

Community Service regarding the importance of giving birth in health facilities in Cijakan Village, Bojong District, Pandeglang Regency, Banten in 2023

**Amanda Eka Mulianti¹, Shinta Novelia², Amelia Putri³, Faradilla Puteri Rochayu⁴,
Ami Rachyani⁵, Juninda Putri⁶, Laila Hanif Assyuri⁷, Rahayu Indah Lestari⁸,
Ricke Muriadi⁹**

*^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}Midwife Profesional Education Department, Faculty Of Health Sciences,
Universitas Nasional Jakarta*

** Corresponding Author: Shinta Novelia, Faculty of Health Sciences, National
University, Jakarta; Address; shinta.novelia@civitas.unas.ac.id.*

Submission date: 12-02-2024; Date of received: 21-02-2024

Abstract

Background: Health problems receive serious attention from various elements of society. One way to overcome health problems in society is to carry out community service. Community service is an activity that aims to help the community overcome the problems they face by actively participating in the health development process and increasing community empowerment.

Objective: Carry out community service by carrying out activities ranging from assessment to intervention and evaluation of field activities. So that it can build public knowledge so they can live healthier, safer and more prosperous lives.

Method: Community Midwifery Practice has been carried out by National University Midwife Profesional Education Students in Cijakan Village, Bojong District, Pandeglang Regency, Banten. with stages: Orientation, secondary data collection, Village Community Deliberation (MMD), Action Planning (POA), intervention activities in the form of counseling on "The importance of giving birth with health workers" and

implementation of free pregnancy checks (ANC) and ending with Evaluation, Closing.

Results: Community service activities in the form of counseling "The importance of giving birth with health workers" and free pregnancy checks (ANC) went smoothly. The public can understand and understand the explanation given, marked by input from the people present.

Conclusion: Community service activities in the form of outreach to pregnant women and women of childbearing age (WUS), where health information is provided about "The importance of giving birth with health workers" is expected to make pregnant women and WUS better understand the importance of giving birth safely in health facilities.

Keywords: Midwife Community, childbirth

Introduction

Health problems have come under serious scrutiny from various elements of society. Along with the increase in science and technology, people's enthusiasm for health has also increased, people have opened their eyes that health is a basic need that can determine their quality of life later. One way to solve health problems in the community is to carry out community service activities.¹

PKMD (Village Community Health Development) is a community activity which aims to improve the level of health and improve various services needed by the community to achieve better community welfare, therefore the implementation of the PKMD program as part of Village development needs to be supported and implemented jointly in an integrated manner by the government and the entire community.²

One of the spearheads of health services in Indonesia is the Community Health Center. Puskesmas is the implementing unit for health development in the sub-district area. What is meant by Health development is the implementation of Health efforts to increase awareness, willingness and ability to live healthily for every resident in order to achieve an optimal level of public health. Health development also includes development with a health perspective, community and family empowerment, as well as health services.³

In connection with the above, community stage practice students of the Midwife Professional Education Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, National

University of Jakarta, who have the obligation to improve community health welfare, held the MMD activity "Village Community Conference" and carried out interventions according to problems. which have been selected as priorities. This activity is necessary because it is useful for increasing community participation in solving and taking part in resolving problems in the community independently and health workers only provide facilities to the community in the form of data collection, problem formulation and counseling.

In connection with the above, we have implemented community midwifery practices in the form of community service in one of the villages in Cijakan Village, Bojong District, Padeglang Regency, Banten. with the title "Community Service Report in Cijakan Village, Bojong District, Padeglang Regency, Banten, 2023". This report is authentic evidence that can describe the entire series of activities accompanied by other supporting documents.

Method

Explain the method used (for example: counseling, training, mentoring and others). Mention the number of participants, and explain the steps for implementing community service.

