

FACTORS INFLUENCING POSTPARTUM MOTHERS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT NEONATAL JAUNDICE IN BABIES AGED 0-7 DAYS AT THE HAMPARAN PERAK DISTRICT HEALTH CENTER IN DELI SERDANG

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Neonatal jaundice is a clinical condition in infants characterized by jaundice (yellow) staining of the skin and sclera due to excessive accumulation of unconjugated bilirubin (Lissauer, 2022). In Jakarta, it was reported that 32.19% suffered from jaundice. The incidence of jaundice is found in 60% of term babies and 80% in preterm babies. The aim of this study was to determine mothers' knowledge about neonatal jaundice. **Methodology:** This research uses quantitative research, with a non-experimental research design. Meanwhile, the research method used in this research is analytical observational with a cross sectional approach. The sampling method used accidental sampling. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis of Spearman's Rho correlation with a confidence level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) to analyze the relationship between variables. **Results:** Based on the research results, it was found that maternal knowledge was based on the characteristics of maternal age, education and parity. Mothers aged 20-35 years were more likely to have sufficient knowledge (62.5%), mothers with secondary school education were more likely to have sufficient knowledge (64.7%), whereas according to parity only primiparous mothers had good knowledge (18.2%). **Conclusion:** There is no relationship between maternal knowledge about neonatal jaundice and maternal age with a value of $p = 0.668 (> \alpha 0.05)$, with education $p = 0.788 (> \alpha 0.05)$ and parity with a value of $p = 0.088 (> \alpha 0.05)$.

Keywords: Knowledge, maternal age

INTRODUCTION

Until now, jaundice is still a problem in newborn babies that is often faced by health workers. According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), worldwide in 2021 the number of babies who died was 6.6 million, due to neonatal jaundice. In 2020, 73% of newborn deaths worldwide occurred within seven days after birth, one of the causes was jaundice, whereas in 2015 the number of babies with cases of neonatal jaundice was found to be 79.6% (WHO, 2015).

Based on the 2022 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey, the Neonatal Mortality Rate (AKN) in Indonesia was 19 deaths/1000 live births, this was caused by 6% jaundice. Jaundice occurs when there is bilirubin in the blood. In most neonates, jaundice will be discovered in the first week of life. In Jakarta, it was reported that 32.19% suffered from jaundice. Jaundice occurs in 60% of term babies and 80% of preterm babies. In some cases, jaundice is pathological in nature and can cause permanent problems or cause death. Because every baby with jaundice must be discovered within the first 24 hours of the baby's life or if the bilirubin level increases by more than 5 mg/dl in 24 hours (SDKI, 2022).

Neonatal jaundice is a clinical condition in infants characterized by jaundice (yellow) staining of the skin and sclera due to excessive accumulation of unconjugated bilirubin. Clinically, jaundice will begin to appear in newborn babies when blood bilirubin levels are 5-7 mg/dL (Lissauer, 2021). Factors that can cause jaundice in general are excessive bilirubin production, disruption of hepatic uptake and conjugation processes, disruption of transportation in metabolism and disruption

in excretion (Rahmawati, Pranoto and Widiyaningsih, 2020).

The transition to parenthood can be difficult for new mothers. In the first week the mother was still not ready to accept her new duties as a mother. Mothers often feel unskilled and unable to carry out baby care skills, for example in providing breast milk or breastfeeding a baby. Difficulties experienced by mothers include obstacles in caring for the baby, and the presence of internal inhibiting factors in the form of: feelings of inadequacy, lack of experience, and feelings of inferiority, as well as external factors in the form of lack of support from husband or family, health workers and the condition of the baby. So support and education from health workers is needed to support mothers in caring for their babies. Support and education regarding baby care given to mothers from the postpartum period of 24 hours to 7 days after giving birth is very necessary. Because in the first week the mother is still not ready to accept her new duties as a mother (Yunita & Mahpolah, 2022). Caring for a baby is something that is easy and difficult, but even so, it still requires knowledge about how to care for a newborn. Because wrong care can cause negative impacts on the baby. Many factors can influence a person's knowledge, including age, education, and parity.

Almost all postpartum mothers want their newborn babies to be healthy. To realize this wish, mothers need to know and carry out early detection if there are complications in their babies, one of which is knowledge about neonatal jaundice, by recognizing the signs and symptoms that accompany neonatal jaundice and by knowing things about neonatal jaundice, it is hoped that mothers will be better able to anticipate and Know the treatment if neonatal jaundice occurs.

