

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY AND THE DURATION OF PERIOD II OF CHILDBIRTH ON POSTPARTUM MOTHERS IN PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI RSUD BANTUL

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Abstract

Yogyakarta Province, especially the districts of Bantul reported a total maternal mortality rate in 2013 increased in 2013 amounted to 96.83 / 100,000 live births that a number of 13 cases, while in 2012 amounted to 52.2 / 100,000. Anxiety is one of the main factors that influence the labor stage. Contraction as well as cervical dilatation which is not good. The results of a preliminary study on 10 postpartum mothers on the first day in Panembahan General Hospital Senopati are 5 mothers with low anxiety, 2 others with medium anxiety and underwent 1 hour of postpartum period, while the other 3 did not feel the anxiety with postpartum less than 0.5 hours. Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul. This study was analytic research with a cross sectional approach. The study population was the delivery room in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul. The sampling technique used is total sampling with the number of samples of 67 people. The instrument in collecting data was using questionnaires and medical records. The research was conducted in August 2015. Data was analyzed by using Kendal. The characteristics of postpartum mothers are mostly 20-35 years old (77.6%), multiparous parity (52.2%) and have secondary education (58.2%). The level of anxiety during labor in postpartum mothers is in moderate level of anxiety (50.7%). The duration of childbirth on postpartum mothers is in the normal category (83.6%). Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul (p value = 0,003). Childbirth on postpartum mothers in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul.

Keywords : anxiety, childbirth, period II, postpartum mother

1. INTRODUCTION

Changes in overall psychic women who are experiencing labor varies, depending on the preparation and guidance adapt ation received during the Persian's face labor p [1]. Anxiety is one of the main factors that influence the course of labor and results in the opening less smoothly [2]. The impact of anxiety can cause labor pain and result in uterine contractions and poor cervical dilatation [3].

From the results of the preliminary study the data obtained by the number of deliveries at Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul in getting the number of deliveries in 2014, a number of 1974 mothers gave birth. In November-December 2014 it was 182, with a normal delivery of 67, *secsio cesarea* as much as 45, and 70 other deliveries artificially either *vacuum extraction* or induction. In the preliminary study, data from normal delivery were conducted on 10 mothers who had given

birth or during the first day postpartum period at Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul, where 7 mothers of high school and junior high school level with primigravida and multigravida parity 5 were found by mothers with anxious anxiety mild while the other 2 were moderately anxious, in undergoing the labor process with a second time between 1 hour while 3 other people with high school level with multigravida parity said they did not feel anxious for a second time less than 0.5 hours.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research are *analytic survey* research. This study aims to link the level of anxiety and duration of second stage labor in postpartum mothers in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul. With a *cross sectional* study design [4]. This research was conducted at Panembahan Senopati Hospital Bantul. The research findings are all mothers giving birth in the R SUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul delivery room . The sample of this study was 67 people. The *sampling* technique in this study is to use *total sampling techniques* . The measuring instrument used in this study is the questionnaire for the variable level of anxiety and for the variable length of labor at the time of using the medical record. In this study researchers used the *Kendall Tauor τ* statistical test .

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Research result Characteristics of Respondents

Table 4.1 Respondents' Frequency Distribution Based on Characteristics of Postpartum Mothers Who Gave Birth in the Maternity Room at Panembahan Senopati Hospital Bantul

characteristics	n	%
Age (year)		
≤ 20	6	9,0
20-35	52	77,6
> 35	9	13,4
Total	67	100,0
Parity		
Primipara	32	47,8
Multipara	35	52,2
Total	67	100,0
Education		
Basic	19	28,4
Middle	39	58,2
High	9	13,4
Total	67	100,0

Source: Primary data processed in 2015 .

Based on Table 4.1, known characteristics respondent based on age shows the majority of respondents aged 20-35 years that are as many as 52 people (77.6%) , based on most parity

respondents were multiparity of 35 people (52.2%). Judging from the characteristics of education, it is known that most of them have secondary education, as many as 39 people (58, 2 %).

Univariate Analysis

a. Duration of Labor

Table 4.2 Frequency Distribution of Kala II Delivery Time for Postpartum Mothers who Gave Birth in the Maternity Room at Panembahan Senopati Hospital Bantul

Long time II	Frequency	(%)
Normal	56	83,6
Abnormal	11	16,4
Jumlah	67	100,0

Source: Primary data processed in 2015 .

Based on Table 4.2, it is known that the majority of mothers experience the second period of labor in the normal category, which is as many as 56 people (83.6%).

b. Anxiety Level

Table 4.3 Frequency Distribution of Anxiety Levels in Postpartum Mothers who Gave Birth in the Maternity Room of Panembahan Senopati Hospital Bantul

Anxiety Level	Frequency	(%)
Lightly anxious	30	44,8
Moderate anxiety	34	50,7
Severe anxiety	3	4,5
Total	67	100,0

Based on Table 4.3, it is known that most of the respondents had anxiety levels in the moderate anxiety category, which were as many as 34 people (50, 7 %).

