



THE VIDEO OF “SUMPING” (HUSBANDS’ SUPPORT ACCOMPANY) ON HUSBANDS’ MOTIVATION IN ACCOMPANYING THE CHILDBIRTH IN ISLAND AREA

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ABSTRACT

Reducing the incidence of childbirth complications requires the role of the family (especially the husband). Besides, the improvement of husbands' participation in reproductive health is to provide husbands with information and to include husbands in every effort to improve reproductive health. One of the activities that husbands can do to improve the health of mothers and children is to accompany their wives during the delivery process. The design of this study was quasi-experimental with a post-test-only control group design. In addition, the treatment given to the respondents was a video "SUMPING" (Husbands' Support Accompany) to find out the difference in motivation between the treated and non-treated groups. In addition, the sample in this study was part of the birth attendant at PMB Tanjungpinang City, which was divided into two groups: treatment and control groups. Also, the minimum sample is 30 for each group; therefore, the total sample is 60 people. Furthermore, the sampling technique used purposive sampling following the inclusion criteria. Thus, this study concludes that the "SUMPING" video has effectively increased the husband's motivation to accompany the mother during childbirth because it attracts attention, increases respondents' interest, and easy to understand. Hopefully, the "SUMPING" video can be a recommendation as a media for health education to husbands in the pregnant women class program and prepare for husbands to accompany the mother's childbirth.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) noted that around 830 women worldwide die every day due to pregnancy complications or childbirth; also, 99% of them are in developing countries. In developing countries, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) reached 239 per 100,000 live births; it differs from developed countries, which only reached 12 per 100,000 live births in 2015 [1].

At the time of childbirth, the most significant maternal mortality is caused by some factors, such as the complications of bleeding, eclampsia, infection, prolonged labor, obstructed labor, and miscarriage (Fatikhah and Setiyowati, 2013). Meanwhile, the most significant cause of maternal death from 2010-2013 was bleeding; while prolonged labor was the lowest contributor to maternal mortality in 2010 (1.0%), 2011 (1.1%), 2012 (1.8%), and 2013 (0,0%) [2].

In addition, the total coverage of giving birth in Riau Island province was 92.24% of the 46,257 targeted mothers giving birth in 2018 and 91.94% of the 45,375 targeted mothers giving birth in 2019, with a total MMR of

202.53/100,000 KH in 2018 and 130.86/100,000 KH in 2019 (Riau Islands Province Health Office, 2019). Besides, the total coverage of giving birth in Tanjungpinang was 93.36% of 4,249 childbirth in 2018 and 92.63% of 4,153 labor in 2019 [3].

Reducing childbirth complication incidence requires the family's participation (especially the husband). This approach relates to the government strategy and policy in degrading the total childbirth complication incidence in Indonesia using the Making Pregnancy Safer (MPS) program. The result of this approach is intended to increase the family's active role during childbirth [4].

On the other hand, the MPS is used to deliver information and engage the husband to improve the re-production of health. Besides, one of the activities that husbands can do to improve maternally and child health is to accompany their wives during childbirth and support referrals when needed [5].

In the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, it is hoped that health services to the community will also follow the development of the conditions of the community itself; where at this time, the Industrial Revolution 4.0 is an era where technology is progressing very rapidly, as evidenced by the existence of the internet that makes human life more manageable. Industrial revolution 4.0 not only has an impact on the technology sector but also on the health sector. For example is e-Health, which focuses on technology-based health services.

Childbirth assistance education for husbands is given through health promotion or health education using various media to make it more attractive to the target. In addition, health promotion media is divided into print media and electronic media. However, the health workers still often use print media to counsel in the region because it is suitable, durable, and does not require electricity. Meanwhile, the print media has some weaknesses: it can not stimulate sound or motion effects, and this print media is easy to fold [6].

As a result, the target will absorb 65% of the information presented through pictures, while if the information is conveyed through sound, then the information can be appropriately absorbed by only 40%. On the other hand, video is more efficient than those media. Video is a media that combines audio and visual so that the target's retention rate (absorption and memory) of the material can increase significantly because the information is obtained through the senses of hearing and sight [7].

