

## Conference Paper

# Influence of Predisposing, Enabling, and Reinforcing Factors on the Election of Seeking of Birth Attendant in Health Care Community of Kota Padang in 2018

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## Abstract

**Background:** Health behavior based on the predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factor (Skinner, citPurwanto, 1999), as well as the search behavior of childbirth. Childbirth helpers can be brought from amongst health workers or non-health workers (shaman). At the time of the PKM work in Padang City, while conducting a pregnancy checkup, the delivery was conducting an examination on the traditional birth attendant which was called the culture of seeing. In the Kota Padang healthcare, there are still 20 people of shaman in 10 villages. **Problem Formulation:** Are there any possible influences of predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors to the Election of seeking the birth attendant in the healthcare community of Kota Padang in 2018? **Research Objectives:** To analyze the influence of predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors to the Election of seeking birth attendants in the healthcare community of Kota Padang in 2018. **Research Methods:** This research used mixed methods of quantitative and qualitative researches. Accidental sampling was taken from 76 people. Bivariate analysis was done using the Chi-Square Test formula, using significance or with a 95% confidence level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ). Qualitative analysis used content analysis. **Research Results:** There is a relationship between the knowledge and beliefs of respondents to non-health workers ( $P = 0.00$ ) with birth assistance plans. There is a relationship between household facilities and related facilities ( $P = 0.00$ ), and there is also a relationship between the satisfaction of services by health workers and plans for delivery assistance ( $P = 0.016$ ). There is a relationship between decision-making with the selection of delivery assistance ( $P = 0.045$ ). **Suggestion:** It is necessary to have health promotion programs related to the prevention of complications of pregnancy and childbirth in the Lembak tribe. Health promotion should be more concerned with the socio-cultural aspects that can still be overcome by the people of the Lembak tribe in the Rejang Lebong district.

**Keywords:** Enabling, predisposing and reinforcing, seeking of birth attendant.

## 1. Background

Childbirth assistance is someone who helps the mother in the process of the birth of her baby to the world. One of the important process indicators in the safemotherhood

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program is to explore how many deliveries can be handled, especially by childbirth assistance. Based on the Basic Indonesian Health Survey (SDKI) in 2007 that MMR 228/100,000 live births, AKB 32/1000 live births in 2012 and this figure is one indicator of the low level of services provided to the community regarding the issue of childbirth assistance. While the specific death rate (SDR) mortality is due to pregnancy of 11%, and this is also the determining factor is midwifery services provided to the community (Risksdas 2010).

The results of Chandra's research (2017) found that the Lembak tribe in the PKM working area of the City of Padang in carrying out pregnancy checks and their births were still carrying out checks on traditional birth attendants called the Betatap culture. The delivery rate by health workers in the PKM in Padang City in 2016 was 189 of the total target of 225, which means that there are still around 35 mothers giving birth to a dukun. Furthermore, out of 10 deliveries, only 3-4 people are handled by health workers, the rest are born in dukun first and brought to health workers if they cannot be born by a dukun. From the data that was helped by non health workers 9 people were post partum bleeding.

Search behavior for health care and health behavior is a person's response to stimuli or objects that affect health-sickness such as the environment, food, drinks, and health services. Health behavior is formed by influencing factors (Predisposing factors), Enabling factors and reinforcing factors (Green citSarwono, 2012)

Based on the above phenomenon the author feels interested in conducting research on Enabling, Predisposing and Reinforcing Factors in the Delivery Assistance Plan in the Pkm Work Area of Padang City, Kab. RejangLebong in 2018.

## 2. Research Objectives

In general, the purpose of the study was to determine the effect of Enabling, Predisposing and Reinforcing Factors on the delivery assistance plan to the community in the PKM Padang City RejangLebong District in 2018.

## 3. Benefits of Research

As an input and effort to improve knowledge and formulation of strategies in an effort to increase the coverage of delivery rates in health care facilities in the work area of PKM Padang City.

