

Journal Educational of Nursing (JEN)

Vol. 6 No. 2 – July – December 2023; page 95-103

p-ISSN: 2655-2418; e-ISSN: 2655-7630

journal homepage: <https://ejournal.akperrspadjakarta.ac.id>

DOI : [10.37430/jen.v6i2.164](https://doi.org/10.37430/jen.v6i2.164)

Article history:

Received: May 27th, 2023

Revised: June 12th, 2023

Accepted: July 26th, 2023

Learning about Partographs for Fifth Semester Students of STIKes Salsabila

Partono Siswosuharjo¹, Fathiyati²

Information Systems Study Program, University of Muhammadiyah Banten - Indonesia¹

Department of Midwifery, Salsabila College of Health Sciences, Serang – Indonesia²

e-mail: partonosiswosuharjo@stmikmbanten.ac.id¹, fathiyati@gmail.com²

Abstract

Maternal mortality is still very high every year. One way to reduce the death rate is to increase the knowledge of health workers, in an effort to detect early labor, namely by using a partograph. Remembering that the function of the partograph is to record the results of observations and progress of labor and detect whether the labor process is progressing normally. In this way, early detection can also be carried out for any possibility of prolonged labor. The aim of this research is to provide learning about partographs to students in Semester V of STIKes Salsabila based on their ability to source information, length of study, experience in filling out partographs when assisting with childbirth, applying partographs, and experience in practice. This research is a simple descriptive study, using a sample of 92 fifth semester female students as research objects. The results of the research can be concluded that learning about partography for Semester V female students can be categorized as good. The researcher's advice to female students is to maintain and improve their abilities regarding partography.

Keywords: Knowledge, female students, partograph, long labor

Introduction

Mortality and morbidity are major problems in developing countries. It is estimated that every hour, two women die due to pregnancy or childbirth due to complications during pregnancy or childbirth. (Saparinah Sadli, 2010). In poor countries, around 25-50% of deaths of women of childbearing age are caused by problems related to pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum. WHO estimates that around the world every year more than 585,000 die during pregnancy or childbirth (<http://thecimals.blogspot.com>).

According to WHO in 2000, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the world was 400/100,000 live births, the

MMR in developing countries was 440/100,000 live births, while in developed countries it was only 20/100,000 live births. MMR in Asia is 330/100,000 live births, East Asia 55/100,000 live births, South Asia 520/100,000 live births, Southeast Asia 210/100,000 live births and West Asia 190/100,000 live births.

Indonesia's maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR) are still the highest in Asia. In 2002, maternal deaths reached 307/100,000 births. This figure is 65 times the number of maternal deaths in Singapore, 9.5 times that of Malaysia. Even 2.5 times that of the Philippines.

Likewise, Indonesia's IMR in 2002 was 45/1,000 live births.

(<http://thecimals.blogspot.com>). The direct causes of maternal death are bleeding 28%, eclampsia 24%, infection 11%, prolonged labor 5%, abortion 5%, and others (SKRT 2001). Meanwhile, according to the results of Riskesdas 2007, the causes of death of newborns 0-6 days old in Indonesia are respiratory disorders 36.9%, prematurity 32.4%, sepsis 12%, hypothermia 6.8%, blood disorders/jaundice 6.6% and etc.

The causes of death for babies 7-28 days old were sepsis 20.5%, congenital abnormalities 18.1%, pneumonia 15.4%, prematurity and LBW 12.8%, and RDS 12.8%. Therefore, efforts to reduce IMR and AK in children need to pay great attention to efforts to save newborn babies and treat infectious diseases (diarrhea and pneumonia). (www.depkes.go.id).

Based on the results of the Indonesian Health Demographic Survey, the level of maternal and child health in Indonesia still needs to be improved, as indicated by the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), which is 228/100,000 Live Births (KH), and in 2008, 4,692 mothers died during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum. Meanwhile, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 34/1,000KH, there is a comparison when compared with the 2003 SDKI, namely 35/1,000KH. (www.depkes.go.id).