Thus, the video media is expected to be more attractive to the target, and husbands will readily accept the message as the childbirth attendant. Therefore, the target knowledge becomes better and can be adopted in health behaviors, especially in implementing childbirth assistance by husbands. This video is also very well applied to husbands as maternity assistants who live on islands to prevent complications in the delivery process so that it will reduce the number of referrals because health facilities are limited in island areas.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The design of this study was quasi-experimental with a post-test-only control group design; the sample was randomly selected into two groups to receive treatment, and some did not. Also, the desired results were measured once the treatment. This treatment was given to determine the effect. Meanwhile, the target was given a video "SUMPING" (Husbands' Support Accompany) to find the difference between the motivation of the treatment group and the control group's motivation. The variables in this study are: the independent variable is the video of "SUMPING", the dependent variable is the husband's motivation in accompanying childbirth, also the external variables are age, education, and occupation. Moreover, this research was conducted in February 2022 at PMB Tanjungpinang city [8].

The study population was all husbands who assisted their wife's childbirth at PMB Tanjungpinang City. In addition, the research sample was taken from several birth attendants at PMB Tanjungpinang City, which was divided into two groups: the treatment group and the control group. The treatment group was given a "SUMPING" video before the process of childbirth. On the other hand, the control group did not get the video. Meanwhile, the number of samples in this study was 30 people—the determination included the consideration of statistical analysis. Therefore, the total number of samples from the treatment and control groups was 60. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is taking research subjects based on specific goals. In other words, purposive sampling does not only refer to strata, random, or regions. Meanwhile, the sample criteria in this study must meet the inclusion criteria: 1) have a smartphone, 2) normal mothers giving birth, and 3) be willing to be research subjects. On the other side, data analysis will use a parametric *Independent Samples T-Test* [9].



3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Tabel 1. Distribution of Respondents' Characteristics by Age

Characteristics of Respondents	Mean	SD	Minimum -Maximum
Age			
Treatment Group	28.60	4.88	22 – 40
Control Group	30.60	5.70	22 - 45

Based on table 1, it was found that the average age of the husband accompanying the mothers' childbirth in the treatment group was 28.60 years, with a variation of 4.88 years. The youngest is 22 years old, and the oldest is 40. Meanwhile, the control group is 30.60 years, with a variation of 5.70 years; the youngest is 22, and the oldest is 45

Tabel 2. Distribution of Respondents' Characteristics by Education and Occupation

Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Education		
Treatment Group	14	46.6
High education	16	53.4
Low education		
Control Group	10	66.7
High education	20	33.3
Low education		
Jobs		
Treatment Group		
High-status jobs	13	43.3
Low-status jobs	17	56.7
Control Group		
High-status jobs	22	73.3
Low-status jobs	8	26.7

Table 2 above describes the characteristics of respondents in terms of education and occupation of respondents. Most respondents (53.4%) in the treatment group had high education, and most respondents (56.7%) had low-status jobs. While in the control group, most of the respondents (66.7%) have high education, and most (73.3%) have a high-status jobs.

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents' Motivation after Getting the "SUMPING" Video

Number	Question	Treatment				Control			
		SS	S	TS	STS	SS	S	TS	STS
1	Accompany wife	19	9	2	0	10	12	4	4
2	Husbands' support	18	12	0	0	8	12	5	2
3	Environmental atmosphere	18	11	1	0	12	13	3	2
4	Give the information	18	12	0	0	11	13	3	3
5	Want to pee	18	11	1	0	7	13	6	4
6	Position	15	13	2	0	12	13	3	2
7	Support	15	13	2	0	11	13	3	3
8	Spiritual encouragement	17	12	1	0	7	13	6	4
9	Walk together	17	13	0	0	10	12	4	4
10	Catch the breath	16	13	1	0	11	12	5	2
11	Give a fluid	19	11	0	0	10	12	4	4
12	Wipe sweat	15	14	1	0	11	12	5	2
13	Hold the hand	17	11	1	1	13	12	3	2
14	Massage	18	12	0	0	11	13	3	3
15	Self-awareness	17	13	0	0	7	13	6	4

Table 3 above describes the distribution of the motivation of the treatment group respondents after getting the "SUMPING" video; almost all respondents agree and strongly agree (have motivation) to provide childbirth assistance to their wives. The control group respondents' motivation is not being given the "SUMPING" video; almost all respondents agree and strongly agree (have motivation) to provide labor assistance to their wives. However, there are still respondents who disagree and strongly disagree (have no motivation).

