


Factors Associated with Husband's Assistance When Mothers Facing Childbirth at Tambusai Community Health Center

**Sri Sartika Sari Dewi¹, Nurul Hidayah Nasution², Izmi Fadhilah Nasution³,
Melfi Suryaningsih⁴, Soleman Jufri⁵**

^{1,3,4}Lecturer in the Midwife Professional Education Study Program, University of Aufa Royhan, Padangsidempuan, Indonesia
^{2,5}Lecturer in the Public Health Science Study Program Undergraduate Program, University of Aufa Royhan, Padangsidempuan, Indonesia

Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history:</p> <p>Received December 18, 2023 Revised December 25, 2023 Accepted December 31, 2023</p> <hr/> <p>Corresponding Author:</p> <p>Sri Sartika Sari Dewi Lecturer in the Midwife Professional Education Study Program, University of Aufa Royhan, Padangsidempuan, Indonesia Email: srisartikasari82@gmail.com</p>	<p>Efforts to reduce anxiety during childbirth include the presence of a companion, such as a husband, biological mother, sibling or female friend of the mother. The presence of a second person or companion or birth attendant can provide comfort during childbirth. The presence of a companion during childbirth can have a positive effect on childbirth, namely reducing morbidity, reducing pain, shortening labor, and reducing the number of operative births including Caesarean section. The aim of this research is to determine the factors related to the husband's companion when the mother is facing childbirth at the Tambusai Community Health Center, Rokan Hulu Regency in 2023. This type of research is quantitative with a cross sectional design. The population in this study were all husbands of mothers giving birth at the Tambusai Health Center, Rukan Hulu Regency from March - July 2023. The sample in this study was 30 respondents using the total sampling method. The statistical test used is chi-square. The results show that the husband's age is related to the husband's assistance in the mother's birth process with a P value = 0.003 < 0.05. The psychological response of mothers giving birth is anxiety caused by pain during labor and can result in labor lasting a long time. Anxiety and pain in birthing mothers require support from their husbands during labor to provide a sense of security and comfort.</p> <p>Keywords: Companion, Husband, Mother, Childbirth</p> <p>This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</p> 

1. INTRODUCTION

Labor And birth is incident physiological as well as incidentnatural that mothers and families have been eagerly awaiting for nine months. When process labor started, role Mother is give birth to the baby, whereas role officer health is monitor labor For detect complications early and together with the family provide assistance And maternal support [21].

The maternal mortality rate is still high in the world, Data *World Health Organization* (WHO) estimate 800 Woman die every the day consequence complications pregnancy And process birth. Around 99% from all over death Mother happen in country develop [29].

Data *United Nations Children's Funds* say that Motherwho experience problems in childbirth around 12,230,142 million people from 30% including anxiety due to first pregnancy [26]. Currently, AKI data in Indonesia Still tall , based on Survey Resident Between Census year 2015, MMR data in Indonesia was 305 per 100,000 live births [13]. Death Mother in Indonesia caused by three reason main namely bleeding, hypert e nsi in pregnancy, And infection [13]. InIn Indonesia, there are 373,000,000 pregnant women who experience anxiety facing childbirth there are as many as 107,000,000 people (28.7%) [26].

Mother own role big in growth baby And development children, health problems experienced by pregnant women can affect health fetus and child growth period. The risk of maternal death is greatest happen in the labor period and delivery period make a large contribution to the figures death Mother in Indonesia. Death moment giving birth And 1 Sunday First estimated 60% of all deaths mother [20].

Data Department Health on year 2010, reason direct death maternal in Indonesia related pregnancy And labor mainly bleeding 28%, other causes eclampsia 24%, infection 11%, parturition long 5% And abortion 5%. See reason death Good on Mother actually matter This can be prevented or dealt with, wrong the only one with health services that meet standards when the mother gives birth. Labor This is a tough task that must be done by a pregnant mother. Easy or how difficult it is something process labor depends by Lots factor Wrong the only one exists feeling comfortable moment give birth to (Susilawati, 2009). In Indonesia There are 373,000,000 pregnant women who experience deep anxiety There are 107,000,000 people facing childbirth (28.7%) [1].

data in the world reaches figure 289,000 soul. AKI in Indonesia is highest in Asia Southeast. Indonesia, BATTERY reach 214 per 100,000 birth life, Philippines 170 per 100,000 birth life, Vietnamese 160 per 100,000 live births and Malaysia 39 per 100,000 live births [29].

