

The Effect of Supporting the Educational System on Pregnant Mother's Preeclampsia in The Hospital. Auras Of Self-Aggressiveness.

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The Effect of Supporting the Educational System on Pregnant Mother's Preeclampsia in The Hospital. Auras Of Self-Aggressiveness.

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ABSTRACT

Background Aki (Mother Death Number) and Aki (Baby Death Number) are caused by pre-eclampsia. In 2021, there were 76,000 women and 500,000 babies die due to pre eclampsia. Based on the prevalence of such events then one of the interventions to reduce AKI and AKB is given a supportive educational system by providing education such as teaching, guidance and guidance, Such interventions can enhance knowledge in the attitude toward preeclampsia. The goal is to find out if there's an educational system effect on a pregnant mother's pre eclampsia at the hospital. Aura syifa self. This method of research is a categorical study with pre-perimental research designs and research methods of one group pre test and post-test. Sampling techniques use accidental technique so that they get 25 responders. Willcoxon test analysis shows a self-care supportive educational system effect on maternity pre eclamation with 0.000 significance in which $< (= 0.05)$. Conclusion, studies have proved to have an effect on the immune system on the preeclampsia of the hospital's euras of self - euphemism. Suggest the next researcher is able to add common data regarding attitudes like factors that affect attitudes (personal experiences), the influence of others considered important and cultural influence)

Keyword: Supportive Educative System, Preeclampsia.

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INTRODUCTION

Pegnancy in the mother is a very important component in reproductive health because all components in health services in the community are strongly influenced by maternal health. If the mother is healthy, it will create a healthy and happy family (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018 in Desi, 2021). This high maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate are caused by several factors, namely severe bleeding after childbirth, infection (usually after delivery), complications from childbirth, abortion and one of them is preeclampsia (WHO, 2020 in Pratiwi, 2020). Globally, 80% of deaths of pregnant women classified as direct causes of maternal death are caused by postpartum bleeding (25%), hypertension in pregnant women (12%), stuck partus (8%), abortion (13%) and due to other causes (7%) (WHO, 2018 in Evitasari, 2021). Globally in 2021, 76,000 women and

500,000 babies died annually due to preeclampsia (Poonetal, 2019 in Hikmawati et al., 2021).

In Indonesia, the incidence of preeclampsia in 2020 was 9.4%. Meanwhile, according to Indonesia's health profile, one of the causes of maternal death in 2021 was caused by hypertension and preeclampsia as many as 1,077 cases (Ministry of Health, 2021).

The prevalence of preeclampsia in East Java in 2020 was 30.8% of 568,295 deliveries (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021 in Erawati, 2022). Meanwhile, according to East Java's health profile, the rate of hypertension and preeclampsia in pregnancy is 9.62% or as many as 123 cases (East Java Provincial Health Office, 2021). In Kediri Regency in 2021, maternal cases in pregnancy were dominated by preeclampsia by 2.28% of preeclampsia mothers or as many as 570 cases (Kediri Regency Health Office, 2021).

Based on preliminary data collection conducted by researchers on November 1, 2022 at Aura Syifa Hospital Kediri, data on pregnant women with preeclampsia recorded from July – October amounted to 2.25% of preeclampsy mothers or as many as 12 cases. In the results of interviews conducted at the Gynecology Poly of Aura Syifa Hospital Kediri regarding the attitude of pregnant women related to preeclampsia, data were obtained from 8 pregnant women who visited the gynecology poly, there were 5 pregnant women who still did not maintain a diet such as not avoiding salty foods. Pregnant women still do not really understand and understand about preeclampsy and the signs and symptoms that appear when exposed to preeclampsia so that it shows a negative attitude.

Factors for the occurrence of preeclampsia are life habits or attitudes, namely: stress, anxiety, unhealthy diet, and exercise. Attitudes reflect the whole person who interacts with the environment. (Manuaba, 2018 in Chayati & Novita, 2022). Lack of information can affect health attitudes, namely matters related to one's actions or activities in choosing and improving health. This includes measures to prevent disease, choose food, and so on (Notoatmojo, 2018 in Chayati & Novita, 2022). According to research Darmansyah et al., (2013 in Waluya et al., 2019) said that supportive educative significantly increases positive attitudes. The situation can be caused by supportive educative programs given, one of which is guiding, in guiding there are discussions and alternative solutions to the problem of lack of physical activity. The existence of problem-solving discussions will increase confidence in alternative problems, so that supportive educative can increase positive attitudes towards physical activity.

