

# CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EARLY MOBILIZATION ON POST-PARTUM MATERNAL WITH CAESAREAN SECTION AT MAWAR ROOM OF DR. M YUNUS HOSPITAL BENGKULU

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## Abstract

*According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), in 2008 it was reported that the number of women gave birth to caesarean section was 35% of all deliveries, while in Indonesia based on the results of research Riskesdas 2010, there were 15.3% of deliveries done through surgery. The highest province with deliveries through Caesarean section were DKI Jakarta (27.2%), Riau Islands (24.7%), and West Sumatra (23.1%). The purpose of this research was to determine the correlation between knowledge and attitudes toward the implementation of early mobilization of post-partum maternal with caesarean section. The method used was an analytic research design with cross sectional approach. The population in this research were all post-partum maternal with caesarean section amounted to 448 people and the total samples of 82 people with an accidental sampling technique. Results of the analysis of univariate showed most respondents had a good knowledge, some of the respondents had favorable attitudes, and more than some respondents did early mobilization. Bivariate analysis results revealed that there was a correlation between knowledge to the implementation of early mobilization, there was a correlation between knowledge with the implementation of early mobilization. It is advised to the institution of Dr. M. Yunus Hospital Bengkulu to increase caesarean section dissemination to patients and families by conducting outreach and mobilization exercises before surgery so that the patients will understand more about the procedure for mobilization after caesarean section.*

*Keywords: Knowledge, Attitudes, Early Mobilization*

## Introduction

The delivery carried out by operation requires longer hospitalization. It depends from the fast-slow healing of women due to the process of surgery recovery, the mother will undergo many changes, both physically and psychologically. During this time, the mother will have various problems and can parturition period lead to complications such as infection. Infection during childbirth is the number two cause of death after bleeding (Sulistiyawati, 2009).

Parturition period infections often occur in mothers who do Caesarean section. Complications in caesarean section is higher than vaginal birth. Proportionate number of infections at the time of parturition: infection 25-55%, 30-60% of urinary tract infections, infections at mammae 5-10%, and mixed infections of 2-5% of the cases of infection. Therefore, mothers who do Caesarean section are recommended for early mobilization. Early mobilization is the wisdom to guide sufferers might out of the bed early (Saleha, 2009). The purpose of the research was to know the correlation between knowledge and attitudes towards the implementation of Early Mobilization on post Caesarean section women at Mawar room of the Provincial Hospital Dr. M. Yunus Bengkulu in 2015.

Early mobilization is the wisdom to as soon as possible to guide the patient out of bed and guide the patient as soon as possible. Mobilization of post Caesarean section is a movement, position or activity performed by the mother after several hours of delivery with cesarean delivery. The purpose of mobilization at post Caesarean section is to help the way of healing the patient followed by rest (Saleha, 2009).

Most of the post Caesarean section mothers still have concerns that the body is moved to a certain postoperative position will affect the still-unsettled surgical wound that has just completed surgery. Though not entirely this problem needs to be feared, even just about all types of operations require mobilization or movement of the body as early as possible. Provided that the pain can be restrained and the balance of the body is no longer a nuisance, with the move, the recovery period to reach the level of pre-surgical conditions can be shortened and of course this

will reduce hospitalization time, reduce financing and also can reduce psychic stress (Sumantri, 2010).

Knowledge is the result of remembering a thing, including recalling events that have been experienced either intentionally or unintentionally and this is done after people make contact or observation of a particular object. Knowledge based on knowledge will be more lasting than a behavior that is not based on knowledge (Mubarak, 2012).

According to Notoatmodjo, (2010), the higher the knowledge the easier to accept and develop attitudes and behaviors that will increase the productivity and welfare of the family because knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions and behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than not based on knowledge. A study by Sari (2010), in Ajibarang Purwokerto Hospital showed that 77.8% of respondents who had poor knowledge about early mobilization did not mobilize early and 23.4% of respondents who had good knowledge about early mobilization did not mobilize.

In addition to knowledge, mother's attitude is also very important role in determining healthy behavior, the mother who is supportive of health will behave healthy, if the mother be favorable to post surgery wound surgery then the mother will implement various actions that accelerate post-operative recovery such as early mobilization.

### Research Design and Methodology

The method used was an analytic research design with cross sectional approach. The population in this research were all maternal post-partum caesarean section of 448 people and the total sample of 82 people with an accidental sampling technique.

### Findings and Discussion

The samples in this research were post caesarean section mothers with the total of 82 people. In this study the method used was an accidental sampling, in which the researcher comes to the direct location of research every day until the number of samples, data retrieval is performed when found respondents who meet the criteria.

Table 1. Frequency distribution of the knowledge of post Caesarean section motherstowards Early Mobilization at Mawar room of the Provincial Hospital Dr. M Yunus Bengkulu

No.	Knowledge	Frequency	Persentase
1.	Less	24	29,3
2.	Enough	26	31,7
3	Good	32	39,0
Total		82	100

Table 2. Frequency distribution of post Caesarean section maternals' Attitudeson Early Mobilization at Mawar room of the Provincial Hospital Dr. M Yunus Bengkulu

No.	Attitude	Frequency	Persentase
1.	Unfavorable	34	41,5
3	Favorable	48	58,5
Total		82	100

Table 3. The correlation between knowledge with the implementation of Early Mobilization of post Caesarean section mothers at Mawar room of the Provincial Hospital Dr. M Yunus Bengkulu

Knowledge	Early Mobilization				Total	p	
	Do Early Mobilization		Do Not Early Mobilization				
	f	%	F	%	F		%
Less	16	66,7	8	33,3	24	100	0,001
Enough	10	38,5	16	61,5	26	100	
Good	6	18,8	26	81,2	32	100	

The table above shows that of the 32 respondents who had a good knowledge of the 26 (81.2%) mobilized early, and 6 (18.8%) did not do the mobilization while 24 respondents who had less knowledge of 16 (66.7%) did not mobilize early. The results of Chi square-that showed there is a correlation between knowledge with the implementation of early mobilization where the value of  $p (0.001) < \alpha (0.05)$ .