The decline in MMR in Indonesia occurred from 1991 to 2007, that is from 390/100,000 birth life become 228/100,000 birth life. The 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI) shows a significant increase in MMR, namely to 359 maternal deaths per 100,000 birth life. BATTERY return show decline according to results Research Basic Health (Riskesmas) MMR in Indonesia is 305/100,000 births life (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018). This is still far from the SDG's target, which is below 70 per 100,000 births live on in 2030.

Data from the 2010 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (SDKI). Indonesia's Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) reached 228 per 100,000 live births and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) reached 34 per 100,000 live birth. This figure is still far from the target that must be achieved in *the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)* 2015 are for MMR to be 102 per 100,000 live births And for AKB as big as 17 per 1,000 live births [22].

Data profile Riau Province, data BATTERY have AKI year 2012 reaching 359 per 100,000 live births, an increase compared to 2007 of 228 per 100,000 live births. For MMR in Riau Province , MMR in the last 3 years has increased, where in 2014 it was 124.4, an increase compared to 2013 and 2012, which were 118 and 112.7 respectively. [24].

Rokan Hulu AKI Regency profile data on year 2014 Based on a cohort survey and verbal autopsy, data was obtained from 11,920 live births, 1 maternal death was recorded, 4 maternal deaths were recorded and 4 postpartum maternal deaths were recorded. the number of maternal deaths was 9 people. With the above data, the mortality rate (MMR) in 2014 has increased slightly, namely 75.5/100,000 live births compared to 2013. Data on the mortality rate (MMR) PER 100,000 live births in Rokan Hulu Regency from 2009 to 2014. To reduce Anxiety during childbirth is present presence companion, like husband, Mother birth, you or friend Woman Mother. Presence person second or companion or helper Childbirth can provide comfort during childbirth. The presence of a companion during labor can have a positive effect on labor, namely can reduce morbidity, reduce pain, shorten labor, and reducing the number of deliveries by surgery including caesarean section [14].

The husband is a very important and recommended birth companion For do role active in support Mother And identify possible steps for the mother's comfort (Sari and Kurnia, 2015). Like research conducted by Handonowati (2009) and Puspitasari (2009) husband's assistance influences the smoothness of the birth process. The psychological response of mothers giving birth is anxiety caused by their presence painful during labor And can result labor taking place long

Worry And painful on Mother giving birth need support from husband during labor to give a taste safe and comfortable.

Based on description on, so elite pen interested For doresearch with the title "Factors related to husband's assistance on moment Mother face labor in Public health center Tambusai, Rokan Hulu Regency, Year 2023".

2. METHOD

This type of research is research quantitative with *Cross Sectional design*. Population in study is all over husband Mother giving birth at the Community Health Center Tambusai, Rokan Hulu Regency
Int Jou of PHE

amount 30 respondents from March to August in 2023.

The sample used in this research was the husband of the mother giving birth at the Community Health Center Tambusai Regency Rokan Hulu as much 30 respondents. Method taking sample in study This use method technique *total sampling*. The research instrument used a questionnaire. Data processing is carried out through the stages of *editing, coding, entry, cleaning* and *tabulating*. Data analysis used the *chi test square* with significance level = 0.05.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1) Characteristics of Husbands in Maternity Mothers

Table 1 Distribution Characteristics Respondent

Characteristics Respondent	n	%
Age Husband		
< 30	11	36.7
>30	19	63.3
Work Husband		
Self-employed	22	73.3
Civil servants	8	26.7
Attitude Husband		
Negative	13	43.3
Postive	17	57.7
Husband's Assistance		
Not Accompanying	14	46.7
Accompany	16	53.3
Amount	30	100

Table 1 above can be seen from 30 respondents, the majority of whom are aged Among >30 years there were 19 respondents (63.3%), and a minority aged <30 years as much 11 respondents (36.7%). Based on table work majority There were 22 self-employed respondents (73.3%) and the minority worked as civil servants amount 8 respondents (26.7%). From table variable attitude on can concluded that 13 respondents (43.3%) be negative And 17 respondents (57.7%) be positive. Based on husband's assistance, the majority accompaniment husband respondents accompanied 16 respondents (53.3%) while respondents who did not accompany as much 14 respondents (46.7%).

