

The effectiveness of health education using video media and leaflets on the ability to mobilize early in post caesarean section patients

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Mar 7, 2024
Revised Mar 10, 2024
Accepted Mar 13, 2024

Keywords:

Early Mobilization
Leaflets
Post Sectio Caesarea
Videos

ABSTRACT

Early mobilization helps speed up post-surgical recovery, allowing wound healing and improving blood circulation. Post-caesarean section, the patient is at Dr Abdul Rivai Hospital Berau; after 6 hours post-caesarean section is still afraid of early mobilization and needs to learn more about early mobilization. A lack of early mobilization ability can be a lack of information, which creates a lack of motivation. Health education is carried out by hospitals through counseling, without using media such as videos and leaflets. Purpose: This study aimed to know the effectiveness of health education using video media and pamphlets on the ability of early mobilization in Post Sectio Caesaria patients. This was a quasi-experimental research type with two pre- and post-test design groups. The population was post sectio caesarea patients at dr. Abdul Rivai Hospital Berau in September 2023 numbered 81 people, based on the Lameshow formula, a sample of 30 people, including video and leaflet media groups of 15 people each. The early mobilization score before giving video media was a mean value of 5.67, and after giving video media, a mean value of 7.53. The early mobilization score before providing the leaflet media was a mean value of 5.67, and after providing the leaflet media, the mean value was 7.27. It showed differences in the effectiveness of health education using video and leaflet media on early mobilization abilities. This indicates that Video media and leaflets can help improve early mobilization abilities in Post Sectio Caesarea patients.

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INTRODUCTION

Labor is a physiological process and the type of labor itself includes vaginal delivery and through surgical operation or called sectio caesarea (SC) (Dalimunthe, 2022). Vaginal delivery is also known as spontaneous delivery and caesarean section delivery is also known as caesarean

section(SC) namely expulsion of the fetus through an incision made in the abdominal wall and uterus (Mutmainnah et al., 2021).

The incision during caesarean section delivery causes an incision which must be taken into account as to the degree of healing of the wound because of the high risk of infection, uterine rupture and bleeding (Tyas, 2019). The highest complications during labor occur in deliveries carried out by caesarean section (Juliathi et al., 2021).

World Health Organization (WHO) data shows that the average caesarean section delivery is 5% -15% per 1000 births in the world, the incidence rate in government hospitals is an average of 11% while in private hospitals the average is more than 30% (Ferinawati & Hartati, 2019). Data WHO in developing countries incidence *caesarean section* increased rapidly, which in 2019 there were 85 million actions, in 2020 there were 68 million actions and in 2021 there were 373 million actions. The number of caesarean section deliveries occurs frequently in America (39.3%), Europe (25.7%), and Asia (23.1%), this number is predicted to increase every year until 2030 (Sudarsih et al., 2023).

Caesarean section deliveries in Indonesia increase every year, where data from the Republic of Indonesia Basic Health Research (Riskesdas), there has been an increase in Caesarean section procedures from 15.3% of 7,440 deliveries in 2013 to 17.6% of 78,736 deliveries in 2018 (Ministry of Health, 2013). Caesarean section delivery in East Kalimantan Province based on the results of hospital medical record reports were recorded in 2015 as many as 32.03%, in 2016 as many as 27.79%, in 2017 as many as 34.28% of all births (Ulfa, 2021).

Berau Regency Data caesarean section delivery based on Dr. Hospital Abdul Rivai Berau known patient who gave birth with *caesarean section* In 2020 there were 819 births *caesarean section* (29.3%) Of the 2,790 births, in 2021 there will be 806 mothers giving birth *caesarean section* (35.8%) of 2,248 deliveries and in 2022 there will be 764 births *caesarean section* (31.3%) of 2,436 deliveries. Data for 2023 post caesarean section patients in In May there were 88 births *caesarean section* (36.1%) of 244 births, June there were 63 giving birth *caesarean section* (30.1%) of 206 births, July there were 81 giving birth *caesarean section* (34.9%) of 232 births, August there are 66 giving birth *caesarean section* (51.2%) of 129 births and September there are 81 giving birth *caesarean section* (52.9%) of 153 births (Astorina, 2011).

Serious complications to the procedure *caesarean section* are bleeding due to uterine atony, widening of the uterine incision, difficulty expelling the placenta, broad ligament hematoma, infection in the genital tract, in the incision area, and in the urinary tract (MUSYAFFA, 2023). In mothers who experience it *caesarean section* it feels difficult to mobilize, this is because the wound after surgery causes pain (SELLA et al., 2019).