## 4. Research Design

The research design used in this study is a research mix method research by combining quantitative research methods with qualitative methods to analyze the relationship between predisposing, enabling and reinforcing factors to the plan for selecting birth attendants in the Lembak tribe in the PKM Padang City in 2018. Qualitative methods are used to completing the data needed in this research will also be used a method to measure the respondents' confidence in childbirth assistance.

The population in this study were a number of pregnant women who were recorded in the City of Padang PKM register in 2017, namely as many as 230 people, 35 of whom gave birth to a dukun. Sampling was done by accidental sampling on 76 respondents. This research was conducted from May to September 2018 in the PKM working area of Padang City, Kota Padang District, RejangLebongDistrict. The instruments used in this study consisted of questionnaires that were used to collect data about the characteristics of respondents and the level of knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy, as well as the format of in-depth interviews about respondents' beliefs about delivery assistance by traditional birth attendants. Qualitative data collection was carried out using the guided interview format. Data collection in this study used a questionnaire sheet containing the basic data of respondents and a series of questions about knowledge of the danger signs of pregnancy and the plan for selecting birth attendants. Qualitative data collection was carried out by conducting a guided interview to find out the respondents' beliefs about the delivery assistance plan for the Lembak tribe community in the PKM area of Padang City in 2018. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive data analysis and chi square test, qualitative data was analyzed by content analysis technique.

## 5. Research Results

This research was conducted to analyze the relationship between predisposing, enabling and reinforcing factors to the plan for selecting birth attendants in the Lembak tribe in the PKM in Padang City in 2018, with the results of the research as follows;

In table 5.1 above, it can be concluded that from the 5 Predisposing factors analyzed, statistically there was a correlation between the knowledge and beliefs of the respondents towards non health workers ( $P = 0.00$ ) with the delivery assistance plan and there was no relationship between belief in health workers, parity and gestational age with

delivery assistance plans for the Lembak tribe in the PKM working area of Padang City in 2018.

In the qualitative study it was found that pregnant women continued to check their pregnancies to the dukun because of the feeling of confidence in the mantras given by the dukun as mother's protection during pregnancy until delivery, such as the results of the interview as follows;

"... Chanted spells..."(R.1,32yrs)

"... the mantra that was recited made me sure of my health and safety and the baby until the time to give birth later." R.2,38hn)

Confidence in dukun is also supported by the experience of previous pregnancies given by parents or families who have experience in previous pregnancies, such as the results of interviews as follows:

"The mother said that checking a pregnancy in a dukun would keep the mother and baby away from disability and danger..." (R.1, 32 years).

"... I used to be a periksosamodukunwak" B "and a healthy mother until now..." (R.1, 38 yrs)

TABLE 1: Relationship of Enabling Factors With the Delivery Assistance Plan for the Lembak Tribe Community in RejangLebong Regency in 2018.

T5.2

The results of the chi square analysis in table 5.2 on Enabling factors; there is a relationship between the distance of the house to the health facility and the selection of delivery assistance plans, satisfaction with services by non-health workers with delivery assistance plans and no relationship between satisfaction with services by health workers, for the Lembak tribe in 2018 RejangLebong District.

TABLE 2: Reinforcing Factor Relations With the Delivery Assistance Plan for the Lembak Tribe Community in RejangLebong Regency in 2018.

T5.2

The results of the chi-square analysis in Table 5.2 regarding the relationship of Reinforcing factors showed that there was a relationship between birth planning decisions and birth aid selection plans and there was no correlation between the ownership factors of the MCH books, P4K stickers attachment and history of pregnancy counseling with the planning of delivery assistance, and for Lembak tribe community in RejangLebong district in 2018.

## 6. Discussion

### 1. Relationship between Predisposing factors and delivery assistance plans for the Lembak tribal community in 2018 RejangLebong district

The results of this study indicate that of the 5 Predisposing factors analyzed, statistically there was a relationship between the knowledge and beliefs of respondents towards non health workers ( $P = 0.00$ ) with the delivery aid plan and there was no relationship between confidence in health workers ( $P = 0.612$ ), parity ( $P = 0.538$ ) and gestational age ( $P = 0.520$ ) with labor delivery plans for the Lembak tribe in the PKM working area of Padang City in 2018.