2) Relationship between Age, Occupation and Husband's Attitude with Assistance for Maternity Mothers

Table 2. Relationship between Age, Occupation and Husband's Attitude with Mother's Assistance in Birthing

Age	Accompaniment Husband On When Mom Maternity				Total	P value	
	No		Accompany				
	n	%	n	%			
<30 years	9	30.0	2	6,7	11	36.7	0.003
>30 years	5	16.7	14	46.7	19	60.0	
Amount	14	46.7	16	53.3	30	100	
Work	Accompaniment Husband On When Mom Maternity				Total	P value	
	No		Accompany				
	n	%	n	%			
Self-employed	9	30.0	13	43.3	22	73.3	0.295
Civil servants	5	16.7	3	10.7	8	26.7	
Amount	14	46.7	16	53.3	30	100	

Age	Accompaniment Husband On When Mom Maternity				Total	P value
	No	Accompany				
	Accompany					
Amount	14	46.7	16	53.3	30	100

Attitude	Accompaniment Husband On Moment Mother Maternity				Total	P Value	
	No	Accompany					
	Accompany						
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Negative	11	36.7	2	6,7	13	43.3	0,000
Positive	3	10.0	14	46.7	17	56.7	
Amount	14	46.7	16	53.3	30	100	

After carrying out a statistical test on the husband's age using the *Chi Square Test*, it was obtained $p = 0.003 (<0.05)$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. So it can be concluded that ADanya connection age with accompaniment husband on moment Mother facing childbirth in Public health center Treat Stay Tambusai Regency Upper Rokan Year 2023.

A statistical test on the husband's job using the *Chi Square Test* was obtained $p = 0.295 (>0.05)$, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. So it can be concluded that There is no relationship between work and husband's assistance at the time Mother face labor in Public health center Tambusai Regency Rokan Hulu Year 2023.

A statistical test on the husband's attitude using the *Chi Square Test* was obtained $p = 0.000 (<0.05)$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. So it can be concluded that There is a relationship between attitudes and husband's assistance when the mother faces labor in UPTD Public health center Tambusai, Rokan Hulu Regency Year 2023.

Discussion

1) Connection Age Husband With Accompaniment Husband At the Time Mother Maternity

Age very influence in knowledge somebody Where The higher a person's education, the better their knowledge owned, and the older a person gets, the more their mindset will become increase (Aniroh, 2014).

According to Sumiati (2015), husband Which have age Which young, Usually he doesn't accompany his wife when she gives birth, this is because of her husband felt afraid and couldn't bear to see his wife give birth. Husband's age category in childbirth assistance less than 30 years of age is categorized in age young, on 30 year can categorized as in age mature or ageripe or old Which will influence implementation accompaniment husband towards the wife at the time of giving birth, this is due to age maturity for try understand about wife's psychology on during childbirth.

This research is in line with research conducted by Sumarsini (2010) that the majority of husbands accompanying their wives are over 30 year. Matter This caused Because age on 30 year is age reproductive Which appropriate For form family so that husband dominant own concern For do accompaniment wife on moment labor.

According to assumption researcher, age can influence husband For provide assistance because the older you are, the more mature you are and a person's strength will be more mature in thinking and working, as wellcase with husband Which accompany wife on moment labor, the more The older your husband gets, the more likely he is to accompany you his wife during childbirth. On the other hand, if the husband's age is still relatively young so possibility For do accompaniment will more A little compared to the husband's mature age, this is because Young husbands don't feel fully responsible for them his wife And do not have yet mental readiness to be a Father.

2) Connection Work Husband With Accompaniment Husband At the Time Mother Maternity

Based on the research results, there were 9 respondents who had self-employed jobs and had no husband's assistance when the mother gave birth. There were 3 respondents who had civil servant jobs and were accompanied by their husbands when the mother gave birth (10.7%).

According to Thomas quoted by Nursalam (2003), work is activity Which must done especially For support his life And family life. Work is not a source of pleasure, but much more is method look for living Which boring, repeated And Lots challenge. Whereas Work generally is activity Which confiscate time. Work for husband will have influence to life family [28].

This is in accordance with research conducted by Sumarsini (2010) that there is no relationship between a husband's work and his wife's assistance during process labor Because based on study Which done by Sumarsini (2010) stated that many respondents worked in private agencies, were self-employed, farmers and traders, so that the work is not binding and the husband can do accompaniment wife during birthing process.

According to assumption researcher No There is connection between work husband with accompaniment wife during process labor Where labor This is the first experience he has experienced so that it can give rise to feelings of anxiety and fear for the future mother and husband can push the husband away For accompany his wife during process labor though husband inwork situation. In the research conducted by the researchers, the majority of respondents worked as self-employed and the job does not bind the husband to remain therein place Work so that husband can accompany wife during process labor.