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets that must be achieved in 2015 are MMR 102/100,000 KH and IMR 23/1,000 KH. This must of course be followed up with efforts to accelerate the reduction in maternal and newborn mortality rates (PP-AKI and AKB efforts). (www.depkes.go.id).

With the maternal and infant mortality rates still not meeting the reduction target, various efforts have been made to overcome the problem of maternal and infant mortality. The World Health Organization (WHO) implemented a

program to create safer pregnancies (Making Pregnancy Safer Program) or the Safe Motherhood Program which was implemented by Indonesia as one of the recommendations from the international conference in Egypt, Cairo in 1994 (www.rahima.or.id).

The cause of maternal death is obstetric complications which are often unpredictable. Therefore, when providing care to mothers who have given birth, the helper must always be alert to problems or complications that may occur.

Delaying providing emergency care will increase the risk of maternal death and morbidity. Management of childbirth is one of the standards of midwifery services where midwives must be skilled in monitoring the progress of labor and skilled in providing clean and safe birth assistance.

One tool that can be used to monitor the progress of labor is a partograph. A partograph is a chart monitoring the progress of labor that can assess the condition of the fetus during the first stage of labor. The midwife must be able to provide care to the mother in labor. This care includes maintenance, prevention, detection, intervention and referral for high risks, including maternal and child emergencies. (www.depkes.go.id).

With the application of partography, it is hoped that maternal and perinatal mortality rates can be reduced significantly so that they can support the health system towards a level of community welfare. Midwives as providers of care in monitoring labor must be skilled and masterful in using the partograph so that it is hoped that at every birth they can detect possible complications as early as possible.

The College of Health Sciences is one of the institutions that will produce midwives. In practice in the field, the main asset of midwives is that they must

be able to provide clean and safe birth assistance. In addition, midwives must be able to monitor the progress of labor to detect complications in labor as early as possible using a partograph.

STIKes Salsabila is one of the Colleges of Health Sciences which is expected to make the same contribution to the main objective of establishing the College of Health Sciences. For this reason, researchers are interested in choosing research on Learning about Partographs for STIKes Salsabila Semester V students this year.

Based on the results of a survey conducted by researchers on previous research on TA. 2020-2021 showed that previous research examining 88 female students found that 82 respondents (93%) were categorized as having good knowledge, 5 respondents (6%) were categorized as having sufficient knowledge, and 1 respondent (1%) was categorized as having poor knowledge.

Then the research was carried out again in FY 2020 – 2021, the majority had good knowledge about partographs (92.8%), a small number of respondents had sufficient knowledge about partographs (7.2%) and there were no respondents with insufficient knowledge (0%). In October 2021, researchers continued the survey on the research object, and the results showed that the number of students at STIKes Salsabila was 286 students, of which 94 were students at Level I, 100 were students at Semester III, and 92 were students at Semester V.

This has never been done for Semester V students. research on partographs. They have also applied partographs in real situations and conditions, because Semester V students have carried out Midwifery Clinical Practice activities.

The general aim of the research is to provide learning about partography to

Semester V Students of STIKes Salsabila, Serang.

Method

The research design used in this research is descriptive survey research and analytical survey with a cross sectional approach. Descriptive research is a research method carried out with the main aim of creating an objective picture or description of a situation. Descriptive research methods are used to solve or answer problems currently being faced in the current situation.

Analytical surveys are surveys or research that try to explore how and why health phenomena occur, and cross sectional is research to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, by approaching, observing or collecting data at one time.

The population of this study were all Semester V students at STIKes Salsabila totaling 92 respondents. In this study, the sample taken was through total sampling where the sample taken was the entire population as a sample, namely 92 respondents.

