



## ATTITUDE OF *PRIMIGRAVIDA* MOTHERS IN THE THIRD TRIMESTER ABOUT NEEDS BASICS DURING CHILDBIRTH

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
<p>The basic needs of childbirth are very important to know by pregnant women. This is related to the mother's readiness to face the delivery process and the birth of her baby later. There are many incidents of pregnant women not having their basic needs met so that unwanted things happen, namely emergencies both in the mother and in the baby. Fulfilling basic needs during childbirth can reduce AKI and AKB. The purpose of the study was to find out the attitude of <i>primigravida mothers in the third trimester regarding basic needs during childbirth</i>.</p> <p>A type of observational research with a descriptive design. The population of all TM III <i>primigravida</i> mothers who checked their pregnancy at the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital in March 2022. The accidental sampling technique was 30 people. Research variables of <i>maternal attitude primigravida</i> in the third trimester. Data was collected using questionnaires and then percentaged and analyzed.</p> <p>The results of the study were obtained from a total of 30 <i>primigravida</i> mothers , most of whom had a positive attitude about basic needs during childbirth, namely as many as 21 (70%) of <i>the primigravida mother respondents</i>.</p> <p>The attitude of <i>primigravida</i> mothers is motivated by the information obtained and the source of information that conveys it. However, even though <i>primigravida</i> mothers have never received information about basic needs during childbirth, due to external factors, namely the participation of health workers in providing directions that are easy to understand and understand, so that it has an impact on the positive attitude <i>of primigravida</i> TM III mothers.</p>	Attitude, <i>Primigravida</i> TM III Mother, Basic Needs During Childbirth

## INTRODUCTION

The basic needs of childbirth are very important for pregnant women to know. This is related to the readiness of mothers in facing the delivery process and the birth of their baby later. There are many incidents of pregnant women not having their basic needs met so that unwanted things happen, namely emergencies both in the mother and in the baby. They prioritize less basic needs, such as clothes, grita, towels, diapers, sanitary napkins, and so on. Pregnant women do not think about the selection of a place to give birth that meets the facilities and infrastructure, as well as the selection of trained health workers.

AKI can be lowered, one of which is by meeting the basic needs of mothers during childbirth. A woman's needs in childbirth include: physical and psychological care, the constant presence of a companion, pain reduction, acceptance of her attitude and behavior, information and certainty about safe childbirth results (Srifati, 2020).

The mother's knowledge of the basic needs of childbirth above is closely related to the mother's attitude about basic needs during childbirth. Attitude is a person's assessment of a stimulus or object (health problem) that is well intended, therefore health attitudes are also in line with health knowledge (Azwar, 2020).

The attitude of *primigravida* mothers towards basic needs during childbirth is motivated by *primigravida*'s knowledge of basic needs during childbirth. The higher the *primigravida*'s knowledge of basic needs during childbirth, the more positive attitudes towards basic needs during childbirth (Azwar, 2020).

In Indonesia, based on data from the Ministry of Health in 2019, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) increased in 2019 by 4,197 people, in 2020 by 4627 people. The infant mortality rate in Indonesia in 2019 was 26,000 cases, and increased by almost 40 percent to 44,000 cases in 2020 (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

Based on a survey conducted on 10 *TM III primigravida* pregnant women who checked their pregnancy at the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital, 7 mothers had less knowledge about basic needs during childbirth, and only 3 mothers had good knowledge about basic needs during childbirth.

The mother's lack of knowledge about basic needs during the delivery process will lead to a negative attitude. This negative knowledge and attitude is shown by the mother's feelings of feeling uncared for, less respected, less appreciated, less loved and the psychological impact of the mother will certainly be bad which will result in the occurrence of AKI and AKB caused by taking too long to make decisions so that there is delayed treatment (Lusa, 2021).

Maternal care is very necessary to meet the basic needs of mothers during childbirth. According to Pusdiknakes (2003), efforts to implement maternal care during the childbirth process include activities: calling the mother by her nickname so that there will be a feeling of closeness to the midwife, asking for permission and explaining the procedure of action that will be carried out by the midwife in providing childcare, providing an explanation of the description of the childbirth process that will be faced by mothers and families, providing information and answering questions from mothers and families in relation to the childbirth process, listening to and responding to mothers and families complaints during the childbirth process, preparing a referral plan or collaboration with specialist doctors in the event of an emergency midwifery, providing mental support, giving confidence to mothers, and trying to provide a sense of comfort and security, and preparing for childbirth and baby birth properly including childbirth facilities and infrastructure. This can be proven by the provision of the KIA book and a re-explanation of what is in the KIA book.

## METHOD

The type of research is *observational* with a *descriptive design*. The independent variable in this study was the attitude of *primigravida* mothers in the third trimester about basic needs during childbirth. The population and sample are all *TM III primigravida* mothers with a *sampling technique*, namely *accidental sampling*. The research was carried out at the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Bhayangkara Tulungagung Hospital in March 2022. Data analysis began by collecting questionnaires that had been filled out by respondents, after which the questionnaire results were calculated using the T score of the *likert model* and then the results were percentaged..