1. The materials prepared in community service activities are:
 - a. Extension materials
 - b. Leaflets
 - c. Banner
2. The tools prepared include:
 - a. laptops
 - b. infocus
 - c. Projector screen
 - d. Mic
 - e. Sound
 - f. Speaker
3. Tools used for ANC
 - a. Medline
 - b. Doppler

- c. Gel
- d. Tissue
- e. Bed
- 4. Extension
 - a. Activity Name: Community service "The importance of giving birth with health workers".
 - b. Place: Posyandu, Gunung Cangri village
 - c. Time: Tuesday, December 5 2023
 - d. Target: Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) and Pregnant Women
 - e. Activity Process: Conducting counseling "The importance of giving birth with health personnel" using power point media and leaflets (Understanding, complications that arise during non-medical delivery, factors that influence non-medical delivery, causes of maternal death. Childbirth: early signs of labor, danger signs, preparation for childbirth).

Results

- 1. The planning stage begins with area orientation
 - a. Planning
 - b. Creation of activity permits
 - c. Secondary data collection
 - d. Village Community Deliberation (MMD)
 - e. Preparation of an Action Plan (POA)

- 2. Intervention

- a. Counseling

Counseling was carried out for pregnant women and women of childbearing age in Cijakan Village, Bojong District, Padeglang Regency, Banten using PPT media, explaining the importance of giving birth with health workers. Apart from the presentation, leaflets were also given to pregnant women and women of childbearing age.

- b. Midwifery Care

Providing midwifery care to pregnant women, namely ANC. Pregnant women undergo pregnancy checks with 10T including: weighing, measuring blood pressure,

measuring LiLA, TFU, DJJ, TT immunization screening, TTD, management and counseling. to ensure the welfare of mother and baby

3. Evaluation

There were 30 pregnant women and women of childbearing age who took part in counseling regarding the importance of giving birth with health personnel and knowing the impact of non-medical delivery. Pregnant women's knowledge about the importance of giving birth in a health facility is actually good. However, with a culture that has been passed down from generation to generation, more people carry out non-medical births. After the outreach was carried out, the community experienced an increase in desire and knowledge regarding giving birth in health facilities as evidenced by the presence of 5 trainers who asked questions about the benefits of giving birth in health facilities and were able to answer questions given by informants.





Figure 1. Community Activities

Discussion

Community midwifery services are efforts made by midwives to solve health problems for pregnant women in families and communities. Efforts to increase public knowledge. In fact, Indonesia has made good progress in the field of health services for mothers as indicated by the increase in the percentage of births in health facilities (faskes) from year to year. The latest Ministry of Health data also shows that 86% of mothers gave birth in health facilities in 2018. However, this condition still leaves questions, especially what influences pregnant women in choosing to give birth at health facilities.⁴

The high MMR in Indonesia is often in the spotlight of world health experts. However, there is not much literature that contains research that examines the factors that influence women in using health facilities for giving birth, let alone highlighting conditions in Indonesia. We see that the use of health facilities as a reference for safe birth is not optimal. In fact, WHO reports that good use of health facilities can reduce MMR significantly. In fact, data from 2012 shows that only 55.2% of mothers in Indonesia chose to give birth at health facilities provided by the government and the private sector.⁵

Childbirth is the process where the baby, placenta and amniotic membranes exit the mother's uterus. Childbirth is considered normal if the process occurs at term without any complications. Birth attendants and birthing places/facilities are closely related. Birth attendants and health service facilities have a big influence on reducing

maternal and infant mortality because they can detect early possible complications and the risk of morbidity and death in mothers and babies.⁶

Some of the reasons why births are assisted by traditional birth attendants include belief, the culture of giving birth at home, and inadequate transportation to reach health services. The community believes that shamans have the ability to help with childbirth which has been passed down from generation to generation and shamans provide experiences to mothers who give birth to prepare them to become parents. Apart from that, in terms of costs, people believe that the cost of giving birth at a dukun is cheaper. This shows that the public does not yet know the risks that may arise as a result of giving birth at home without adequate equipment and assistance from non-health workers.⁷

Health facilities according to Government Regulation No. 47 of 2016 consist of hospitals, health centers, service clinics and health worker practices.⁸ The higher the coverage of births by health workers and taking place in health facilities, the lower the risk of maternal death. Health workers have extensive knowledge to assist with births, because they have been trained and have educational qualifications in their field. Therefore, the better a person's level of education, the better the knowledge they gain.⁹

10

The implications of the findings in our research emphasize that maternal health service programs must be expanded and promoted to reach groups of women who are categorized as poor, live in rural areas, and by campaigning for safe births that are sensitive to local wisdom. Strategies that focus on improving the quality of pregnancy visits are highly recommended considering that this also determines mothers to choose health facilities as the main service in assisting with safe births.