In this research, data collection was carried out using primary data in the form of a questionnaire, namely distributing a number of questions created according to the variables you wanted to research and the research instrument used by the researcher was a questionnaire sheet, and secondary data in the form of a list of partograph test scores. With the aim of finding out about learning about Partographs for Semester V Students of STIKes Salsabila for the October 2021 period.

The research variables used in this research consist of 2 variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. The independent variables are the source of information, length of study, experience filling out the

partograph, application of the partograph and experience in practice. Meanwhile, the dependent variable is knowledge.

Results

1. Univariate Analysis

Table-1. Frequency Distribution of Learning about Partographs based on Knowledge among Semester V students of STIKes Salsabila Academic Year 2021-2022

Knowledge of Partograph	Frequency	Precentage
Good	86	93,5 %
Enough	6	6,5 %
Amount	92	100 %

The results of research on 92 STIKes Salsabila female students showed that the majority of female students had good knowledge, namely 82 female students (93.5%), and a small percentage had sufficient knowledge, namely 6 female students (6.5%).

Table-2. Frequency Distribution of Factors that influence knowledge about Partographs based on Information Sources for Semester V students of STIKes Salsabila Academic Year 2021-2022

Information Source	Frequency	Percentage
Book	67	72,8 %
Person	25	27,2 %
Amount	92	100 %

The results of research on 92 students of the Salsabila College of Health Sciences Semester V showed that the source of information for most respondents came from books, 67 students (72.8%), and some respondents came from people, 25 students (27.2%).

Table-3. Frequency Distribution of Learning about Partographs based on Length of Study for Semester V Students of STIKes Salsabila Academic Year 2021-2022

Length of Study	Frequency	Precentage
>2 hours	45	48,9 %
1-2 hours	47	51,1 %
Amount	92	100 %

The results of research on 92 STIKes Salsabila female students, Semester V showed that the study time for most of the respondents was 1 - 2 hours, 47 students (51.1%), and some respondents were 45 students (48.9%) with a study time of > 2 hours.

Table-4. Frequency Distribution of Factors that Influence Knowledge About Partographs Based on Experience Filling Out Partographs for Fifth Semester Students of STIKes Salsabila Academic Year 2021-2022

Experience filling out Partographs	Frequency	Precentage
>4x	39	42,4 %
1 - 4x	53	57,6 %
Amount	92	100 %

The results of research on 92 STIKes Salsabila female students showed that 53 female students (57.6%) had completed the partograph 1 – 4 times, and 39 female students (42.4%) had completed the partograph more than 4 times.

Table-5. Frequency Distribution of Learning about Partographs Based on Applications for Semester V Students of STIKes Salsabila Academic Year 2021-2022

Partograph Application	Frequency	Precentage
Passed	54	58,7 %
Not pass	38	41,3 %
Amount	92	100%

Results from the table above can be seen that the majority of STIKes Salsabila Semester V students were able to apply the partograph or in other words passed the partograph exam as many as 54 students (58.7%) and those who could not apply the partograph or in other words did not pass the partograph exam were 38 students. (41.3%).

Table-6. Frequency Distribution of Learning About Partographs Based on Practice Areas for Semester V Students of STIKes Salsabila Academic Year 2021-2022

Practice Land	Frequency	Precentage
RS/RB	38	41,3 %

Pkm	54	58,7 %
Amount	92	100%

The results of research on 92 STIKes Salsabila female students showed that 54 female students served at the Community

Health Center (58.7%) and 38 female students served at RS/RB (41.3%).

2. Bivariate Analysis

Table-7. The Relationship between Information Sources and Learning about Partographs for Semester V Students of STIKes Salsabila Academic Year 2021-2022

No	Information Source	Knowledge Level					Total	OR (95 % CI)	P Value
			Good	Enough	F	%			
1.	Book	64	95,5	3	4,5	67	100	2,909	0,339
2.	Person	22	88	3	12,0	25	100		
	Amount	86	93,5	6	6,5	92	100		

The results of the analysis of the relationship between the level of knowledge and the source of information showed that a total of 64 respondents who came from books with a percentage of 95.5% of female students were categorized as having good knowledge, as many as 22 respondents who came from people with a percentage of 88% were categorized as having good knowledge, as many as 3 respondents who came from books with a percentage of 4.5% were categorized as having sufficient knowledge, as many as 3 respondents who came from people with a percentage

of 12% were categorized as having sufficient knowledge.