In this study, supportive educative system intervention will be given by applying teaching, guiding, and providing environment methods, with the hope that every problem faced by the client can be corrected and assisted in solving. In the teaching method by providing counseling to teach pregnant women related to preeclampsia. In the guiding method by providing guidance by providing education, discussion and question and answer related to preeclampsia and its management. While the method of providing environment provides opportunities for pregnant women to apply the knowledge gained.

Based on the above background, the researcher wants to conduct a study entitled "The Effect of Self Care Orem Supportive Educative System on Pregnant Women's Attitudes About Preeclampsia at Aura Syifa Kediri Hospital".

METHOD

The method used in this research is a qualitative research method by going directly to the field. The purpose of qualitative research is to explain a phenomenon in the deepest possible way by collecting the deepest possible data which shows the importance of the depth and detail of the data under study.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Analisa Univariat

Identify the attitudes of pregnant women regarding preeclampsia at Aura Syifa Hospital Kediri before being given self care or supportive educational system

Based on the research results obtained from 30 respondents regarding attitudes towards preeclampsia in pregnant women at Aura Syifa Hospital Kediri, the majority of pregnant women respondents had negative attitudes 17 (56.7%).

According to Myers & Twenge (2018 in Kusuma & Nurcahayati, 2021), attitudes can be positive and negative. There are several factors that influence attitudes, namely predisposing factors, one of which is the knowledge factor (Andira, 2015 in Kholisotin et al., 2019).

A person's knowledge about an object contains two aspects, namely positive aspects and negative aspects. (Darsini, Fahrurrozi and Cahyono, 2019). A person's level of education can influence a person's knowledge and attitude in doing something. There are differences in knowledge and attitudes between someone who has a low level of education and a high level of education (Handayani & Milie, 2020).

In this study, 13 pregnant women (43.3%) had a high school education level and 4 pregnant women (13.3%) had a junior high school education level. According to the researchers, the negative attitude was due to a lack of obtaining and capturing existing information which affected knowledge. Lack of information can influence health attitudes, namely things related to a person's actions or activities in choosing and improving health. (Notoatmojo, 2018 in Chayati & Novita, 2022).

According to research by Waluya, Rahayuwati and Lukman, (2019) that before a supportive educational intervention was given, respondents showed attitudes tending to be negative. Negative attitudes are caused by a lack of knowledge and no guidance given so that physical activity is not implemented.

According to the results of the data above, the researcher concluded that before being given intervention in the form of a supportive educational system regarding preeclampsia, the attitudes held by respondents were still classified as negative attitudes. This is due to a lack of knowledge which influences inappropriate attitudes. preeclampsia which will then be able to strengthen individual behavior for self-care.

There are several factors that influence attitudes, namely predisposing factors, one of which is the knowledge factor (Andira, 2015; Kholisotin et al., 2019). According to Darsini, Fahrurrozi and Cahyono (2019) stated that one of the factors that influences knowledge is the source of information. Knowledge is influenced by several factors, namely age and occupation. As an individual ages, a person's grasping power and thinking patterns will develop further, so that the knowledge they obtain will improve (Darsini, Fahrurrozi and Cahyono, 2019).

In this study, the majority of pregnant women respondents were in the range of 26 – 35 years, namely 25 respondents (83.3%). At the age of 21-35 years, a person will have high motivation and curiosity to seek knowledge by reading or hearing information from various media as well as from health workers and the surrounding environment (Indrawati, 2016 in Yunus et al., 2021).

Meanwhile, the work environment can enable a person to gain experience and knowledge both directly and indirectly (Darsini, Fahrurrozi and Cahyono, 2019). In this study, of the 30 respondents, the majority of pregnant women worked, 16 (53.3%).

