

## Overview of Midwives' Knowledge of Postpartum Bleeding to Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate In Working Area at Pelabuhan Ratu Hospital

Sinta Nur Apriliyani,<sup>1</sup> Raden Tjahja<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Doctor, RSUD Pelabuhan Ratu

<sup>2</sup>Obgyn, RSUD Pelabuhan Ratu.

Corresponding: Sinta Nur Apriliyani, Email:sintanurapriyani24@gmail.com

### Abstract

**Introduction:**The Maternal Mortality Rate indicator shows the level of risk of maternal death during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period per 100,000 live births in a given area over a certain period. According to the district health profile report, Maternal deaths in 2023 reached 792 cases or 96.89 per 100,000 live births, an increase of 114 cases compared to 2022 which recorded 678 cases. In 2022 Sukabumi district common causes of maternal death are hemorrhage 14 case and 7 case in 2023

**Methods:**Study used a descriptive approach with a cross-sectional design involving 74 midwives. The sampling technique was random sampling. Data were obtained through the use of questionnaires that focused on the variable of knowledge about postpartum hemorrhage. Data analysis was performed using the univariate analysis method.

**Results:**It was found of 74 midwives in the working area of Pelabuhan Ratu Hospital, the majority were 31-35 years old (43.2%), had D3 Midwifery educational background (59.5%), and had 11-15 years of work experience (33.8%). In addition, 77% not attended PPGDON training. Most midwives (55.4%) had a good understanding of postpartum hemorrhage.

**Conclusion:**The majority of midwives in working area at Pelabuhan Ratu Hospital have good knowledge about postpartum hemorrhage.

**Key words:** Midwives, Postpartum Hemorrhage, Pelabuhan Ratu

## Gambaran Pengetahuan Bidan tentang Perdarahan Pascapersalinan untuk Menurunkan Angka Kematian Ibu di Wilayah Kerja RSUD Pelabuhan Ratu

### Abstrak

**Pendahuluan:** Indikator Angka Kematian Ibu menunjukkan tingkat risiko kematian ibu pada masa kehamilan, persalinan, dan masa nifas per 100.000 kelahiran hidup di suatu wilayah selama periode tertentu. Berdasarkan laporan profil kesehatan daerah, kematian ibu pada tahun 2023 mencapai 792 kasus atau 96,89 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup, Hal ini meningkat 114 kasus dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang tercatat 678 kasus. Di Kabupaten Sukabumi tahun 2022 penyebab kematian ibu terbanyak adalah perdarahan 14 kasus dan tahun 2023 menjadi 7 kasus.

**Metode:** Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif dengan desain cross-sectional yang melibatkan 74 bidan. Teknik pengambilan sampelnya adalah random sampling. Data diperoleh melalui penggunaan kuesioner yang berfokus pada variabel pengetahuan tentang perdarahan postpartum. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode analisis univariat.

**Hasil:** Ditemukan dari 74 bidan di wilayah kerja RS Pelabuhan Ratu, mayoritas berusia 31 – 35 (43,2%), latar belakang pendidikan D-3 Kebidanan (59,5%), dan memiliki pengalaman kerja 11 – 15 (33,8%). Selain itu, 77% tidak mengikuti pelatihan PPGDON. Sebagian besar bidan (55,4%) memiliki pemahaman yang baik mengenai perdarahan pascapersalinan.

**Kesimpulan:** Mayoritas bidan di wilayah kerja RS Pelabuhan Ratu memiliki pengetahuan yang baik tentang perdarahan postpartum.