One of the factors that influences the wound healing process is early mobilization. Early mobilization is a prominent factor in speeding up post-surgical recovery (LESTARI, 2018). With early mobilization after caesarean section surgery, it is hoped that postpartum mothers will become healthier and stronger, help the process of healing wounds caused by the birth process, speed up the process of involution of the uterine organ, improve the function of the gastrointestinal and urinary organs and increase blood circulation, thereby speeding up the function of breast milk. Mother (breast milk) and excretion of metabolic waste (Solekhudin et al., 2022).

Implementation of early mobilization can run effectively and can change mothers' understanding of post-caesarean section surgery by providing health education regarding early mobilization of post-caesarean section patients. Mothers after caesarean section surgery who do not receive health education regarding early mobilization may not understand the importance of early mobilization after caesarean section surgery, so they do not carry out early mobilization as recommended by health workers (Marlinda et al., 2023). The impact of the lack of ability to carry out early mobilization is in the form of complications in post partum caesarean section mothers, surgical wound infections (ILO), length of hospitalization and the length of the recovery process

for digestive organs which is characterized by flatus on average around 10-15 hours after surgery. Patients who mobilize early should experience flatus around 1-10 hours after caesarean section surgery (Faoziyati, 2021).

Changes in health behavior can be carried out through reinforcing factors, namely health workers who provide health education (Sulihah et al, 2021). The priority of health education is a form of independent health intervention to help clients through learning activities, in which health workers act as educators. (SOFYAN, 2023).

Health education can be done with media in order to facilitate the delivery of messages to educational targets. Health education media include video media and leaflets. The advantages of using video media are: The message he conveys is quick and easy to remember (Sri Lesatri, 2023). The advantage of leaflet media is that it uses short and clear language so that the contents are easy to understand, it is designed systematically with illustrations so that it attracts the reader's attention (Firaina, 2019).

Study (Marselina et al., 2023) shows that there is a difference in the knowledge of early mobilization of mothers post caesarean section before and after receiving education using leaflets at Prima Medika Hospital Denpasar.

Based on observations of caesarean section patients who normally have a long hospital stay or can go home two days after caesarean section surgery, there are still caesarean section patients with a length of stay of 5 to 7 days, there are also re-admissions with surgical wound infections (ILO) so they need to be given special care. Data on post caesarean section patients who experienced surgical wound infections (ILO) in 2021 there were 15 patients, in 2022 there were 20 patients and in 2023 between January-September 2023 there were 18 patients. Post caesarean section patients have a length of stay of 5-7 days or experience ILO, this can be caused by a lack of early mobilization due to a lack of motivation in carrying out early mobilization.

Through initial interviews, there were 10 post caesarean section patients in September 2023 at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau who lacked motivation to carry out early mobilization after 6 hours post caesarean section, of which there were 7 people who felt pain in the post caesarean section wound, there were 5 people who were afraid to move their bodies for fear of the stitches falling out, there were 6 people who only wanted to do early mobilization for 5 minutes in the form of just moving the legs and arms, there were 4 people who only wanted to mobilize early after 24 hours post caesarean section and there were 8 people who didn't know about early mobilization.

The lack of desire of post-caesarean section patients to carry out early mobilization could be due to the lack of information obtained regarding early mobilization resulting in a lack of motivation to carry out early mobilization. Observations at RSUD dr. It is also known that Abdul Rivai Berau has been providing health education to post-caesarean section patients through counseling alone, without using media such as videos and leaflets.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research design uses 2 groups *pre* and post test design. The population in this study is post caesarean section patients at Dr. Hospital Abdul Rivai Berau in September 2023 totaling 81 people. In this study there were two groups, so the sample size calculation in this study was carried out using the sample size hypothesis test for two population proportion application (Lameshow et al., 1990) in Sugiyono (2020).

The number of samples is post caesarean section patients at Dr. Hospital Abdul Rivai Berau totaling 30 people, because this research compares the provision of health education using video media and leaflets, so the samples are divided into two, namely: a) Intervention providing health education using video media as many as 15 people; b) Health education intervention using leaflet media as many as 15 people. Data analysis has a strategic position in research. Data analysis using a quantitative approach includes Normality Test, Univariate Analysis, Bivariate Analysis

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Respondent characteristics post caesarean section patients at Dr. Hospital Abdul Rivai Berau, can be seen as follows:

Age

Age characteristics of respondents in post sectio caesarea patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Age frequency distribution of respondents for post sectio caesarea patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau

No	Age	Group			
		Videos		Leaflets	
		F	%	F	%
1	< 20 years	3	10	0	0
2	20-35	7	23.3	11	36.7
3	> 35 years	5	16.7	4	13.3
Amount		15	50	15	50

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Parity

Parity characteristics of respondents of post sectio caesarea patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Parity frequency distribution of respondents for post sectio caesarea patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau

No	Parity	Group			
		Videos		Leaflets	
		F	%	F	%
1	Primipara	4	13.3	7	23.4
2	Multiparous	7	23.4	4	13.3
3	Grandmultipara	4	13.3	4	13.3
Amount		15	50	15	50

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Education

Educational characteristics of respondents of post sectio caesarea patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Frequency distribution of respondents' education for post sectio caesarea patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau

No	Education	Group			
		Videos		Leaflets	
		F	%	F	%
1	No school	0	0	0	0
2	elementary school	1	3.3	2	6.7
3	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	4	13.4	3	10
4	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	9	30	9	30
5	College	1	3.3	1	3.3
Amount		15	50	15	50

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Work

Occupational characteristics of post section cesarean patient respondents at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Frequency distribution of respondents' work for post-cesarean section patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau

No	Work	Group			
		Videos		Leaflets	
		F	%	F	%
1	IRT	9	30	10	33.4
2	Civil servants	1	3.3	1	3.3
3	Private sector employee	1	3.3	3	10
4	Trader/Entrepreneur	2	6,7	0	0
5	Farmers/Fishermen	2	6,7	1	3.3
Amount		15	50	15	50

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Univariate Analysis

Early mobilization before and after providing health education using video media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau

Identify early mobilization before and after providing health education using video media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. Statistical distribution early mobilization before and after providing health education using video media to Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau

Score	f	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Deviation
Pre-test	15	7	2	8	1,988
Post test	15	8	5	9	1,356

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Based on Table 5, it is obtained that the score early mobilization before providing health education using video media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau with a median value of 7; minimum value of 2; The maximum value is 8 and the standard deviation is 1.988. Whereas score early mobilization after providing health education using video media to Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau with a median value of 8; minimum score of 5; The maximum value is 9 and the standard deviation is 1.356. This shows an increase in the median ability score early mobilization before providing health education using video media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau equal to 1.

Early mobilization before and after providing health education using leaflet media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau

Identify early mobilization before and after providing health education using leaflet media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, can be seen in the following table:

Table 6. Statistical distribution early mobilization before and after providing health education using leaflet media to Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau

Score	f	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Deviation
Pre-test	15	7	2	8	1,988
Post test	15	7	5	9	1,335

Source: Primary Data, 2023

Based on Table 6, it is obtained that the score early mobilization before providing health education using leaflet media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau with a median value of 7; minimum value of 2; The maximum value is 8 and the standard deviation is 1.988. Whereas score early mobilization after providing health education using leaflet media to Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau with a median value of 7; minimum score of 5; The maximum value is 9 and the standard deviation is 1.335. This shows that there is no

increase in the median ability score early mobilization before providing health education using leaflet media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau.

Bivariate Analysis

Analysis of the effectiveness of health education using video media and leaflets on the ability of early mobilization in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. Effectiveness of health education using video media and leaflets on the ability to mobilize early in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau

Group	Measurement	Median	Different Means	Positive Rank	Ties	z	p
Videos	Pre-test	7	1.86	13	2	-3,223	0.001
	Post test	8					
Leaflets	Pre-test	7	1.60	11	4	-2,961	0.003
	Post test	7					

* Analysis Wilcoxon test $p < \alpha = 0.05$

Based on Table 7, the results obtained from calculating the effectiveness of health education using video media on the ability of early mobilization in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, namely a positive rank of 13 people, meaning that 13 respondents after providing health education using video media experienced an increase in early mobilization ability in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau and ties were 2 people, meaning that 2 respondents after providing health education using video media did not experience an increase in early mobilization ability in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau or fixed score. The Z value obtained was -3.223 with a p value of $0.001 < 0.05$, meaning that health education using video media was effective on early mobilization abilities in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau.

