

THE ROLE OF HEALTH WORKERS IN PROVIDING PRE SECTION CAESAREAN CARE FOR MATERNITY MOTHERS AT GRIYA HOSPITAL MEDICA BATAM IN 2024

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ABSTRACT

Caesarean section is one of the most popular types of childbirth after a normal delivery. According to the WHO, the recommended standard of caesarean section in many countries is about 10–15% of total births. A 2021 WHO report revealed that caesarean section has become an increasingly common option, with a proportion reaching 21% of total deliveries globally. Basic Health Research data shows that SC surgeries account for 15.3% of the total surgical practices in all provinces in Indonesia. A survey conducted on mothers who gave birth in the last 5 years in 33 provinces revealed that in Central Java, SC surgery is the birth option for 77% of maternal mothers. The proportion of SC deliveries in Government Hospitals in Indonesia reaches around 20–25% of the total number of deliveries. Data shows that private hospitals have a higher percentage of SC deliveries, ranging from 30–80% of the total number of deliveries. The high rate of SC childbirth in Indonesia is caused by several factors, such as the SC childbirth process is suspected to be more not due to medical indications, but from patient demand. Method: This research method is observational/survey using questionnaires or questionnaires without intervention. The type of research is descriptive analytics with cross-sectional. Conclusion: The majority of health workers with bachelor's and master's/professional education are 16 people (46%) each and the minority of diploma education is 3 people (9%). The majority of health workers aged approximately 35 years are 22 people (63%) and the minority over 35 years old is 13 people (37%). The majority of health workers have worked for less than 1 year (80%) and minorities with less than 1 year of work are 7 people (20%). The majority of training history was approximately 1 time as many as 20 people (57%) and the minority of training history was 15 people (43%). Health workers with good knowledge as many as 25 people (71%) and minority knowledge as many as 3 people (9%). The majority of positive attitudes were 20 people (57%) and the minority of negative attitudes were 15 people (43%). The majority of skilled health workers are 25 people (71%) and the minority is unskilled as many as 10 people (29%).

Keywords: *Surgery, Caesarean, Care, Health Worker*

Introduction

Caesarean section is one of the most popular types of childbirth after normal delivery. Performing the cutting of the lower abdomen until the uterus expels the

baby. The choice of cesarean section is often determined by the mother's health condition, the risks associated with normal delivery, and a history of previous cesarean sections that can influence medical decisions to ensure the safety of

the mother and baby. Although cesarean section is considered a safe procedure, it is inseparable from certain risks that the mother needs to face, including a longer recovery time and other possible side effects. (Setia, 2021)

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the recommended standard of cesarean section in many countries is about 10-15% of total births. A 2021 WHO report revealed that Caesarean section has become an increasingly common option, with a proportion of 21% of total deliveries globally. (Nurhayati. 2023)

According to Riskesdas 2018, caesarean section has become an increasingly popular option in Indonesia, with a prevalence of 17.6%. Cesarean sections, as a life-saving procedure, also have consequences that can affect maternal and neonatal health, both in the short and long term. Patients who undergo cesarean section require a longer recovery time and more intensive care compared to those who give birth normally vaginally, The impact of this condition is higher health service costs, which are mostly borne by BPJS as a health insurance provider, Regular supervision and audits can help reduce the incidence of unnecessary cesarean sections and ensure that this procedure is only performed in cases where it is absolutely necessary. (Nurhayati. 2023)

Basic Health Research data shows that SC surgeries account for 15.3% of the total surgical practices in all provinces in Indonesia. A survey conducted on mothers who gave birth in the last 5 years in 33 provinces revealed that in Central Java, SC surgery is the birth option for 77% of maternal mothers. The proportion of SC deliveries in Government Hospitals in Indonesia reaches around 20-25% of the

total number of deliveries. Data shows that private hospitals have a higher percentage of SC deliveries, ranging from 30-80% of the total number of deliveries. The high rate of SC childbirth in Indonesia is caused by several factors, such as the SC childbirth process is suspected to be more not due to medical indications, but from patient demand. (Setianingsih, 2020)

Research Method

This research method is observational/survey, which is data collected from respondents using questionnaires or questionnaires without intervening with the research subject. The type of research is descriptive analytical with cross sectional, which is to study the correlation between risk factors and effects in the form of certain diseases or health statuses. (Roflin, 2022). This study was conducted to analyze the Role of Health Workers in Performing Pre Sectio Caesarea Care for Maternity Mothers at Griya Medica Batam Hospital in 2024. The population of this study is 35 people in the Maternity Room Health Officer at Griya Medica Batam Hospital in 2024. The research sample is part of the population, the sample in this study is the entire population with a sample number of 35 people. The method of data collection is through primary and secondary data. The data processing process involves several important stages. Editing is carried out to ensure the validity of the data collected. Coding converts category data into numerical code for easy analysis. Entry is the stage of entering data into a computer database. Finally, cleaning is carried out to detect and correct errors before and after data is entered. And data

analysis using univariate tests.

Result

Griya Medika Mother and Child Hospital is a private hospital that stands in a strategic location on Jalan Laksamana

Bintan Mega Indah Complex Block A 3-4 & B 1-4 Kel. RSIA Griya Medika provides Friendly Service, Upholding Professionalism and Integrity to Ensure Quality Service and Using Appropriate Health Facilities and Technology.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Based on Respondent Education

No	Category	Sum	Percentage (%)
1.	Diploma	3	9,0
2.	Bachelor	16	46,0
3.	Magister/Profesis	16	46,0
Total		35	100

Based on table 1. above, the majority of health workers with bachelor's and Master's/Professional education are 16 people (46%) each and the minority of Diploma education is 3 people (9.0%).

Table 2. Frequency distribution by respondent's age

No	Category	Sum	Percentage (%)
1.	>35 Years	22	63,0
2.	<35 Years	13	37,0
Total		35	100

Based on table 4.2 above, it is known that the majority of health workers >35 years old are 22 people (63.0) and the minority age >35 years old is 13 people (37.0%).

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Based on Working Time

Category	Frequency	Percentage
>1 year	28	80,0
≤ 1 year	7	20,0
Total	35	100

Based on table 4.3 above, the majority of health workers have worked for 1 year > 28 people (80.%) and minorities < 1 year as many as 7 people (20.0%).

Table 4. Frequency Distribution Based on Knowledge

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Good	25	71,0
Enough	7	20,0
Less	3	9,0
Total	35	100

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.5 above, there are 25 people (71.0%) who have a minority of knowledge and 3 people (9.0%) who have less knowledge.

Table 5. Frequency Distribution Based on Attitude

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Positif	20	57,0
Negatif	15	43,0
Total	35	100

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.6 above, the majority of positive attitudes are 20 people (57%) and the minority of negative attitudes are 15 people (43%).

Table 6. Frequency Distribution Based on Attitude

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Skilled	25	71,0
Unskilled	10	29,0
Total	35	100

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.7 above, the majority of skilled people (71.0%) and the minority of unskilled as many as 10 people (29.0%).

Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.1 above, the majority of health workers with Bachelor's and Master's/Professional Education are 16 people (46%) each and the minority of Diploma education is 3 people (9.0%). Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.2 above, the majority of health workers > 35 years old are 22 people (63.0%) and the minority age < 35 years old is 13 people (37.0%). Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.3 above, the majority of health workers have worked for 1 year > 28 people (80.0%) and minorities < 1 year as many as 7 people (20.0%). Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.4 above, the majority of 1 < Training History is 20 people (57.0%) and the minority of Training History is 15 people (43.0%).

Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.5 above, there are 25 people (71.0%) who have a minority of knowledge and 3 people (9.0%) who have less knowledge. Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.6 above, the majority of positive attitudes are 20 people (57%) and the minority of negative attitudes are 15 people (43%). Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.7 above, the majority of skilled people are 25 people (71.0%) and the minority is unskilled as many as 10 people (29.0%).

Quality examination services for pregnant women are greatly influenced by the good performance of health workers. The performance of midwives in providing maternal and neonatal health services is an important component in improving the quality of health services and achieving maternal

and child health goals. Reducing the risk of maternal and infant mortality can be achieved by ensuring a safe and secure process of pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum delivery. The results of the data analysis showed that there was no significant difference in midwifery performance by age. In general, the difference between midwives lies only in the aspect of experience and working period, not in the age factor. Education provides an opportunity for a person to improve their abilities and skills, so that they can become more effective and efficient midwives in carrying out their work. Training is a systematic and structured process of developing work abilities and skills, with the aim of improving individual performance and productivity. (Nisa, 2019)

Quality work experience is needed to improve the ability of human resources to carry out tasks and responsibilities effectively. Human resource development aims to improve employee performance and productivity, so that they can achieve effective and efficient work results. Long working hours at a company can help employees develop broader and more diverse abilities and experiences. By conducting a review of the literature and previous research results, it is possible to gain a more comprehensive understanding of how work experience affects employee performance. Employees who have a lot of work experience tend to have better ability to make decisions, solve problems, and carry out tasks more effectively. Extensive work experience can increase employee motivation at work and improve their overall performance. (Ilham, 2022)

By having extensive knowledge of patient problems, emergency room health

workers can be faster and more accurate in recognizing and handling cases of emergencies so as to be able to prevent the occurrence of disability and death, based on the results of the study stating that knowledge and attitudes will affect in carrying out an action.

The results of this study show that the attitude of emergency room nurses has an important role in determining their actions in dealing with emergencies. Data analysis showed that there was a close relationship between the determinants of nursing staff behavior and the quality of patient care in the emergency room, with a P-value of 0.014. The results of the analysis of research data by Gurning et al. (2014) showed that there was a close relationship between the attitude of emergency room health workers and their actions, with a P-value of 0.006.

A supportive work environment, including monitoring by people deemed important, can influence an individual's attitudes and actions in achieving job goals. Data analysis showed that respondents' level of knowledge had a significant influence on their ability to carry out emergency measures, with a P-value of 0.030. The knowledge of health workers in the emergency room can be enhanced through work experience, relevant training, and access to accurate and up-to-date information sources through various media. The results of the study of Salonen et al. (2007) showed that long work experience in the emergency room correlates with an increase in specialized skills and knowledge, thereby improving their ability to handle patients. Nurses who have worked for more than five years have better abilities in triage skills, so they can handle patients more effectively. The results of the study of Hicks et al. (2003) show that long work

experience can improve accurate and consistent decision-making ability in triage skills, with significant results ($r = 0.42$, $p = 0.004$). (Sahrudi, 2021)

Conclusion

1. Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.1 above, the majority of health workers with Bachelor's and Master's/Professional Education are 16 people (46%) each and the minority of Diploma education is 3 people (9.0%).
2. Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.2 above, the majority of health workers >35 years old are 22 people (63.0%) and the minority age < 35 years old is 13 people (37.0%).
3. Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.3 above, the majority of health workers have worked for 1 year > 28 people (80.0%) and minorities < 1 year as many as 7 people (20.0%).
4. Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.4 above, the majority of 1 < training history was 20 people (57.0%) and the minority of training history was 15 people (43.0%).
5. Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.5 above, there are 25 people (71.0%) who have a minority of knowledge and 3 people (9.0%) who have less knowledge.
6. Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.6 above, the majority of positive attitudes are 20 people (57%) and the minority of negative attitudes are 15 people (43%).
7. Based on the results of the analysis of table 4.7 above, the majority of skilled people are 25 people (71.0%) and the minority is unskilled as many as 10 people (29.0%).

Suggestion

Research Place

It is hoped that the research place can improve the quality of nursing services, especially Midwifery Services in accordance with the stadart so that it can improve the quality of nursing services and the quality of Primary Services is better. Griya Medica Batam Hospital can do crafts with training institutions so that existing Human Resources skills can further improve pre-cesarean care.

Educational Institutions

STIKes Mitra Husada Medan is a campus with a PACER culture, *professionals* in carrying out care can be involved by lecturers and students to cooperate or *collaborate* with local health workers, because there is a sense of *empathy* about pre-sectional care, *reliability* in taking action and *Acuntabel* to report all care or activities carried out innovatively.

Community

Adding information for health workers about pre sectio caesarea care for maternity mothers at Griya Medica Batam Hospital in 2024.

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