The results of this study are also in line with the study by Widianingsih (2013) which showed that knowledge factors had an influence on the selection of birth attendants, the majority had low education in primary schools and others did not have the opportunity to finish school. While the Liasuetrakul study in Thailand shows that low education is the dominant factor for women giving birth at home, women tend to pay for their own labor, women consider their health insurance not to cover / cover the cost of labor and they have less willingness to seek health services.

The results of this study are also in line with the research of Imelda (2013) which shows that knowledge, attitudes, education, socio-culture with the selection of dukunberanak as birth attendants. Knowledge is the result of knowing and this happens after people have sensed a particular object, knowledge is also a very important domain for the formation of one's actions. According to Green knowledge is the initial factor of an expected behavior and in general is positively correlated with behavior, the behavior of mothers with good knowledge tends to use health workers as birth attendants as well as vice versa.

The results of this study indicate that pregnant women continue to check their pregnancies to the dukun because of a sense of confidence in the spells given by the dukun as a protection for the mother during pregnancy until delivery. Confidence in dukun is also supported by the experience of previous pregnancies given by parents or families who have experience in previous pregnancies.

Theoretically dukunberanak still plays a role in the ethnos obstetrics community because as follows, he lives close to mingling with local residents and is easily contacted, in doing his work appearing informally, and having close relations with villagers and pregnant women because they appear self-sufficient without social distance psychological, touches of his hands to pregnant women are considered capable of minimizing or reducing their physical / sickness during pregnancy and childbirth. The

reason people do self-medication is because people or communities already believe in themselves, and already feel that based on past experience, effort self-medication can bring healing. (Kristiono R, 2013).

The results of different studies are shown by Musadad (2011) which shows mothers from poor families whose good knowledge has the opportunity to utilize health workers at 3,495 times compared to mothers who lack knowledge. A person's knowledge can be linked to education. This is related to increasing knowledge, receiving information, thinking patterns and increasing self-esteem and confidence in making decisions.

## 2. Relationship between Enabling Factors and Childbirth Aid Plans for the Lembak Tribe Community in RejangLebong Regency in 2018

The results of this study indicate that from the 3 enabling factors analyzed, there is a relationship between the distance of the house to the health facility ( $P = 0.00$ ) and there is a relationship between satisfaction with the service by non-health workers with the delivery assistance plan ( $P = 0.016$ ) and there is no relationship between satisfaction with service by health workers with the delivery assistance plan with a P value (0.612) for the Lembak tribe community in RejangLebong District in 2018.

The results of this study are in line with Nurhapipah's research (2015) which shows that the variable distance or affordability of the facilities significantly influences mothers to have birth attendants. Most of the respondents who were not accessible had chosen a dukun to help their childbirth. More affordable mothers who choose birth attendants for health workers than those who are not affordable, but more people who choose birth attendants by birth attendants are unreachable.

The availability and ease of reaching a place of service, access to health facilities and transportation is one of the family's considerations in making decisions about finding health services. This is in accordance with Rohani's research (2011) which states that affordability, health service facilities with the selection of health workers in delivery assistants. Research conducted by Girma (2011), said that other related factors in the utilization of health services include transportation costs, distance to the nearest health center or hospital, and perceived medical costs. There is an influence of affordability on the selection of birth attendants. If it is not affordable then the possibility of choosing a birth attendant for a dukun is 15 times greater than the affordable one.

The results of this study are not in line with Amilda's (2010) study which concluded that affordability of services was not related to the selection of TBAs. This may be a longer distance (more than 3 km and time taken more than 30 minutes) will make it easier to choose the closest service range, because the need for the time needed is longer and transportation costs are also higher. In addition, distance can limit the ability

and willingness of mothers to seek services, especially if the means of transportation are limited.

