

The Knowledge Level of Primiparous Mothers About Newborn Baby Care at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic in Jaharun B Village, Galang District in 2020

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ABSTRACT

Efforts to create a healthy life must start from a baby because at this time there is a rapid growth and development that determines growth and development in adulthood. Mothers must prepare themselves by increasing their knowledge in caring for newborns, because the mother's ability to care for newborns is influenced by mother's knowledge from the beginning, if the mother does not have good knowledge, the mother will have difficulty in carrying out new roles as a mother. This study aims to find out the description of knowledge of Primipara's mother about the care of a newborn baby at the Pratama Kasih Ibu clinic 2020 in caring for a newborn baby. This research is conducted with a descriptive method, sampling is carried out by taking the entire population, namely 30 primiparous mothers are examined (Total Sampling). Based on the results of the research, the Respondents' knowledges of newborn care with good knowledge are 5 people (16.7 %), and Respondents with less Knowledge are 6 people (20%) . Based on the results of the study, it can be found that the majority of Primipara mothers get information from friends, not from health workers, so it is advisable for health workers or the local government to provide counseling or care about newborn baby care.

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1. Introduction

Knowledge is a result of curiosity through sensory processes, especially in the eyes and ears of certain objects. Knowledge is an important domain in the formation of open behavior (Donsu J, 2016). Mothers must prepare themselves by increasing knowledge in caring for newborns, because the mother's ability to care for newborns is influenced by mother's knowledge from the start. et al, 2014).

Efforts to create a healthy life must start from infancy because at this time there is rapid growth and development that determines growth and development in adulthood. Mothers must take care of their babies in meeting the healthy physical, social, emotional and cognitive development of their babies. Mothers must have the initiative in caring for and solving problems that occur in their babies. This must be based on good knowledge and attitude. The actual care of a newborn is a fairly simple matter which can be difficult for a primiparous mother due to her inexperience. As a result, mothers become more emotionally sensitive so they are easily offended. Though the process of loving should have started since the baby is still in the womb. (Ambarwati et al, 2014).

Based on the cause, there are two kinds of infant mortality, namely in the womb and outside the womb. Infant mortality in the womb is the death of a baby carried by the baby from birth such as asphyxia. Meanwhile, infant mortality outside the womb or post-neonatal death is caused by factors related to external influences (Vivian T, 2014). Newborn mortality remains high, especially in the world's poorest countries. The UNICEF report shows that around 2.6 million babies die in the first month of their life in all countries every year. The UNICEF report on Tuesday, February 20 2018, published the results of research conducted in 2016. This research found 10 countries with the highest newborn mortality rates and the 10 countries with the lowest newborn mortality (UNICEF 2018).

The Neonatal Mortality Rate (AKN) in 2012 was 19 deaths per 1,000 live births, the same as the AKN based on the 2007 IDHS. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) continued to fall, which was 68 per 1,000 live births in the 1991 SKDI down to 32 per 1,000 births. living in the 2012 SKDI. The results of the 2015 Inter-Census Population Survey (SUPAS) showed an IMR of 22.23 per 1,000 live births, which means that the 2015 MDG target of 23 per 1,000 live births has been achieved (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2015).

Based on the 2017 district/city health profile report of 296,443 live births, the number of babies who died before reaching their first birthday was 771 babies. /1,000 Live Births (KH). However, this figure is not yet able to describe the actual death rate because the reported death cases are only cases of deaths that occur in health care facilities, while death cases that occur in the community have not been fully reported. Various factors that encourage the decline in IMR include increased distribution of health services, better disease management, increasing knowledge and awareness of healthy living in the community as well as increasing access to maternal and child health. In addition, the decline in the IMR was also driven by improving economic conditions as reflected by the increase in people's incomes which contributed to improved nutrition and had a positive impact on the baby's resistance to infectious diseases (North Sumatra Provincial Health Office, 2017).

Based on a preliminary survey when I practiced Midwifery Clinic I at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic, Jaharun B Village, Galang District, according to my experience when practicing in 2018 there were 40 primiparous mothers at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic, in June 2018 from 12 primiparous mothers or 10 of them do not understand how to care for a newborn for the first time.

2. Method

This research is descriptive in nature, which provides the knowledge level of Primipara Mothers about Newborn Baby Care at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic, Jaharun B Village, Galang District in 2020. This research was conducted at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic, Jaharun B Village, Galang District. This research was conducted from March to April 2020. The population in this study was focused on mothers who had just had a newborn at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic in Jaharun B Village, Galang District, totaling 30 respondents. The sample in this study were all 30 primiparous mothers, all populations were used as research samples (Total Sampling).