METHOD

This research uses quantitative research, with a non-experimental research design. Meanwhile, the research method used in this research is analytical observational with a cross sectional approach. As explained by Riwidikdo (2020), quantitative is data that is presented in the form of numbers. According to Notoatmodjo (2022), non-experimental research or testing a hypothesis means nothing more than observing during or after certain events, the researcher cannot intervene intentionally and determine the effect of the intervention.

The method used in this research is analytical observational. As explained by Notoatmodjo (2022), research tries to explore mothers' knowledge about neonatal jaundice based on the characteristics of the mother's age, education and parity. Then analyze the dynamics of the correlation between age, education and parity and knowledge. In analytical observational research, from correlation analysis it can be seen how far a certain risk factor contributes to the occurrence of a certain event (effect).

This research design uses a cross sectional survey design, namely a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, by approaching, observing or collecting data at one time carried out on the dependent variable and the independent variable (Notoatmodjo, 2022). This approach is used to see the relationship between one variable and other variables. The design of this research is an analytical survey that uses a cross-sectional design so that this research was conducted at the same time and there was no follow-up period.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Frequency Distribution of Mothers' Knowledge about Jaundice at the Hampan Perak Deli Serdang Villag

Village Health Center

Frequency Distribution of Mother's Knowledge from 30 respondents that the majority of respondents had sufficient knowledge, namely 20 respondents (66.7%), but there were those who had less knowledge, namely 8 respondents (26.7%), and a small portion had good knowledge, namely 2 respondents (6.7%). This shows that the largest proportion of respondents' level of knowledge about Neonatal Jaundice is sufficient knowledge.

Frequency Distribution of Mother's Age regarding Jaundice in Hampan Perak Deli Serdang Village Village Health Center

Frequency Distribution of mother's age from 30 respondents: the majority of respondents were aged 20-35 years, namely 24 respondents (80%), and a small portion of respondents were >35 years old, namely 4 respondents (13.3%) and <20 years old, namely 2 respondents (6.7%). This shows that the largest proportion of respondents is 20-35 years old.

Frequency Distribution of Maternal Education about Jaundice at the Village Health Center in Hampan Perak District, Deli Serdang

Frequency Distribution of Mother's Education from 30 respondents that more than half of the respondents had a high school background, 17 respondents (56.7%), 9 respondents from junior high school (30%) and a small number of respondents with an elementary education background, 2 respondents (6.7%).). and Universities as many as 2 respondents (6.7%). This shows that the largest

proportion of respondents' last education was high school/

Frequency Distribution of Maternal Health Center Parity regarding Jaundice in Hamparan Perak Village Village Health Center, Deli Serdang

Frequency Distribution parity is from 30 respondents, more than half of the respondents are multipara, 17 respondents (56.7%), primipara, 11 respondents (36.7%) and a small number of respondents with grandemultipara, namely 2 respondents (6.7%) . This shows that the largest proportion of parity respondents are multiparous. This shows that the largest proportion of respondents' last education was high school.

The Relationship Between Mother's Knowledge About Jaundice and Mother's Age in Hamparan Perak District Village in Deli Serdang Regency

Shows that of the 30 respondents there are more who are aged 20-35 years, namely 24 respondents (80%) have sufficient knowledge, namely 15 people (50%), and 7 people (23.3%) have less knowledge and good knowledge. as many as 2 people (6.7%). And of the 4 respondents (13.3%), mothers aged >35 years had sufficient knowledge, 3 people (10%) and a small portion had less knowledge, namely 1 person (3.3%), none of whom had good knowledge (0 %). Meanwhile, of the 2 respondents (6.7%) mothers aged <20 years had sufficient knowledge, namely 2 people (6.7%), none had poor knowledge (0%) and none had good knowledge (0%).

The results of the Spearman Rank correlation test with $\alpha = 5\%$ (0.05) obtained a p value of 0.668 ($> \alpha$ 0.05) so that $p > 0.05$ where H_0 was accepted, meaning there was no relationship between maternal knowledge regarding knowledge about

neonatal jaundice and maternal age at Senen District Health Center, Central Jakarta. Obtained an R value (correlation coefficient) of -0.082, the R value (correlation coefficient) is not significant because there is no relationship so there is no correlation between knowledge and mother's age at the Hamparan Perak District Health Center in the district Deli Serdang is not in accordance with the theory which states that there is a relationship between the two variables above.