## RESULT

### 1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Information

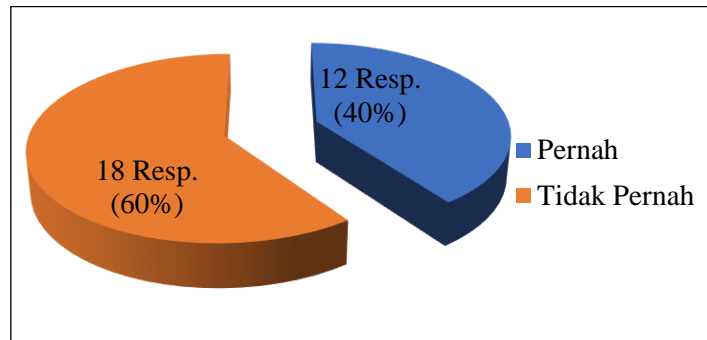


Diagram 1 Characteristics of respondents based on information

The results of the study in diagram 1 show that out of a total of 30 respondents, most of the 18 respondents (60%) never received information about basic needs during childbirth.

### 2. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Information Sources

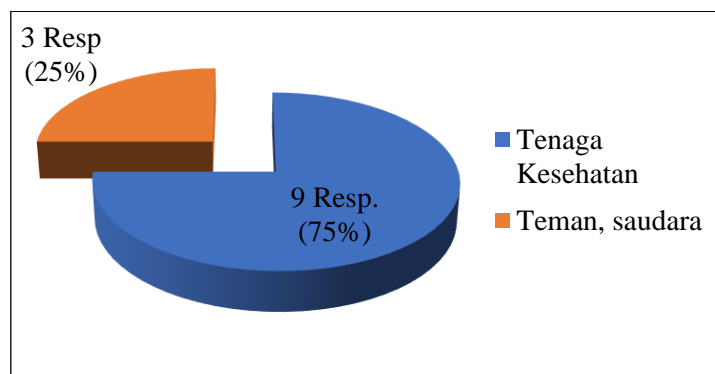


Diagram 2 Characteristics of respondents based on information sources

The results of the study in diagram 2 show that out of a total of 30 respondents, most of the 18 respondents (60%) never received information about basic needs during childbirth.

### 3. Primigravida Mothers' Attitude in the Third Trimester Regarding Basic Needs During Childbirth

Table 1. The results of the tabulation of the attitude of primigravida mothers in the third trimester about basic needs during childbirth

No	Primigravida Mother's Attitude in the Third Trimester Regarding Basic Needs During Labor	Sum	Percentage
1	Negative	9	30%
2	Positive	21	70%
	Sum	30	100%

The results of the study in table 1 found that out of a total of 30 respondents, most of the 21 respondents (70%) had a positive attitude about basic needs during childbirth.

According to Azwar (2020), a positive attitude is an attitude that has a tendency to approach, like, and expect certain objects. A positive attitude statement is a statement that contains or states positive things about the object of the attitude, that is, the sentence is supportive or in favor of the object of the attitude.

Primigravida mothers who have a positive attitude about basic needs during childbirth will have a tendency to approach or support these basic needs, which can be done by meeting basic needs during childbirth, both physical and psychological needs.

The attitude of the respondents was positive about basic needs during childbirth even though most of the respondents, namely 18 (60%) respondents, had never received information about basic needs during childbirth.

According to Walgito (2009), the attitude that exists in a person will be influenced by internal factors, namely physiological and psychological factors, as well as external factors. External factors can take the form of situations faced by individuals, norms that exist in society, obstacles or drivers that exist in society, information and sources of information. All of this will affect the attitude that exists in a person.

According to Azwar (2020) to be able to be the basis for attitude formation, personal experiences must leave a strong impression, therefore, attitudes will be easier to form if the personal experience occurs in situations that involve emotional factors.

This reality can happen to respondents even though *primigravida* mothers are giving birth for the first time and have never received information about basic needs during childbirth. For *primigravida* mothers, childbirth is a first experience in their lives, so respondents feel the need to prepare themselves for basic needs during childbirth, so that a positive attitude about childbirth will be formed.

Positive attitudes are not necessarily influenced by information and sources of information, that the fact is that not all are incompatible with theory. Positive attitudes can be influenced by the experience of seeing the childbirth process, for example: siblings, friends, family or relatives, and others so as to improve the audiovisual so as to increase memory or memory about the childbirth process and change positive mindsets and attitudes about basic needs during childbirth even though they have never experienced the childbirth process.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of data in the research conducted, it can be concluded that most of the respondents have a positive attitude about basic needs during childbirth, namely as many as 21 (70%) respondents out of a total of 30 respondents.

## SUGGESTION

It is recommended for respondents to increase their knowledge and insight about basic needs during childbirth through consultation with midwives, either midwives in hospitals, midwives in villages or other health workers, so that respondents have a positive attitude towards basic needs during childbirth.

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