3) Connection Attitude Husband With Accompaniment On Mother Maternity

Based on results study There were 11 respondents who had a negative attitude and no husband's assistance when the mother gave birth (36.7%). There were 14 respondents who had a positive attitude and were accompanied by their husbands when the mother gave birth (46.7%).

Attitude is reaction or response Which Still closed from a particular stimulus or object. Therefore it is logical to expect that someone will be reflected in the form of behavioral tendencies towards objects [18].

Attitude is reaction or response somebody to object certain which already involves the relevant opinion or emotional factor (happy No like, agree No agree, Good No Good And etc), in study This Wrong One characteristics Which be measured is attitude husband about accompanying the husband in the birthing process. Attitude is also willingness someone to act, this attitude does not yet refer to an action however A form readiness in matter want to do something [18]

Attitude has three components, namely belief (belief) regarding an idea or concept towards an object, emotional life towards an object, its existence trend perform an action [18].

This is in line with research Widyaningsih (2012) regarding variable attitude husband to accompaniment wife during process labor show that part big husband own attitude positive to accompanying the wife during the birthing process. Apart from that, the results of Restavia's research Widyaningsih (2012) also shows that husbands have a meaningful positive attitude husband has good readiness, confidence and self-confidence so that they willing present in process labor And Want to involved active in operate his role as a companion labor.

According to assumption researcher, attitude husband influential on accompaniment wife during the birthing process. If the husband has a positive attitude towards his wife and during the birth process, the husband will tend to accompany his wife during the process labor. Attitude is a component that precedes action or behavior open (action). So a husband's positive attitude means that the husband can accept and agree that mothers who want to give birth need to be accompanied by their husbands. Thereby also vice versa if the husband's attitude is negative towards his wife and the birthing process then the husband will tend not to accompany his wife during process labor.

4. CONCLUSION

Age husband relate with accompaniment husband in process labor mother with a P grade $value = 0.003 < 0.05$. Work husband No relate with accompaniment husband in process maternal delivery with a P value $value = 0.295 < 0.05$. Attitude husband relate with accompaniment husband in process labor mother with a P grade $value = 0.000 < 0.05$. For researchers next to get it develop knowledge And expanding the horizons of this research beyond just measuring mentoring husband, but also can help family. Recommended to Public health center (place study) in every help labor should always include

companion childbirth due to the presence of a companion in addition to providing sensation comfortable for the mother, can also help speed up the labor process. However For companion labor, should let Mother choose according to mother's convenience. In the mentoring process too should helper moreover formerly teach to companion about role Which can did it during accompany Mother. Matter This aim so that companion labor the can role becomea companion labor Which active.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author expresses gratitude to fellow researchers who have assisted in completing this article.