The Relationship Between Mother's Knowledge About Jaundice and Mother's Education in the Village of Hamparan Perak District in Deli Serdang Regency

It is known that of the 30 respondents there are more than half who have a high school education, namely 17 respondents (56.7%), more of whom have sufficient knowledge, namely 11 people (36.7%) compared to those who have less knowledge, namely 4 people (13.3 %) and those who have good knowledge are 2 people (6.7%). Of the 9 respondents (30%) with junior high school education, the majority had sufficient knowledge, namely 7 people (23.3%) compared to those who had less knowledge, namely 2 people (6.7%) and none who had good knowledge (0%) . Of the 2 respondents (6.7%) with elementary school education, 1 person (3.3%) had insufficient knowledge, 1 person had sufficient knowledge (3.3%) and no one had good knowledge (0%). And of the 2 respondents (6.7%) who have higher education, namely universities, there are those who have less knowledge, namely 1 person (3.3%), 1 person (3.3%) has sufficient knowledge and no one has good knowledge (0%).

The results of the Spearman Rank correlation test with $\alpha = 5\%$ (0.05) obtained

a p value of 0.788 ($> \alpha 0.05$) so that $p > 0.05$ where H_0 was accepted, meaning there was no relationship between maternal knowledge about neonatal jaundice and maternal education at the Hamparan Perak

District Health Center in the district Deli Serdang. Obtained an R value (correlation coefficient) of -0.051, the R value is not significant because there is no relationship so there is no correlation between mother's knowledge and education at the Hamparan Perak District Health Center in Deli Serdang district or is not in accordance with the theory which states that there is a relationship the two variables above.

The Relationship Between Mothers' Knowledge About Jaundice and Mothers' Parity in Hamparan Perak Villages in Deli Serdang Regency

It shows that of the 30 respondents there were 17 multiparous mothers (56.7%) with more than 10 people (33.3%) having sufficient knowledge, 7 people having less knowledge (23.3%) and no mothers having good knowledge (0%). And of the 11 (36.7%) primiparous mothers, there were more who had sufficient knowledge, namely 8 people (26.7%) compared to those with good knowledge, namely 2 people (6.7%) and less knowledgeable, namely 1 person (3, 3%). Meanwhile, of the 2 (6.7%) grande multipara mothers who had sufficient knowledge, there were 2 (6.7%) and no one had poor knowledge (0%) or good knowledge (0%) The results of the Spearman Rank correlation statistical test with $\alpha = 5\%$ (0.05) obtained a value of $p = 0.088 (> \alpha 0.05)$ so that $p > 0.05$ where H_0 is accepted, meaning there is no relationship between maternal knowledge about neonatal jaundice and maternal parity

at the Hamparan Perak District Health Center in the district Deli Serdang Obtained an R value (correlation coefficient) of -0.317, the R value is not significant because there is no relationship so there is no correlation between knowledge and parity at the Hamparan Perak

District Health Center in the district Deli Serdang or not in accordance with the theory which states that there is a relationship between the two variables above. Based on the results of the research conducted at Hamparan Perak.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of analysis and research entitled Mother's Knowledge about Neonatal Jaundice Based on Age, Education and Parity at the Hamparan Perak District Health Center in the district Deli Serdang 2024, where univariate and bivariate analysis has been carried out, it is known that:

- a. Mothers' knowledge about neonatal jaundice at the Hamparan Perak District Health Center in Deli Serdang district in 2024 showed that more than half of the respondents had sufficient knowledge, namely 20 respondents (66.7%).
- b. Mother's characteristics based on the most dominant age, namely 20-35 years old, were 24 respondents (80%)
- c. Mother's characteristics are based on the most dominant education, namely high school education for 17 respondents (56.7%).
- d. There is no relationship between maternal knowledge about neonatal jaundice and maternal age at the Hamparan Perak District Health Center in the district Deli Serdang 2024 with p value = 0.668 ($> \alpha 0.05$)
- e. There is no relationship between maternal knowledge about neonatal

h. jaundice and maternal parity at the Hampan Perak District Health Center in the district. Deli Serdang 2024 with p value = 0.088 ($> \alpha$ 0.05)

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The 4th Mitra Husada Health International Conference (MiHHiCo) 2024

Volume 4 (2024)

ISSN: 2988-3768

Ngadirejo Health Center, Temanggung
Regency. Article. STIKES Ngudi
Waluyo, Semarang Jaundice in the



Pidie Community Health Center
Working Area, Pidie Regency. Publisher of
U'Budiyah Indonesia College of Health
Sciences. Banda Aceh.

MiHHiCo-4
2024
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