The data collection technique is primary data through filling out questionnaires, while secondary data is obtained from data from the Partus (Maternity) Book at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic, Jaharun B Village, Galang District.

3. Result and Discussion

Table 1.

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Characteristics at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic in Jaharun B Village, Galang District in 2019.

No	Characteristics	(f)	(%)
Age			
1	<20 Years	0	0
2	20-35 Years	30	100
3	>35 Years	0	0
Total 30 100			
Work			
1	IRT	20	66.7
2	Self-employed	9	30
3	civil servant	1	3.3
Total 30 100			
Education			
1	SD	0	0
2	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	6	20
3	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	23	76.7
4	SCHOOL College	1	33.3
Total 30 100			

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Resources			
1	Parent	20	66.7
2	Friend	9	30
3	Internet	1	3.3
Total		30	100

Table 2

Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge of Newborn Care at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic in 2019

No	Knowledge	f	(%)
1.	Good	5	16.7
2.	Enough	19	63.3
3.	Less	6	20
Total		30	100

Based on the knowledge distribution, respondents with good knowledge are 5 people (16.7%), respondents with sufficient knowledge are 19 people (63.3%), and respondents with less knowledge are 6 people (20%).

Table 2

Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge by Age About Newborn Baby Care at the Kasih Ibu Pratama Clinic in Jaharun B Village, Galang District in 2019.

No	Age	Knowledge						Amount	
		B		C		K		f	%
		f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	<20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	20-35	5	16.7	19	63.3	6	20	30	100
3	>35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5	16.7	19	63.3	6	20	30	100

Based on the respondent's level of knowledge about newborn care by age in the category of 20-35 years with good knowledge as many as 5 people (16.7%), sufficient knowledge as many as 19 people (63.3%), less knowledge as many as 6 people (20%).

Table 3

Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge Based on Occupation About Newborn Care at the Kasih Ibu Pratama Clinic in Jaharun B Village, Galang District in 2019.

NO	Work	Knowledge						Amount	
		B		C		K		f	%
		f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	IRT	2	6.7	14	46.7	4	13.3	20	66.7
2	WRT	3	10	4	13.3	2	6.7	9	30
3	civil servant	0	0	1	3.3	0	0	1	3.3
Total		5	16.7	19	63.3	6	20	30	100

Based on the respondent's level of knowledge about newborn care based on occupation, there are 3 women who work as self-employed (10%), and 4 people who have less knowledge of mothers who work as IRT (13.3%).

Table 4

Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge Based on Education About Newborn Care at the Kasih Ibu Pratama Clinic in Jaharun B Village, Galang District in 2019.

No	Education	Knowledge						J	
		B		C		K		f	%
		f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	SD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	2	6.7	3	10	1	3.3	6	20
3	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3	10	15	50	5	16.7	23	76.7
4	PT	0	0	1	3.3	0	0	1	3.3
Total		5	16.7	19	63.3	6	20	30	100

Based on the level of knowledge of respondents about newborn care based on education, the majority of respondents with good knowledge were found in respondents with a high school education

as many as 3 people (10%), and those with less knowledge were found in respondents with a junior high school education as many as 1 person (3.3%).

Table 5
Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge Based on Information Sources About Newborn Care at the Kasih Ibu Pratama Clinic in Jaharun B Village, Galang District in 2019.

No	Resources	Knowledge						Amount	
		B		C		K		f	%
		f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	1.Ortu	1	3.3	14	46.7	5	16.7	20	66.7
2	2.Friends	4	13.3	4	13.3	1	3.3	9	30
3	3.Internet	0	0	1	3.3	0	0	1	3.3
	Total	5	16.7	19	63.3	6	20	30	100

Based on the level of knowledge of respondents about newborn care based on sources of information with good knowledge obtained from friends as many as 4 people (13.3%), and those with less knowledge obtained from parents as many as 5 people (16.7%).

3.1 Discussion

a. Respondents Knowledge Level About Newborn Care

Knowledge is the result of remembering something, including recalling events that have been experienced either intentionally or unintentionally and this happens after people make contact or observations of a certain object (Mubarok, 2011). Based on the results of the study, that the level of knowledge of primiparous mothers about newborn care at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic in 2019 who had good knowledge of 5 people (16.7%), knowledgeable enough as many as 19 people (63.3%), less knowledgeable as many as 6 people (20%). According to the researcher's assumptions, it shows that the level of knowledge of the majority of respondents is quite knowledgeable, this shows that the mothers of some respondents know enough about how to take care of newborns properly and correctly.

b. Level of Knowledge of Primiparous Mothers about Newborn Care by Age.