The statistical test results obtained a value of $P = 0.339$, so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between Learning about Partographs for Semester V STIKes Salsabila students and the source of information. From the results of the analysis, an OR value = 2.909 was also obtained, meaning that knowledge originating from books had a 2.909 times chance of influencing knowledge about partographs compared to knowledge originating from people.

Table-8. The Relationship between Length of Study and Learning about Partographs for Semester V Students of STIKes Salsabila Academic Year 2021-2022

No	Length of Study	Knowledge Level					Total	OR (95 % CI)	P Value
			Good	Enough	F	%			
1.	> 2 hours	43	95,6	2	4,4	45	100	2,000	0,677
2.	1-2 hours	43	91,5	4	8,5	47	100		
	Amount	86	93,5	6	6,5	92	100		

The results of the analysis of the relationship between the level of knowledge and length of study showed that 43 respondents with a percentage of 91.5% who had 1-2 hours of study time were categorized as having good knowledge, and 4 respondents with a

percentage of 8.5% who had 1-2 hours of study time were categorized as knowledgeable enough. Meanwhile, 43 respondents with a percentage of 95.6% who had more than 2 hours of study time were categorized as having good knowledge, and 2 respondents with a

percentage of 4.4% were categorized as having sufficient knowledge.

The statistical test results obtained a value of $P = 0.677$, so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between learning about Partographs for Semester V STIKes Salsabila students

and the length of study. From the results of the analysis, an $OR = 2,000$ value was obtained, meaning that a study period of 1-2 hours has a 2,000 times chance of influencing knowledge about partography compared to a study period of >2 hours.

Table-9. The Relationship between the Experience of Filling in Partographs and Learning about Partographs for Semester V Students of STIKes Salsabila Academic Year 2021-2022

No	Partograph Filling Experience	Knowledge Level					Total	OR (95 % CI)	P Value
			Good	Enough	F	%			
1.	>4 x	38	97,4	1	2,6	39	100	3,958	0,237
2.	1-4 x	48	90,6	5	9,4	53	100		
	Amount	86	93,5	6	6,5	92	100		

The results of the analysis of the relationship between the level of knowledge and experience in filling out partographs showed that as many as 48 respondents with a percentage of 90.6% who had filled out partographs 1-4 times were categorized as having good knowledge about partographs. A total of 5 respondents with a percentage of 9.4% who had filled out partographs 1-4 times were categorized as having sufficient knowledge. Meanwhile, 38 respondents with a percentage of 97.4% who had completed partographs $> 4x$ were categorized as having good knowledge. A total of 1 respondent with a percentage of 2.6% who had completed partographs $>$

$4x$ was categorized as having sufficient knowledge.

The statistical test results obtained a value of $P = 0.237$, so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between learning about partographs for Semester V STIKes Salsabila students and the experience of filling out partographs when assisting with childbirth. From the results of the analysis, it was also obtained that the value of $OR = 3.958$, meaning that experience filling partographs 1-4x has a 3.958 chance of influencing knowledge about partographs compared to experience filling partographs $> 4x$.

Table-10. The Relationship between Partograph Application and Learning about Partographs for Fifth Semester Students of STIKes Salsabila Academic Year 2021-2022

No	Partograph Applications	Knowledge Level					Total	OR (95 % CI)	P Value
			Good	Enough	F	%			
1.	Passed	51	94,4	3	5,6	54	100	1,457	0,688
2.	Not pass	35	92,1	3	7,9	38	100		
	Amount	86	93,5	6	6,5	92	100		

The results of the analysis of the relationship between the level of knowledge and the application of partography showed that as many as 51

female students (94.4%) who were declared to have passed were categorized as having good knowledge, as many as 3 female students (5.6%) who were

declared to have passed were categorized as having sufficient knowledge, as many as 35 female students (92.1%) %) who were declared not to have passed were categorized as having good knowledge, and as many as 3 female students (7.9%) who were declared not to have passed were categorized as having sufficient knowledge.

The statistical test results obtained a value of $P = 0.688$, so it can be concluded

that there is no significant relationship between learning about partographs for Semester V STIKes Salsabila students and the application of partographs. From the results of the analysis, it was also obtained that the value of $OR = 1.457$, meaning that the partograph application that passed had a 1.457 chance of influencing knowledge about partographs compared to the partograph application that did not pass.

Table-11. The relationship between practical experience in the partograph area and factors that influence fifth semester students' knowledge about partographs STIKes Salsabila Academic Year 2021-2022

No	Practice Land	Knowledge Level					Total	OR (95 % CI)	P Value			
			Enough									
			F	%	F	%						
1.	RS/RB	34	89,5	4	10,5	38	100	0,327	0,226			
2.	PKM	52	96,3	2	3,7	54	100					
	Amount	86	93,5	6	6,5	92	100					

The results of the analysis of the relationship between the level of knowledge and practice area showed that as many as 34 respondents with a percentage of 89.5%, who had served in hospitals/RBs were categorized as having good knowledge. A total of 4 respondents with a percentage of 10.5% who served in RB/RS were categorized as having sufficient knowledge. A total of 52 respondents with a percentage of 96.3% who had worked at community health centers were categorized as having good knowledge. A total of 2 respondents with a percentage of 6.5% who had worked at a community health center were categorized as having sufficient knowledge.

The statistical test results obtained a value of $P=0.226$, so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between the level of knowledge of STIKes Salsabila female students regarding partography and their practical experience in the practice area. From the results of the analysis, an OR value = 0.327 was also obtained, meaning that the

community health center practice area had a 0.327 chance of influencing knowledge about partography compared to the hospital/RB practice area.

Discussion

1. Source of Information, namely information obtained regarding the partograph. In terms of these characteristics, researchers tried to assess the relationship between sources of information and knowledge about partography in STIKes Salsabila Semester V female students. Based on statistical tests in the univariate table, the results showed that as many as 67 female students (72.8%) sourced from books, and as many as 25 female students (27.2%) comes from people. then based on statistical tests in the bivariate table, the value $P = 0.339$ was obtained, so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about partography in Semester V STIKes

Salsabila students and the source of information.

2. Length of study, namely the time required for Semester V students to repeat the material that has been given outside lecture hours about partography. In this characteristic, the researcher tried to assess the relationship between the length of study and the level of knowledge about Partographs in Semester V students of STIKes Salsabila. Based on statistical tests in the univariate table, the results showed that as many as 45 female students studied between >2 hours per day (48.9%), and 47 female students study 1-2 hours per day (51.1%). Then, based on statistical tests in the bivariate table, a value of $P=0.677$ was obtained, so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about partography in Semester V STIKes Salsabila students and the length of study. This is in accordance with the statement which states that the amount of knowledge gained cannot be measured by the length of study time, but what must be prioritized is the effectiveness of the method of repeating the lessons learned.

3. Experience in filling out partographs when assisting with childbirth, namely the target size that students have achieved in filling out partographs when assisting with childbirth. In this characteristic, the researcher tried to assess the relationship between the experience of filling out partographs when assisting with childbirth and the knowledge of STIKes Salsabila Semester V students. Based on the statistical tests in the univariate table, the results showed that as many as 39 female students had filled out partographs $>4x$ (42.5%), and as many as 53 female students had filled in partographs. partograph as much as $1-4x$ (57.6%). Then, based on statistical tests in the bivariate table, the value of $P = 0.237$ was obtained, so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about partographs in Semester V STIKes Salsabila students and the experience of filling out partographs when assisting with childbirth. This is not in accordance with the statement that the more someone practices and tries, the better a person's knowledge and abilities will be in that matter.