REFERENCE

- [1] Andriani. (2010). *Hubungan Dukungan Suami Dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Ibu*.
- [2] Aniroh. (2014). Hubungan Pendampingan Suami Dengan Kelancaran Persalinan. Diakses 06 April 2020. <http://digilib.unisayogya.ac.id>.
- [3] Arini. (2012). *Pengaruh Pendampingan Suami Terhadap Pengurangan Rasa Cemas Pada Proses Persalinan Ibu Primigravida Kala I di Klinik Pratama Jannah Medan Tembung*. Accessed 06 April 2020, <http://repo.poltekkesmedan.ac.id.pdf>.
- [4] Cunningham. (2014). Hubungan Pendampingan Suami Dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Ibu Primi Gravidarum Saat Menghadapi Persalinan. Diakses
- [5] 10 Mei 2020, <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/hubungan- pendampingan-suami-dengan-tingkat-kecemasan.pdf>.
- [6] Dini Ayu Septiani. (2010). *Sikap Suami Terhadap Pendampingan Persalinan*.
- [7] Hawani. (2013). *Hubungan Pendampingan Suami Dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Ibu Primigravida Dalam Menghadapi Proses Persalinan Kala I Di Rumah Bersalin Kota Ungaran*. Diakses 24 Mei 2020, File:///C:/Users/Lenovo/Downloads/878-1865-1-SM%20.pdf.
- [8] *Indikator Kesehatan SDGs*. (2018). Diakses 13 April 2020, <https://www.google.com>.
- [9] Indrayani. (2013). Hubungan Pendampingan Suami Dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Pasien Pro Operasi Sectio Caesarea di Bangsal Melati RSUD Dr. Soediran Mangun Sumarso Wanogiri. Skripsi. Program S1 Keperawatan Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Kusuma Husada (STIKESKH). Surakarta.
- [10] Ibrahim. (2010). *Hubungan Dukungan Suami Dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Ibu Hamil Menghadapi Persalinan Di Puskesmas Turi Sleman*. Diakses 19 Mei 2020, <http://elibrary.almaata.ac.id.pdf>.
- [11] Johariyah, Sorimah, dan Lestari. (2014). *Perbedaan Pengaruh Pendamping Persalinan Terhadap Lama Kala II Persalinan Pada Ibu Primigravida Di RSUD Cilacap Pada Bulan Juni Sampai Dengan Agustus 2013*. Jurnal Kesehatan Al-Irsyad (JKA) Vol. V, No. 1.
- [12] Kementerian Kesehatan RI. (2014). *Profil Kesehatan Kabupaten Padang Lawas Utara*. Accessed 02 April 2020, <https://padanglawasutarakab.go.id>.
- [13] Laila, I.N, dan Nisa, F. (2014). *Pendampingan Suami Terhadap Kelancaran Proses Persalinan Di BPM Arifin S Surabaya*. UNUSA, FKK, Prodi DIII Kebidanan
- [14] Marmi. (2016). *Intranatal Care Asuhan Kebidanan Pada Persalinan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar.
- [15] Maryuni, A. (2015). *Nyeri Dalam Persalinan, Teknik dan Cara Penanganannya*. Jakarta: TIM.
- [16] Murray, M. d. (2013). *Hubungan Pendampingan Keluarga Dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Ibu Primigravida Dalam Menghadapi Proses Persalinan*. Diakses 04 April 2020, File:///C:/Users/Lenovo/SM.Pdf.
- [17] Nidyaayuna. (2011). *Pengaruh Pelatihan Pendampingan Suami Terhadap Penurunan Tingkat Kecemasan Pada Ibu Inpartu Primigravida Kala I Fase Laten*.
- [18] Notoatmodjo, S. (2010). *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- [19] Nurrahmiati. (2012). Pengaruh Dukungan Suami Dalam Proses Persalinan Dengan Nyeri Persalinan Di RSIA Bunda Arif Purwokerto. *Husband support, Pain of Labour, Mother maternity*. Vol. 5, No. 1. Pp. 1-12.

- [20] Purnani. (2012). *Perbedaan Penurunan Nyeri Persalinan Kala I Antara Teknik Relaksasi Nafas Dalam Dengan Teknik Pijat Effleurage Yang Dilakukan Oleh Suami Pada Ibu Inpartu Di Bidan Praktek Swasta*. Jurnal Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Kediri. Vol. 1-14, No. 2a.
- [21] Purwaningsih. (2018). *Pengaruh Pendampingan Suami Terhadap Percepatan Kala I Fase Aktif Pada Ibu Bersalin Di Rumah Sakit Umum Dewi Sartika Kota Kendari Tahun 2018*. Accessed 13 April 2020, <http://repository.poltekkes-kdi.ac.id>.
- [22] Popmama. (2020). *Pentingnya Dampingan Suami Saat Persalinan*. Diakses 10 April 2020, <https://www.popmama.com/pregnancy/birth/bagasdharma/ini-alasan-kenapa-persalinan-sebaiknya-didampingi-suami>.
- [23] Rohani, S. R. (2011). *Asuhan Kebidanan Pada Masa Persalinan*. Jakarta:SalembaMedika.
- [24] Sari, dkk. (2015). *Hubungan Dukungan Keluarga Dengan Tingkat Kecemasan Pada Pasien Pre Anestesi Dengan Tindakan Spinal Anestesi Di RSUD Sleman*. Diakses 10 April 2020, eprints.poltekkesjogja.ac.id.
- [25] Sitepu. (2016). *Perbedaan Tingkat Kecemasan Dalam Menghadapi Persalinan Antara Primigravida Dan Multigravida*. Diakses 15 Mei 2020, <http://www.journal.unair.ac.id.pdf>.
- [26] Sumarsini. (2007). *Asuhan Kebidanan Pada Masa Persalinan*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- [27] Sumiati. (2015). *Pengaruh Peran Pendampingan Suami Terhadap Percepatan Proses Persalinan Kala I Fase Aktif Di BPS Kisworo Surabaya*. Embrio, Jurnal Kebidanan. Vol. V.
- [28] WHO. (2018). *Asuhan Maternal Dan Penatalaksanaan Komplikasi Pada Ibu Hamil Serta Bersalin Dalam Komunitas*. Diakses 10 April 2020, <http://scholar.unand.ac.id.pdf>.
- [29] Yanti. (2015). *Buku Ajar Asuhan Kebidanan Persalinan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka