 10 | 33 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |

From the results of the table above, it was found that there were 20 people (67%) who were < 35 years old and 10 people who were > 35 years old (33%).

Table of Frequency Distribution of Education Characteristics of Respondents PENA SUASI (Family and Husband Assistance Standby).

| EDUCATION | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Elementary school | 0 | 0 |
| Junior high school | 13 | 43 |
| Senior High School | 13 | 43 |
| College | 4 | 13 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |

From the results of the table above, it was found that the education of respondents who graduated from elementary school did not exist, 13 people had junior high school education (43%), high school/equivalent education had 13 people (43%) and tertiary education had 4 people (13%).

Table of Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Occupational Characteristics of PENA SUASI (Family Assistance and Standby Husband),

| WORK | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Work | 16 | 53 |
| Doesn't work | 14 | 47 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |

From the results of the table above, the results show that 16 people (53%) work as respondents, while 14 people (47%) do not work. Table of Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Occupational Characteristics of PENA SUASI (Family Assistance and Husband Standby).

| WORK | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| WORK | 16 | 53 |
| Doesn't Work | 14 | 47 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |

From the results of the table above, the results show that 16 people (53%) work as respondents, while 14 people (47%) do not work. Table of Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Attitudes Characteristics of PENA SUASI (Family Assistance and Husband Standby).

| ATTITUDE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Agree | 28 | 93 |
| Don't agree | 2 | 7 |
| Total | 30 | 100 |

From the results of the table above, it was found that the attitude of respondents who agreed to accompanying families and standby husbands was as many as 28 people (93%) while those who disagreed were 2 people (7%).

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis using the calculation of the chi square statistical test from SPSS For windows version 25, if the P-Value $\sigma < 0.05$ is obtained, there is a significant relationship and vice versa if the p-value $\sigma > 0.05$, it means that there is no significant relationship significant.

Table of the Relationship Between Age and Factors Affecting the Success of PENA SUASI (Family and Husband Standby Assistance) to the success of Mothers in Birth in Kalangsari Village, Rengas Dengklok District, Karawang Regency in 2022.

| AGE | LEVEL OF SUCCESS | | | | TOTAL | P-Value | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|
| | Succeed | | Not successful | | | | |
| | F | % | F | % | | | |
| < 35 Years | 13 | 44 | 7 | 23 | 20 | 67 | 0,784 |
| >35 Years | 7 | 23 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 33 | |
| Total | 20 | 67 | 10 | 33 | 30 | 100 | |

From the table above, the results show that the majority of respondents aged <35 years were 20 people (67%) and those who were successful in carrying out PENA SUASI were 20 people (67%) and those who were not successful were 10 people (33%). After the chi square statistical test was carried out, the results obtained were a p-value of 0.784 (> 0.05), which means that there was no significant relationship between age and the factors that influenced the success of PENASUASI for mothers giving birth in Kalangsari Village, Rengasdengklok District, Karawang Regency in 2022.

Table of the Relationship Between Education and Factors Influencing the Success of PENA SUASI (Family and Husband Standby Assistance) to the success of Mothers in Birth in Kalangsari Village, Rengas Dengklok District, Karawang Regency in 2022

| EDUCATION | LEVEL OF SUCCESS | | | | TOTAL | P-Value | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|
| | Succeed | | Not successful | | | | |
| | F | % | F | % | | | |
| Elementary School | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,853 |
| Junior high school | 9 | 30 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 43 | |
| Senior High School | 8 | 26 | 5 | 17 | 13 | 43 | |
| College | 3 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 14 | |
| Total | 20 | 67 | 10 | 33 | 30 | 100 | |

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of the respondents' education, namely junior high school, consisted of 13 people (43%) and high school/equivalent, namely 13 people (43%), while 20 people (67%) succeeded in implementing SUASI PENA. After the chi square statistical test was carried out, the results obtained were a p-value of 0.853 (> 0.05), which means that there was no significant relationship between education and the factors that influenced the success of PENA SUASI for mothers giving birth in Kalangsari Village, Rengasdengklok District, Karawang Regency. 2022.

Table of Relationship Between Occupation and Factors Influencing the Success of PENA SUASI (Family and Husband Standby Assistance) on the success of Mothers in Birth in Kalangsari Village, Rengas Dengklok District, Karawang Regency in 2022.

| WORK | LEVEL OF SUCCESS | | | | TOTAL | P-Value |
|------|------------------|---|----------------|---|-------|---------|
| | Succeed | | Not successful | | | |
| | F | % | F | % | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|
| Work | 7 | 23 | 9 | 30 | 16 | 53 | |
| Doesn't Work | 13 | 44 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 47 | 0,004 |
| Total | 20 | 67 | 10 | 33 | 30 | 100 | |

From the table above, the results show that most of the respondents have working status, namely as many as 16 people (53%) and the majority of all respondents have succeeded in carrying out PENA SUASI, namely as many as 20 people (67%). After carrying out the chi-square statistical test, the results obtained were a p-value of 0.004 (> 0.05), which means that there is a significant relationship between age and the factors that influence the success of PENASUASI for mothers giving birth in Kalangsari Village, Rengasdengklok District, Karawang Regency in 2022.

Table 5.8. The Relationship Between Attitudes and Factors Affecting the Success of PENA SUASI (Family and Husband Standby Assistance) on the Success of Mothers in Birth in Kalangsari Village, Rengas Dengklok District, Karawang Regency in 2022

| ATTITUDE | LEVEL OF SUCCESS | | | | TOTAL | | P-Value |
|--------------------|------------------|----|----------------|----|-------|-----|---------|
| | Succeed | | Not successful | | F | % | |
| | F | % | F | % | | | |
| Agree | 19 | 63 | 9 | 30 | 28 | 93 | |
| Don't Agree | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 0,605 |
| Total | 20 | 67 | 10 | 33 | 30 | 100 | |

From the table above, it was found that the majority of respondents agreed, namely 19 people (93%) and most of the respondents succeeded in carrying out PENA SUASI, namely 20 people (67%). After the chi square statistical test was carried out, the results obtained were a p-value of 0.605 (> 0.05), which means that there was no significant relationship between age and the factors that influenced the success of PENA SUASI for mothers giving birth in Kalangsari Village, Rengasdengklok District, Karawang Regency. 2022.

Discussion

1. Age

The results of the univariate analysis showed that out of 30 respondents aged < 35 years, there were 20 people (67%) and those aged > 35 years, there were 10 people (33%). The results of the bivariate analysis obtained a p-value of 0.784 ($\sigma > 0.05$), which means that there is no significant effect between age and family assistance and alert husbands. According to Nursalam (2018) a person's ability can be measured by age, the more mature the age, the more able to think and work. Fortune (2020) says that the more knowledge a person has to act and understand the needs of himself and his family. The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by Devi (2021) with the title predisposing factor for the implementation of standby husbands during the Covid - 19 pandemic in Jember Regency in 2021 saying that there is a significant relationship between age and family assistance and standby husbands. According to the researchers' assumptions, age does not really have an effect on assisting families and husbands on standby, especially with the lack of knowledge about the importance of benefit funds from assisting families and husbands on standby for mothers who are about to go through the birth process.

2. Education

The results of the univariate analysis showed that out of 30 respondents with junior high school and high school/equivalent education each were 13 people (43%) and 4 people had tertiary education (13%). The results of the bivariate analysis obtained a p-value of 0.853 ($\sigma > 0.05$), which means that there is no significant effect between education and family assistance and standby husbands. According to Notoatmodjo (2018) one that influences knowledge is education. The higher the education, the better the knowledge. Education is needed to obtain information such as things that support health so that it can improve one's quality of life. In addition, education is the main factor that plays a role in increasing one's information and knowledge and in general, the higher one's education, the easier it is to receive information. The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by Alam (2019) entitled the relationship between education, attitude and husband's support in accompanying childbirth at Syekh Yusuf Hospital, Gowa Regency in 2019 which says that there is a relationship between education and husband's assistance in accompanying childbirth. According to the researchers' assumptions, education does not guarantee the ability or courage to face everything, especially accompanying a wife who is about to give birth, especially if the

birth is for the first time. There were even respondents who said that they were afraid to see blood so they did not dare to accompany their wife during the delivery process.

3. Jobs

The results of the univariate analysis showed that out of the 30 respondents with working status, 16 people (53%) and 14 people who did not work (47%). The results of the bivariate analysis obtained a p-value of 0.004 ($\sigma < 0.05$), which means that there is a significant influence between work and family assistance and husbands are on standby. In KBBI (2022), work is something that is done that is used as a staple of life or to earn a living. According to Notoatmodjo (2018) said that work is an activity or activity carried out by respondents so as to earn income. The results of this study are not in line with the research that has been conducted by Murniati (2022) entitled Factors that affect husbands who are alert during pregnancy at the Keude Aceh Poskesdes, Banda Sakti District, Lhokseumawe City, with a p-value of 0.610 ($\sigma > 0.05$), which means there is no influence between family assistance and standby husbands. According to the researchers' assumptions, most of the people in Kalangsari Village work in agriculture and factory labor, so time is bound and customs/traditions are still firmly attached, one of which needs to accompany a mother in labor is the closest family other than the husband because they think that the husband does not understand what to do with his wife who is about to give birth.

4. Attitude

The results of the univariate analysis showed that out of 30 respondents who agreed, 28 people (93%) agreed and 2 people (7%) disagreed. The results of the bivariate analysis obtained a p-value of 0.605 ($\sigma > 0.05$), which means that there is no significant effect between attitudes and family assistance and alert husbands. According to Notoatmodjo (2018), attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from a stimulus or object because it is logical to expect that someone will be reflected in the form of behavioral tendencies towards objects. Attitude is a person's reaction or response to a certain object that already involves the opinion/emotional factors concerned (happy or unhappy, agree/disagree, good/not good, etc.). In this study, one of the characteristics measured was the attitude of the husband regarding accompanying the mother in the delivery process. Attitude is a person's willingness/action, this attitude does not yet refer to an action but a form of readiness in terms of wanting to do something. According to the researchers' assumptions, attitude has no effect on the husband's assistance to his wife who is about to give birth because there is a perception in the local community that it is not obligatory for the husband to accompany the wife to give birth to play the closest family, especially from the mother's side who is going through the birth process.

IV. CONCLUSION

1. From the results of the analysis of the data on the characteristics of the respondents, the results were obtained, the age of the respondents <35 years was 67%, the education of the respondents was junior high school and high school / equivalent, namely 43%, the respondent's employment status was working as much as 53% and the attitude of the respondents who agreed to family and husband assistance Alert for mothers giving birth as much as 93%.

2. Based on the results of statistical tests for the age variable, the p-value was 0.784 ($\sigma > 0.05$) so it can be concluded that there was no significant effect between age and the success of PENASUASI for mothers in labour, while the education variable obtained a p-value of 0.853 ($\sigma > 0.05$) it can be concluded that there is no significant effect between education and the success of PENASUASI for mothers giving birth, the work variable gets a p-value of 0.005 ($\sigma < 0.05$) so it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between work and the success of PENASUASI on birth mothers and the attitude variable obtained a p-value of 0.605 ($\sigma > 0.05$) so it can be concluded that there is no significant effect between attitude and the success of the IMPRESSION for giving birth mothers.

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