We realize that efforts to improve the welfare of mothers and children during childbirth are also influenced by the availability, utilization and quality of fax. Therefore, cross-sectoral coordination to improve the predictors in this research is the main strategy for reducing MMR, which in turn can improve the welfare of mothers and babies in Indonesia.

Conclusion

Community service activities include counseling to pregnant women and women of childbearing age (WUS) about "The importance of giving birth with health

personnel" where health information is provided about safe and comfortable childbirth. This counseling is one way to increase the knowledge of pregnant women in order to prevent complications that may occur during non-medical delivery. Non-medical delivery can cause the risk of death for the mother or baby during birth. Apart from counseling, efforts are made to maintain the welfare of mothers and babies by detecting complications by conducting pregnancy checks on every pregnant woman.

To increase the knowledge of pregnant women and women of childbearing age about preventing complications that can occur during non-medical childbirth, one of which is through education. By providing education to the community, including pregnant women and women of childbearing age, they can increase and build their knowledge so that they pay more attention to the health and safety of themselves and their families.

Acknowledgment

We would like to thank the health workers in the work area of the Bojong sub-district health center, the Bojong sub-district head, the Cijakan village head, village officials and cadres who have helped a lot, and the Jakarta National University which has supported community service activities, as well as other parties . The parties who have helped in this activity, this community service.

Conflict of Interest

In the community service that has been carried out, we did not encounter any obstacles either during the community service or during the preparation of this paper. We as authors all worked together well in compiling this report.

References

1. Hartati, H., Azhari, A. S., Nespita, W., Gusra, T., Sukma, M., Aisyiah, I. K., & Ningsih, D. A. W. S. (2023). Health Management Strategies And Practices To Improve Health Services. CV. Lantern Guitar.
2. Prawati, I. P. (2023). The Role Of Village Government In Increasing Community Participation In The Posyandu Program In Maranda Village, Poso Pesisir Utara District, Poso Regency (Doctoral Dissertation, Sintuwu Maroso University).
3. Hariyanti, P. (2022). Quality Of Health Services At Bantargebang Community

- Health Center, Bantargebang District, Bekasi City (Doctoral Dissertation, Islamic University "45" Bekasi).
4. Fitriyanti, F., Elektrina, O., Sugarni, M., Asikin, Z. F., Nurdin, S. I., Rimandini, K. D., & Armi, Y. (2023). Community Midwifery Concepts For Midwifery Students.4
 5. Harahap, W. Y. (2022). Description Of Pregnant Women's Satisfaction With Antenatal Care Services During The Covid-19 Pandemic At The Aek Godang Community Health Center, North Padang Lawas Regency In 2021.
 6. Rohani, et al. 2016 . Midwifery Care During Childbirth. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
 7. Adhyatma, A. A., Agustin, N., & Sahara, R. P. (2020). The Importance of Childbirth Assistance by Health Workers in Health Service Facilities in Kitchen Village 6, Sembulang Village, Galang District, Batam City. *Enlightenment: A Journal Of Community Service*, 1(1), 17-21.
 8. Harahap, N. R., Armah, N., Sipayung, N. A., & Syari, M. (2021). Factors that influence mothers' choice of birthing place in Aek Badak Jae Village. *Journal Of Senior Midwifery*, 5(1), 37-46.
 9. Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. Minister of Health Encourages Childbirth to be Assisted by Health Workers and in Health Facilities. 2016.
 10. Elba, F., & Afifah, O. A. A. (2021). Image of Pregnant Women's Knowledge About the Importance of Giving Birth in Health Facilities in Cipacing Village, Jatinangor District. *Rajawali Health Journal*, 11(1), 1-10.