4. Application of partographs, namely the ability to use partographs that have been studied in real (actual) situations and conditions. In terms of these characteristics, the researcher tried to process the data using secondary data, namely the partograph test scores of the respondents. Based on statistical tests in the univariate table, the results showed that as many as 54 female students (58.7%) passed the partograph exam, and as many as 38 female students (41.3%) did not pass the partograph exam. Based on statistical tests in bivariate table calculations, the value $P = 0.688$ was obtained, so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about partography in Semester V STIKes Salsabila students and the application of partograph. The results of this research are not in accordance with the statement that the aim of learning is that students are expected to be able to apply questions to partographs.

5. Experience at the practice site, namely something that a person has obtained and experienced after carrying out land practice. In this characteristic, the researcher tried to assess the relationship between experience in the practice area and the knowledge of

STIKes Salsabila Semester V female students. Based on statistical tests carried out on univariate tables, the results obtained were that as many as 54 female students had been placed in the practice area at the Community Health Center (58.7%), and as many as 38 Female students have been placed in RS/RB (41.3%). Then, based on statistical tests in the bivariate table, the value $P = 0.226$ was obtained, so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between the level of knowledge about partography in Semester V STIKes Salsabila students and practical experience in the practice area. This is not in accordance with Notoatmodjo's theory that direct experience will greatly influence the process of maturing a person's knowledge and abilities.

Summary

Most of the learning about partographs by STIKes Salsabila students is categorized as good. Most female students get information about partographs from books. Most female students have 1 – 2 hours of study time per day, and have a level of knowledge about partography that is in the good category. Most of the female students had experience filling out partographs while assisting with childbirth in the good category. Most female students can apply partograph. Most of the female students have experience in community health center practice.

References

1. <http://thecimals.blogspot.com>
2. Indah, S.Y. (2011). *Cegah dan Tangkal Kanker Serviks*. Surabaya: TIBBUN Media
3. Indrawati M (2009). *Bahaya Kanker Bagi Wanita & Pria, Pengenalan*
4. Junita. (2012). *Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Pap Smear di RSIA Aulia Pada Bulan Mei 2012*. Jakarta: Universitas Nasional
5. Mansjoer A (2010). *Kapita Selekta Kedokteran Edisi Ketiga Jilid Pertama*. Jakarta: Fakultas Kedokteran Indonesia.
6. Machfoedz Ircham & Eko Suryani. (2009). *Pendidikan Bagian Dari Promosi Kesehatan*. Yogyakarta: Fitramaya
7. Mary, dkk (2007). *Gangguan Sistem Reproduksi dan Seksualitas Seri Asuhan Keperawatan*. Jakarta: EGC
8. Notoatmodjo S (2007). *Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
9. Notoatmodjo S (2007). *Promosi Kesehatan, Teori dan Aplikasi*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
10. POGI (2015). pogisurabaya.com/news.php?id=449&act=more, di unduh pada 19 Agustus 2015
11. Renggalis, M. (2012). *Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Tentang Pap Smear Pada WUS di Kemukiman Lamingan Kecamatan Mesjid Raya Kabupaten Aceh Besar*. Aceh: Stikes 'Ubudiyah Banda Aceh
12. Shadine M (2009). *Penyakit Wanita, Pencegahan, Deteksi Dini dan Pengobatannya*. Jakarta: Keen Books
13. Tanjung, Y. (2011). *Berdamai Dengan Kanker*. Bandung: Qanita.
14. Yayasan Kanker Indonesia (2012) yayasankankerindonesia.org/tentang-kanker/, diunduh 19 Agustus 2015
15. www.depkes.go.id
16. www.rahima.or.id