Discussion

Early mobilization before and after providing health education using video media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau.

Based on the research results, it is known that the score early mobilization before providing health education using video media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau with a median value of 7; minimum value of 2; The maximum value is 8 and the standard deviation is 1.988. Whereas score early mobilization after providing health education using video media to Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau with a median value of 8; minimum score of 5; The maximum value is 9 and the standard deviation is 1.356. This shows an increase in the median ability score early mobilization before providing health education using video media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau equal to 1.

According to previous research conducted by (Nurlaelasari & Ermanto, 2023) showed that before being given education in the audiovisual group, half of them had knowledge of surgical wound care in the good category (50%) and the level of knowledge before being given education in the audiovisual group was an average of 9.58 with the lowest level of knowledge being 7 and the highest being 13. Then after being given education in the group All audiovisuals have knowledge of surgical wound care in the good category (100%). If we look at the average value, the level of knowledge after being given education in the audiovisual group was an average of 16.42 with the lowest level of knowledge being 12 and the highest being 20. Previous research had a higher score difference of 7 while this research only had 1, this could be due to post The test was carried out 6 hours after caesarean section surgery, while in previous research the post test was carried out 24 hours after caesarean section surgery.

Likewise research (Jessica et al., 2024) show that before being given early mobilization education using video media the patient's level of knowledge was in the poor category with a mean value of 32.64 and after being given early mobilization education using video media the patient's knowledge level is in the sufficient category with a mean value of 59.56. Previous research had a higher score difference of 26.92 while this study only had 1, this could be due to the post test being carried out 6 hours after caesarean section surgery, whereas in previous research the post test was carried out 24 hours after caesarean section surgery.

Early mobilization for post-operative patients involves movement to guide the mother out of bed as quickly as possible and guide her to walk. Early mobilization is a prominent factor in speeding up post-surgical recovery. With early mobilization after caesarean section surgery, it is hoped that postpartum mothers will become healthier and stronger (Solekhuudin et al., 2022).

The implementation of early mobilization can run effectively and change the understanding of post-caesarean section mothers regarding early mobilization, so health education is very necessary. One of the health education media is video media. Video media as the message it conveys is fast and easy to remember, moving images have the advantage of more clearly depicting the visualization of the main concepts to be mastered, have great potential for emotional influence so videos are very useful in shaping individual behavior (Tabanci et al., 2023). Information will be easy to understand because as many senses as possible, especially the ears and eyes, are used to absorb the information (Qalsum & Noorma, 2023).

Researchers assume that there will be an increase in early mobilization ability after providing health education using video media to Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau. This is because video media makes it easier for respondents to receive information about early mobilization in Post Sectio Caesaria patients such as can be seen, heard and can be repeated in obtaining information.

Early mobilization before and after providing health education using leaflet media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau

Based on the research results, it is known that the score early mobilization before providing health education using leaflet media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau with a median value of 7; minimum value of 2; The maximum value is 8 and the standard deviation is 1.988. Whereas score early mobilization after providing health education using leaflet media to Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau with a median value of 7; minimum score of 5; The maximum value is 9 and the standard deviation is 1.335. This shows that there is no increase in the median ability score early mobilization before providing health education using leaflet media for Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau.

According to previous research conducted by Suandewi (2022), it shows that post-section mothers' knowledge of early mobilization skills before receiving education with pre-operative leaflets at Prima Medika Hospital, Denpasar, the lowest value was 46.15 and the highest value was 84.62, while the mother's knowledge of early mobilization skills post section after receiving education with preoperative leaflets at Prima Medika Hospital Denpasar the lowest score was 76.92 and the highest score was 92.31. Previous research had a higher difference in scores while in this study there was none, this could be due to the post test being carried out 6 hours after caesarean section surgery, whereas in previous research the post test was carried out 24 hours after caesarean section surgery.

Nurlaelasari's research (2023) shows that before being given education in the leaflet group, the majority of respondents had knowledge of surgical wound care in the good category (54.2%) with the level of knowledge before being given education in the leaflet group an average of 9.63 with the lowest level of knowledge being 6 and the highest was 14. Then, after being given education in the leaflet group, almost all of them had knowledge of surgical wound care in the good category (95.8%), if seen from the average value, the level of knowledge after being given

education in the leaflet group was an average of 13.54 with the lowest level of knowledge being 9 and the highest being 17. Previous studies had higher differences in scores while in this study there were none, this could be due to the post test being carried out 6 hours after caesarean section surgery, whereas in previous research the post test was carried out 24 hours after caesarean section surgery.