Table 4. The Effect of Video on Husband's Motivation in Accompanying Childbirth

Husbands' Motivation	Mean	SD	P
Treatment Group	88.57	6.355	0.000
Control Group	75.00	6.948	

Based on table 4, it was found that the average motivation of husbands who accompany childbirth with the "SUMPING" video is high with a total of 88.57, and a variation of 6,355; meanwhile, the motivation of husbands who accompany childbirth without the "SUMPING" video is 75.00 with a variation of 6,948. Besides, the T-test results showed a P value = 0.000. Statistically, the result was a significant difference in the average motivation of husbands who received health education through the "SUMPING" video and those who did not receive health education through the "SUMPING" video during childbirth.



The Effect of Sumping Videos on Husband's Motivation

The analysis results in table 4 above show that the treatment group received health education using the "SUMPING" video. The average husband's motivation to accompany childbirth was 88.57 or ranging from 6,355. On the other side, the control group received health education without using the "SUMPING" video, and the average husband's motivation to accompany childbirth was 75.00, with a variation of 6,948. As a result, there was a significant difference in the average motivation of husbands who received health education through the Sumping video and those who did not receive health education through the Sumping video during the delivery process with a p-value < 0.05 (0.000).

Motivation is an activity that puts a person or group with specific personal needs to complete the work. Motivation is a force, drive, need, pressure, and psychological mechanism intended to be an accumulation of internal factors from within the individual and external factors from outside the individual. Besides, Audio Visual Media is one factor that influences motivation; the motivation arises from the intermediary's information that can encourage or inspire someone's heart to do something. Meanwhile, some elements support someone to be vital in doing something, such as age, getting old, the level of maturity, the strength of a person, and maturity in thinking logically and working [10].

The instructional video shows and animations arouse great curiosity. Curiosity and a pleasant learning atmosphere are aspects of creating high learning motivation. Several aspects make the learning process more enjoyable: text effects, moving images, sound effects that provide learning instructions, and animations. Animation can provide visualization of abstract concepts to be more natural, so the husband can be motivated to learn. In addition, videos allow respondents to view actual objects and realistic scenes, see sequences in motion, and listen to the narration. Interactive videos can increase the interactivity of learning content so that it has the potential to motivate respondents [11]. Therefore, health education uses "SUMPING" videos to increase motivation which is more significant than not using video media such as "SUMPING". This was in line with the research by Dewi et al (2020) with the title "Husband's Support Participation For Pregnant Women Through Video In Fe Tablet Consumption" the results there was a significant difference in motivation before and after in the treatment group with p value < 0.05 (0.000) [12].

Health knowledge is obtained from one's concern, motivation, and ability. Meanwhile, one's ability is used to acquire, understand, appreciate, and apply health knowledge. This factor helps a person have a good quality of life and make decisions about disease prevention [13]. As a result, respondents who received health education through the "SUMPING" video succeeded in providing stimulus and motivation in assisting mothers in childbirth according to the instructions in the "SUMPING" video description. This was in line with the research by Timiyatun et al (2018) with the title "Husband's support for his wife in breastfeeding is closely related to the motivation for exclusive breastfeeding" there was a relationship between husband's support in breastfeeding with mother's exclusive breastfeeding motivation in Puskesmas Sewon II Bantu (p value < 0.05) [14]

CONCLUSION

Thus, this study concludes that the "SUMPING" video has effectively increased the husband's motivation to accompany the mother during childbirth because it attracts attention, increases respondents' interest, and easy to understand. Hopefully, the "SUMPING" video can be a recommendation as a media for health education to husbands in the pregnant women class program and prepare for husbands to accompany the mother's childbirth.

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