In theory, the work environment will provide experience about a person's way of thinking. (Wulandari, 2014 in Kurniawati and Nurdianti, 2018). According to the results of the data above, the researchers concluded that after being given intervention in the form of a self-care or supportive educational system regarding preeclampsia, the attitude of pregnant women increased, including a positive attitude.

Analisa Bivariat

a. Analysis of the influence of self-care or supportive educational systems on pregnant women's attitudes about preeclampsia at Aura Syifa Hospital Kediri

In the research, there were results regarding the attitudes of pregnant women before the self-care orem supportive educative system regarding preeclampsia was found that most of them had negative attitudes, 17 respondents 56.7%, whereas after being given the self-care orem supportive educative system for a period of three weeks, most of them received positive values 23 respondents 76.7%. The results of the Wilcoxon statistical test show that the significance value for the attitude value is 0.000. From these results it is known that the hypothesis obtained is that H1 is accepted, namely that there is an influence of the Self Care Orem Supportive Educative System on the Attitudes of Pregnant Women Regarding Preeclampsia at Aura Syifa Hospital Kediri. Factors that cause preeclampsia are life habits or attitudes, namely: stress, anxiety, unhealthy eating patterns, and exercise. The impact of anxiety and stress on pregnant women is caused by inappropriate attitudes. Attitude reflects the whole person interacting with the environment (Manuaba, 2018 dalam Chayati & Novita, 2022).

Pregnant women must pay more attention to the health behavior they give themselves during pregnancy by increasing their knowledge about preeclampsia and having the courage to apply positive preeclampsia prevention behavior to themselves. A person can prevent preeclampsia well if they have good knowledge about preeclampsia (Puspitaningrum & Indrawati, 2016).

According to Myers & Twenge (2018 in Kusuma & Nurcahayati, 2021) attitudes are the feelings and beliefs that we hold, whether pleasant or unpleasant, about certain people, objects, events or ideas that produce behavioral tendencies. There are several factors that influence attitudes, namely predisposing factors, one of which is the knowledge factor (Andira, 2015 in Kholisotin et al., 2019).

Researchers use Dorothea E. Orem's self-care theory which focuses on the Supportive educative system which is a method of educational support carried out in groups that can improve self-care using various methods such as teaching, guiding, providing an environment (Darmansyah et al., 2017 in Lukmawati et al., 2020).

A supportive educational system is a planned and targeted intervention that allows pregnant women to increase their knowledge and practice in attitudes towards preeclampsia (Kafil et al., 2018). This is supported by research conducted by Waluya, Rahayuwati and Lukman, (2019) which shows that supportive education significantly increases cancer survivors' positive attitudes about physical activity

From the data from the explanation, the researcher believes that providing a self-care or supportive educational system can improve the attitudes of pregnant women about preeclampsia at Aura Syifa Hospital, Kediri. This is proven by the results of the attitude of the majority of respondents in the positive range..

b. Identify the attitudes of pregnant women regarding preeclampsia at Aura Syifa Hospital Kediri after being given self care or supportive educational system

Based on data from research conducted post test at week 3 after being given a self care or supportive educational system to pregnant women about preeclampsia at Aura Syifa Hospital Kediri, the results showed that the majority of pregnant women respondents had a positive attitude 23 (76.7% Menurut Kafil *et al.*, (2018). A supportive educational system is a planned and targeted nursing intervention that allows pregnant women to increase their knowledge and practice in attitudes towards

CONCLUSION

The conclusion obtained from the results of the research that has been carried out is that there is an influence of the self-care or supportive educational system on the attitudes of pregnant women regarding preeclampsia at Aura Syifa Hospital, Kediri. By carrying out a test using the Wilcoxon test which gets a p value of 0.000, meaning $p < \alpha$ ($\alpha = 0.05$), then H_1 is accepted and H_0 is rejected. It is hoped that future researchers can increase the number of respondents so that they can explain or develop clearer results. It is hoped that it can add to general data related to attitudes, namely factors that influence attitudes (personal experience, the influence of other people who are considered important and cultural influences) as well as other variables to support research. Future researchers are advised to use simple research instruments such as leaflets because they are more concise and easy to read.

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