**Kata kunci :** Bidan, Perdarahan Pascapersalinan, Pelabuhan Ratu

## Introduction

Maternal mortality rate (MMR) is one of the indicators of health status assessment. According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), about 287,000 women died during or after pregnancy and childbirth in 2020<sup>1</sup>. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) indicator shows the risk of maternal death during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period per 100,000 live births in a certain area over a specific period. In 2023, the number of maternal deaths reached 792 cases, or 96.89 per 100,000 live births, an increase of 114 cases compared to 2022, which recorded 678 cases.<sup>2</sup>

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) is also one of the major projects in the human resources development plan. The government targets an MMR of 194 per 100,000 live births by 2023 through the improvement of reproductive health services, which include childbirth services at health facilities assisted by healthcare professionals, as well as family planning services<sup>3</sup>

Based on data from the Sukabumi District Health Office in 2022, the leading cause of maternal death is hemorrhage 14 case (43.75%), followed by hypertensive disorders 12 case (37.55%), and infections 2 case (6.25%). In Sukabumi District, 90% of maternal deaths occurred in hospitals, 5% in primary healthcare centers, and 5% while en route to referral hospitals. Additionally, 55% of the mothers who died were aged between 20 and 33 years<sup>4</sup>. In 2023 the maternal mortality rate will be 36 cases, an increase of 4 cases from 2022. 7 cases of them are caused by hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders 10 case, and infections 4 case.<sup>5</sup>

A decrease in the maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR) reflects high public health achievements. Efforts to reduce MMR and IMR are made by ensuring that every delivery is attended by trained health personnel. This relies on

the provision of quality and sustainable health services from pregnancy, delivery, postpartum, to neonate care. Maternal and child health is an important issue that requires special attention because it has a major impact on health development and improving the quality of human resources. It is also one of the main indicators of the level of public health<sup>6</sup>

Midwifery is an important profession in providing services to women throughout their life cycle. With the advancement of science and technology, the community's need for quality health services, especially midwifery, is increasing. Indicators of the success of this service can be seen in the significant reduction in the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).<sup>7</sup>

Pregnancy, labor, puerperium, and neonatal periods are physiological conditions that are potentially life-threatening for mothers and babies, and can even be fatal. Comprehensive midwifery care can optimize the detection of high risks in mothers and babies. One of the efforts that can be made by midwives is to implement a comprehensive and sustainable midwifery care model.<sup>8</sup>

## Methods

This study used a descriptive method with a cross-sectional design involving 74 midwives in the community health center as samples. Random sampling technique was applied in sampling this study. Data were collected through questionnaires focusing on knowledge variables regarding postpartum hemorrhage. Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis to describe the level of knowledge of midwives, through frequency distribution and percentage.

## Results

Based on data analysis in Table 1, of the 74 community health center midwives in the

working area of Pelabuhan Ratu Hospital, the majority were 31-35 years old (43.2%), had D3 Midwifery education (59.5%), and had 11-15 years of work experience (33.8%). In addition, 77% of midwives had never attended PPGDON training.

**Table 1 Respondent Profile**

Characteristics	Amount (N=74)	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>		
20-25	2	2.7
26-30	14	18.9
31-35	32	43.2
36-40	14	18.9
41-45	5	6.8
46-50	3	4.1
>50	4	5.4
<b>Educational</b>		
D3 Midwifery	44	59.5
D4 Midwifery	18	24.3
S1 Midwifery	12	16.2
<b>Experience</b>		
<1 year	2	2.7
1-5	4	5.4
6-10	25	33.8
11-15	25	33.8
16-20	8	10.8
>20	10	13.5
<b>PPGDON Training</b>		
No	57	77.0
Yes	17	23.0

**Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Level about Postpartum Hemorrhage**

Knowledge	Amount	Percentage (%)
Excellent	41	55.4
Good	31	41.9
Poor	2	2.7
Total	74	100.0

Based on the results of the analysis in table 2 regarding the level of knowledge of midwives about postpartum bleeding in the working area at Pelabuhan Ratu Hospital, the majority of respondents (55.4%) had excellent knowledge, 41.9% had good knowledge, and 2.7% had poor knowledge.

**Discussion**

The majority of midwives' knowledge about postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) at community health center in working area at Pelabuhan Ratu Hospital was good (55.4%). The good knowledge of the respondents was because the respondents had received information about postpartum hemorrhage from health workers, electronic media, and educational institutions (schools/colleges). From these sources of information, respondents obtained more information so that their knowledge of postpartum hemorrhage increased.