The implementation of early mobilization can run effectively and change the understanding of post-caesarean section mothers regarding early mobilization, so health education is very necessary. One of the health education media is in the form of leaflets. Leaflet media uses short and clear language so that the contents are easy to understand, designed systematically with illustrations so that it attracts the reader's attention (Mubarak, 2020). Leaflet media is a piece of paper containing writing with short, concise, easy to understand sentences and simple pictures. (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

Researchers assume that there will be an increase in early mobilization abilities after providing health education using media leaflets in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau. This is because the leaflet media provided makes respondents understand more about Early mobilization in Post Sectio Caesaria patients through reading the messages printed on the media which uses systematic design with illustrations so that it attracts respondents.

The effectiveness of health education using video media and leaflets on the ability of early mobilization in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau

Based on the research results, it is known that the results of calculating the effectiveness of health education using video media on the ability of early mobilization in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, namely a positive rank of 13 people, meaning that 13 respondents after providing health education using video media experienced an increase in early mobilization ability in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau and ties were 2 people, meaning that 2 respondents after providing health education using video media did not experience an increase in early mobilization ability in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau or fixed score. The Z value obtained was -3.223 with a p value of $0.001 < 0.05$, meaning that health education using video media was effective on early mobilization abilities in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau.

Calculation of the effectiveness of health education using leaflet media on the ability of early mobilization in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, with a positive rank of 11 people, means that 11 respondents after providing health education using leaflet media experienced an increase in early mobilization ability in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau and ties were 4 people, meaning that there were 4 respondents who, after providing health education using leaflet media, did not experience an increase in early mobilization ability in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau or fixed score. The Z value obtained was -2.961 with a p value of $0.003 < 0.05$, meaning that health education using leaflet media was effective in the early mobilization ability of Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau.

Where the highest median difference value in the video media group is 1, compared to the leaflet media group there is no difference. This means that the video media group is better than the leaflet group, so H_0 is accepted, namely There is a difference the effectiveness of health education using video media and leaflets on the ability of early mobilization in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau.

According to previous research conducted by Arianti (2018), it showed that there was a difference in the speed of recovery of the ability to walk in bed after providing health education using animated videos in the intervention group (animated video media achieved an average of 34.33 minutes) while in the control group (The pre-surgical standard achieved was assessed at an average of 51.40 minutes), where education in the intervention group with animated videos of early mobilization in post-surgical patients could increase the speed of recovery of walking ability

compared to the control group. Kunaefah's research (2019) shows that there is an influence of education with booklets on the implementation of early mobilization for post sectio caesarea mothers at the Batang Regency Regional Hospital with p value: 0.005. Nurlaelasari's (2023) research shows that both leaflet media and audiovisual media are effective as educational media in increasing the knowledge of post-SC postpartum mothers (p value: 0.000), but audiovisual media is more effective than leaflet media (p value: 0.000). Sugianto's research (2021) shows that the statistical test results obtained a P value of 0.000 (p value < 0.05), so it can be interpreted that health education is effective in increasing patient knowledge about early mobilization.

Media is used to make it easier to convey messages to educational targets, which can include video media and leaflets which function as tools to help clarify the material presented (Mulyani, 2018). Researchers assume that there is a difference in the effectiveness of health education using video media and leaflets on the ability of early mobilization in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, where the video media group has better early mobilization capabilities than leaflet media. This is because each respondent has different intelligence, such as acoustic and visual intelligence, including different motivations.

CONCLUSION

From the results of research and discussion regarding the differences in health education using videos and leaflets on interest in participating in postnatal family planning among postpartum mothers at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, concluded that: early mobilization increased after providing health education using video media to Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, early mobilization has increased after providing health education using leaflet media to Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau, video media and leaflets are influential and there are differences as media in health education to improve early mobilization abilities in Post Sectio Caesaria patients at RSUD dr. Abdul Rivai Berau. This research is limited to video media and leaflet media which are only given once after the pre test 4 hours post sectio caesaria and post test 6 hours post sectio caesaria. So that the ability of early mobilization after 6 hours post sectio caesaria is not known. For further research, it is hoped that it can increase the capacity and time of giving video media and leaflet media post sectio caesaria and post test 6 hours post sectio caesaria.

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