### 3. The relationship between the Reinforcing factor and the delivery assistance plan for the Lembak tribe community in 2018 RejangLebong district

The results of this study indicate that of the 4 reinforcing factors analyzed, there was a relationship between birth planning decisions ( $P = 0.045$ ) with the birth aid selection plan and there was no relationship between KIA book ownership factors ( $P = 0.817$ ), attaching P4K stickers ( $P = 0,817$ ) and history of pregnancy counseling ( $P = 0,211$ ) with the planned selection of delivery assistance for the Lembak tribe community in RejangLebong district in 2018.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Imelda (2013) which states that there is an influence between family support for the selection of birth attendants ( $p = 0.042$ ). Mothers who received family support for the selection of birth attendants, statistically obtained higher family support compared to mothers who did not get family support.

Mothers who have the support of good husbands and families tend to choose help workers by health workers, mothers are very dependent on the decisions of their husbands and families. this is in accordance with what was stated by Green's theory that family support is a reinforcing factor for health service utilization behavior, and what Becker proposes to get the right level of acceptance of vulnerability, emergency and the benefits of actions against or treating the disease requires external factors such as advice or advice friends and other family members.

Based on the results of the research of Imelda (2013), it was found that there were still a small proportion of pregnant women who chose to give birth at home and were helped by a dukun (paraji). This is related to previous childbirth experiences where more than most of the mothers had a birth history at home and were helped by paraji. Most pregnant women who choose to give birth at home and are helped by paraji due to previous deliveries always giving birth at home with paraji. Past labor and pregnancy experience will greatly affect the selection of birth attendants, where mothers who were previously assisted by a dukun and did not have problems during the delivery process will have a greater chance of choosing a dukun for the next delivery.

## 7. Conclusion

1. Characteristics of respondents based on Predisposing Factors, of 72 respondents, most respondents had less knowledge about the dangers of pregnancy, most respondents believed in childbirth assistance by health workers, most respondents believed in childbirth assistance by non-health workers, in part the respondents had 1-2 children, most of the respondents were 47 people aged between 20-35 years, most of the respondents had 7-9 months of gestation, most of the respondents had their pregnancies examined by health personnel and the majority of respondents had birth plans with health workers.

2. Characteristics of respondents based on Predisposing factors, from 72 respondents obtained, most respondents had a distance with health facilities <1 km, most respondents were satisfied with the services provided by health workers, most respondents were satisfied with non-health services.

3. Characteristics of respondents based on Predisposing factors, from 72 respondents, most of the respondents attached P4K stickers, most of the respondents had MCH books, most of the respondents had received pregnancy counseling by health workers, most respondents decided their birth plans were dependent on their husbands, parents or in-laws.

4. From the 5 Predisposing factors that were analyzed, statistically there was a relationship between the knowledge and beliefs of respondents towards non health workers and there was no relationship between confidence in health workers, parity and gestational age with delivery assistance plans for the Lembak tribe in the PKM work area City of Padang in 2018.

5. From the 3 Enabling factors analyzed, there is a relationship between the distance of houses to health facilities and the selection of delivery assistance plans and there is a relationship between satisfaction with services by non-health workers and delivery assistance plans and there is no relationship between satisfaction with services by health workers with a birth support plan with P values for the Lembak tribe community in RejangLebong District in 2018.

6. From the 4 Reinforcing factors analyzed, it was found that there was a relationship between the birth plan decision and the birth aid selection plan and there was no relationship between the ownership factor of the MCH book, the attachment of P4K stickers and the history of pregnancy counseling with the planned delivery of delivery assistance for the tribal community LembakRejangLebong district in 2018.



## 8. Suggestion

1. For the Kota Padang Health Center and the RejangLebong Health Service; it is necessary to hold health promotion programs related to the prevention of complications of pregnancy and childbirth in the Lembak tribe, especially those in the PKM area of Padang City.
2. For midwife staff; in carrying out health promotion, it should be more attention to the socio-cultural aspects that are still adopted by the Lembak tribe.
3. For the local government (Camat and Kades) it is necessary to involve more the role of religious leaders and community leaders in the dissemination of health programs in the sub-district area of Kota Padang.
4. For further researchers; need to conduct health promotion by using the culture of the Lembak tribe to increase public knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy.

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