Age affects a person's power of capture and mindset. The older the age, the more developed the power of capture and mindset so that the knowledge gained is getting better.<sup>9</sup> Age affects midwives' knowledge of postpartum hemorrhage. the relatively young age of midwives does not yet have a level of maturity and strength in thinking and working.<sup>9</sup> The level of education affects the learning process, where the higher a person's level of education, the easier it is for them to receive information. With higher education, a person is more likely to acquire information, either from interactions with others or through mass media. As the amount of information received increases, knowledge about various things, including health, will also increase.<sup>9</sup> In this context, education plays a significant role in a midwife's knowledge; if a midwife has a low education, their ability to absorb health information, including about postpartum hemorrhage, will be more limited.

The results showed that the level of education of midwives was more DIII

Midwifery (59.5%) and D4 Midwifery (24.3%). The higher a person's education, the easier it is for that person to receive information. Education is one of the factors that influence welfare. Lack of education causes people to continue to focus on traditional medicine and services, so modern health services are still difficult to reach.<sup>10</sup>

The higher a person's level of education is the easier it is for them to receive information, which in turn enriches their experience, especially in health. Conversely, if a person has a low level of education, this will hinder the development of their knowledge and acceptance of new information and values introduced.<sup>11</sup>

This high level of education correlates with the most breadth and depth of knowledge. S1 midwives have the ability to apply the latest research in their clinical practice, provide education to patients and families, and develop and implement effective postpartum hemorrhage management protocols.

Midwives who have work experience between 6-10 years and 11-15 years with 33.8% each, this implies that midwives already have experience in handling PPH cases are likely to have better knowledge. Repeated practical experience can strengthen understanding and skills in dealing with this condition. The longer the education of work, the more experience and the more cases handled will make a midwife proficient and skillful in completing work. With increasing knowledge about postpartum hemorrhage among midwives in the working area of Pelabuhan Ratu Hospital, hopefully it can help reduce maternal mortality, especially for the southern Sukabumi area, generally for Sukabumi district.

## Conclusion

The level of knowledge of midwives about postpartum bleeding at community health center in the working area of Pelabuhan Ratu

Hospital is mostly in the excellent category.

## Reference

1. WHO (2023), *Maternal mortality*, World Health Organization, <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality>.
2. Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Barat tahun 2023 p. 68- 71.
3. Profil Statistik Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2023. P. 421-422
4. Profil Kesehatan Kabupaten Sukabumi Tahun 2022 p. 115- 116.
5. Laporan Kinerja Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Sukabumi Tahun 2023 p. 20- 21
6. Nur, P. S., Rizkiana, E., Rizki Syah Putri, S., & Umami Khasanah Yogyakarta, P. (2023). Continuity of Care Midwifery Care for Mrs. L, 26 years old at PMB Emi Narimawati Pleret Bantul. *Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal*, 2(10), 5029-5041.
7. Raraningrum V, Yunita RD. Analysis of Continuity of Care (COC) Implementation. *J Ilm Kesehat Rustida*. 2021;8(1):11-20.
8. Kusumawati, N., Erlinawati, E., Keb, M., Safitri, Y., & Kep, M. (2023). Original Article Exploring Women's Reasons for Choosing Home Birth with the Help of Their Untrained Family Members: A Qualitative Research. 11(2), 72-84. Available via : <https://doi.org/10.30476/IJCBNM.2023.97491.2186>. Copyright
9. Notoatmodjo, S. 2012. *Health Promotion and Health Behavior*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
10. Budiman & Riyanto A. 2013. *Capita Selektta Questionnaire of Knowledge and Attitude in Health Research*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika pp 66-69
11. Manuaba, I.B.G. 2001. *Capita Selektta Penatalutin Obstetric Genecology and Family Planning*. EGC.Jakarta. (51-52)