Age is an individual's age from birth to several years. The more old enough, the maturity level of a person will be more mature in thinking and working. Age affects the perception and mindset of a person. As they get older, their grasping power and mindset will also develop, so that the knowledge they gain is getting better (Budiman, 2013). Based on the results of the study, it was found that the level of knowledge of primiparous mothers about newborn care based on age who had good knowledge was at the age of 20-35 years as many as 4 people (13.3%), knowledgeable enough as many as 19 people (63.3%), knowledgeable Less as many as 7 people (23.3%). According to the researcher's assumption, that the level of knowledge of respondents in the age category of 20-35 years, the majority have sufficient knowledge, based on the theory (Budiman, 2013) Age affects the perception and mindset of a person. The older they get, the more their grasping power and mindset will develop, so that the knowledge they gain is getting better.

c. Knowledge level of primiparous mothers about newborn care by occupation

Work is a necessity that must be done especially to support life and family life. Work is generally a time-consuming activity and can provide experience and knowledge (Wawan A, et al, 2018). Work is generally a time-consuming activity. In accordance with the opinion of Istiarti (2000) which states that a person's work can be seen in terms of education, it will have a good job and knowledge is also wider. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the level of knowledge of respondents about newborn care based on work with good knowledge was found in mothers who worked as entrepreneurs as many as 3 people (10%), and those who worked as IRT with sufficient knowledge were 4 people (13.3%).

According to the assumption of researchers, the better the work, the better the knowledge possessed by a person. In accordance with the opinion of Istiarti (2000) which states that a person's work can be seen in terms of education, it will have a good job and knowledge is also wider. Mothers who work as entrepreneurs know more about newborn care compared to mothers who work as IRT because they do not have experience in caring for newborns.

d. Primiparous Mother's Knowledge Level of Newborn Care based on Education

Education also determines whether or not someone easily absorbs and understands the knowledge they gain, in general the higher a person's education, the better his knowledge. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the level of knowledge of primiparous mothers about newborn care based on good knowledge was found in respondents with a high school education as many as 3 people (10%),

respondents with less knowledge found in respondents with a college education last as many as 1 person (3.3%). According to the researcher's assumptions, there is no difference between research results and theory because the higher a person's education, the knowledge will also be wider and it will be easier to receive information, ideas from others, in accordance with the theory proposed by (Nursalam & Patriani, 2011) Education affects the learning process, the higher a person's education, the easier it is for the person to receive information.

e. Respondents Knowledge Level about Newborn Care Based on Information Sources.

According to Istiarti (2000), one's knowledge can be obtained from various sources, such as mass media or electronics. Then the more a person interacts with other people, the more information he gets. Based on the results of the study, the level of knowledge of primiparous mothers about newborn care based on sources of information with good knowledge was obtained from friends with a total of 4 people (13.3%), and those with less knowledge were obtained by parents as many as 5 people (16.7%). Based on the researcher's assumptions, the source of information obtained from friends is very influential in providing information for respondents because friends can share experiences that have been experienced related to newborn care.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted at the Prarama Kasih Ibu Clinic in Jaharun B Village, Galang District in 2019, it was concluded that based on the results of the study, the level of knowledge of primiparous mothers about newborn care at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic in 2019 who had good knowledge was 5 people (16.7%), with sufficient knowledge as many as 19 people (63.3%), with less knowledge as many as 6 people (20%). Knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of a person's actions. The better knowledge a person has, the better the results. Based on the results of the study, the level of knowledge of primiparous mothers about newborn care at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic in 2019 based on the age of respondents 20-35 years with good knowledge was 5 people (16.7%), enough knowledgeable as many as 19 people (63.3%), less knowledgeable as many as 6 people (20%). The older a person is, the better the more information he receives and the wider his horizons so that his knowledge is also getting better.

Based on the results of the study, that the level of knowledge of primiparous mothers Newborn care at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic in 2019 based on work that mothers who had good knowledge were found in mothers who worked as entrepreneurs as many as 3 people (10%), who had knowledge of cup on mothers who worked as less than 1 person (3.3%). The better the job, the better the job and the wider knowledge. Based on the results of the study, that the level of knowledge of primiparous mothers Caring for newborns at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic in 2019 Good knowledgeable education was found in respondents with a high school education as many as 3 people (10%), and those with sufficient knowledge were found in respondents with a college education. as high as 1 person (3.3%). The higher the education,

Based on the results of the study, that the level of knowledge of primiparous mothers Caring for newborns at the Pratama Kasih Ibu Clinic in 2019 based on information sources with good knowledge obtained from friends with a total of 4 people (13.3), and those with less knowledge were obtained from parents with the number of 5 people (16.7%). Friends play a very important role in providing information to primiparous mothers because a friend may already have a lot more experience so that they can be a good mentor to carry out newborn care for mothers who are having a newborn for the first time.

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