Table 4 The correlation between attitudes with the implementation of Early Mobilization of Post Caesarean section mothers at Mawar room of the Provincial Hospital Dr. M Yunus Bengkulu.

Sikap	Early Mobilization				Total	<i>p</i>	
	Do Early Mobilization		Do Not Early Mobilization				
	f	%	F	%			
Unfavorabel	20	58,8	14	41,2	34	100	0,004
Favorabel	12	25.0	36	75.0	38	100	

The table above shows that of the 38 respondents, there were 36 who had favorable attitudes (75.0%) did the early mobilization, while of 34 unfavorable attitude respondents there were 20 (58.8%) did not mobilize early. Chi-square test results that there is a correlation between attitudes with the implementation of early mobilization where the value of  $p (0.004) < \alpha (0.05)$ .

According to Notoatmodjo (2010) knowledge is the result of human sensing, or knows someone results against objects through the senses (eyes, nose, ears, and so on). By itself at the time of the knowledge resulting in pengidraan was heavily influenced by the intensity of attention and perception towards the object. Most of the knowledge gained through the senses of hearing (ear) and the sense of sight (eyes).

Knowledge is the outcome of a given case, including recall of events that never experienced either intentionally or unintentional and this was done after the person making contact or observation of a specified object. Knowledge based on knowledge will be more lasting than the behavior that is not based on knowledge (Mubarak, 2012).

General evaluation of attitudes is made of man against himself, another person, object or issue (Azwar, 2005). Attitude is the feelings, thoughts, and the tendency of someone who more or less permanent regarding certain aspects in their surroundings. The attitude is evaluative leanings towards a stimulus or object that impact how a person dealing with the object (Mubarak, 2012).

According to Notoatmodjo, (2010) that the higher knowledge the higher the receptive to and develop the attitudes and behaviors that will enhance productivity and the welfare of the family because the knowledge is very important for the domain the formation of one's actions and behaviors that are grounded by the knowledge would be more lasting than not based on knowledge. The research of the Sari (2010), at the Provincial Hospital Purwokerto Ajibarang which showed that 77.8% respondents with less knowledge about early mobilization did not do early mobilization and 23.4% of respondents with a good knowledge about the mobilization early did not mobilize.

Early mobilization is the wisdom to guide sufferers might sekelas out of his bed and led her sekelas might run. Caesarean section post mobilization is a movement, the position or the

presence of activities that occur after several hours of mothers give birth with birth sesarea. As for the goal of mobilization on seksio sesarea is post to assist the operations of healing patients followed by break (Saleha, 2009).

Most of the post Caesarean sectionmothers still have worries if the body is moved in certain positions will affect post-operative wound surgery which has still not recovered the recently completed operation. Though not entirely this problem to worry about, even almost all kind of operation requires mobilization or movement of the body as early as possible. As long as the pain can be held and the balance of the body is no longer a distraction, with the move, recovering to reach a level condition pre surgery can be shortened and this will certainly reduce the time outpatient hospital, suppressing the financing and can also reduce the stress of psychic (Sumantri and also, 2010).

Attitude is closed against one's response to a stimulus or to a particular object which already involves factors of opinion concerned the emotion (happy-unhappy, agree-disagree, both baik-tidak and so on). It can be said also that the attitude that a collection of symptoms or syndromes in responding to stimulus or object. So as posturing that involves the thoughts, feelings, concerns, and other psychiatric symptoms. Newcomb, one of the social psychological experts stated that the attitude is the readiness or willingness to act, and is implementing specific motifs. In other words the attitude test yet is action (reaction to open) or activity, but it is the predisposisi behavior (actions), or a closed reaction (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

According to Azwar (2005), in the preparation of the disclosure instrument as attitude measurement of attitudes of individual and group attitudes turned out is not an easy thing. Kendatipun've been through prsedur and the steps that match the criteria, a measurement of attitude apparently still has weaknesses, so that the goal of pengungkapan the desired attitude is not entirely can be achieved. Therefore, in drafting the measurement of attitude a few things that need to be mastered before it came to the table specifications is understanding and attitude and knowledge of the attitude of the object measured.

This research is also in line with the research of Rita (2010) entitled the correlation between early mobilization with attitudeswhich revealed that most of the respondents (56%) did not do early mobilization.

## Conclusion

Based on the research on the correlation of knowledge and attitude towards the implementation of Early Mobilization on Post Caesarean section mothers at Mawar room of the Provincial Hospital Dr. m. Yunus Bengkulu 2015: most of the respondents had a good knowledge. Most respondents had more attitudes, more favorable most respondents did early mobilization, there is a correlation with the implementation of early mobilization of knowledge, there is a correlation with the implementation of early mobilization with knowledge.

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### Biography



Des Metasari was born on July 19, 1983 in Wayhawang Village, Bengkulu Province. she is a graduate of bachelor Nursing at Institute of Health Science of Dehasen Bengkulu in 2011 and she is a graduate of master of public health Institute of Health Science Indonesia Maju Jakarta with Reproductive Health concentration in 2014, she a lecturer at Faculty of Health Dehasen University. She teaches Maternity Nursing subject.