Bivariate Analysis

Table 4 . 4. Distribution of Frequency Relationship between Anxiety Levels and Duration of Childbirth Time in Postpartum Mothers who Gave Birth in the Maternity Room at Panembahan Senopati Hospital Bantul

Anxiety Level	Duration of labor II				Total		□	<i>p</i> <i>value</i>
	Normal		Abnormal		f	%		
	f	%	F	%				
Mild anxiety	29	43,3	1	1,5	30	44,8	0,355	0,003
Moderate anxiety	26	38,8	8	11,9	34	50,7		
Worried a lot	1	1,5	2	3,0	3	4,5		
Total	56	83,6	11	16,4	67	100,0		

Discussions

Characteristics of Mother Nifas In Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul

Age

The results of the analysis of research data on the age characteristics of respondents are known to be mostly 20-35 years old (77 , 6 %). This age range is said to be the age of healthy reproduction where a woman is in a safe condition for pregnancy and childbirth. The results of this study have similarities with the results of the study of 5 with the results of the study of the majority of postpartum mothers in BPS Tuban aged 20-35 years. Psychologically this age is also included in the adult age category, where respondents have been able to think mature and mature in maintaining the health of their pregnancy. Psychologically the respondents are also more mature and ready to face labor.

Parity

Erotic characteristics based on parity are known to be mostly multiparous parity (52 , 2 %). The same results were obtained from previous studies conducted by 6 with the results of the study of some mothers who gave birth in the Santana Maria Room in Pantu Nirmala Hospital, Malang, were majority multiparas. Parity is often associated with the mother's experience in pregnancy and childbirth.

Education

The results of the analysis on the characteristics of education revealed that most respondents had secondary education (58 , 2 %). Secondary education level means that the respondent has completed the level of formal education up to the high school level or equivalent. The results of previous studies conducted by 7 , showed the same results with this study, that some postpartum mothers in the Banda Aceh Maternal and Child Hospital had secondary education, namely high school or equivalent. Secondary education undertaken by respondents influences the mindset and awareness of the use of

health services. Including in terms of caring for pregnancy, middle-educated mothers have the awareness and responsibility to maintain and maintain the health of their pregnancies properly.

Level of anxiety during childbirth in postpartum mothers in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul

The results of the research data analysis revealed that the level of anxiety during childbirth in postpartum mothers in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul was mostly in the category of moderate anxiety (50 , 7%). This result can be interpreted that the mother experiences anxiety and fear in undergoing labor . Moderate anxiety means that the mother only focuses on the thoughts that are of concern to her, there is a narrowing of the field of perception and can still do something with the direction of others 1

Anxiety is also caused by a parity factor. Based on the analysis it is known that most of the study respondents were multipara. Multiparous mothers can be said to have had previous experience in facing labor. The occurrence of moderate anxiety in multiparous mothers can be explained because each labor process has a different experience. Different labor processes cause the mother to experience anxiety despite having given birth before.

The occurrence of anxiety in multiparous mothers can also be caused by labor factors such as the occurrence of labor complications. Some deliveries are noted accompanied by complications such as abnormal fetal presentation. Besides that it can also be influenced by the absence of assistance from the closest family or husband. This condition can cause anxiety in primiparous and even multiparous mothers.

Moderate category anxiety in the results of this study shows that labor anxiety needs to get attention. Mothers need to get assistance in preparing for the delivery process. Required assistance is assistance from midwives or health workers to educate and provide counseling about the delivery process to pregnant women. Subsequent assistance is needed from the closest person, especially the husband, to support and help the wife prepare for labor and accompany the wife during labor.

The second stage of labor for postpartum mothers in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul

The survey results revealed long second stage of labor on postpartum mothers in hospitals Panembahan Senopati Bantul mostly within the normal ranges (83, 6%). These results can be interpreted that postpartum mothers undergo second stage labor in an ideal or normal time. Normal second stage is in primiparous for 1 h am and in multiparas 0.5 hours 2 . The duration of normal II is influenced by maternal factors. The maternal factor seen from the mother's physical ability is that the mother has the power or power to push the baby out. Maternal factors are also related to the psychological condition where the emotionally stable mother is not anxious, afraid or worried so she will be able to go through the second stage smoothly. In addition to maternal factors, the second category of normal is also influenced by fetal factors . The fetal factor is related to the size of the fetus and birth presentation. Based on medical record data, the average baby born has a normal birth weight, meaning that the baby's size does not exceed normal so it can be born normally. cases born with a

buttock or face presentation. Presentation of a normal fetus that launches stage II becomes normal. And fetal position influences labor.

The results of this study have similar results with previous studies conducted by 7 with the results of 92 studies, 3 % of the labor processes of primigravida mothers at the Banda Aceh Maternal and Child Hospital ran smoothly. The similarity of the results of this study with previous research shows that maternity mothers have gone through the labor process smoothly.

Relationship between Anxiety Levels and the Period of Childbirth in the Postpartum Mother at Panembahan Senopati Hospital, Bantul

The results of the data analysis showed that there was a correlation between anxiety level and second stage of labor in postpartum mothers at Panembahan Senopati Hospital, Bantul (p value = 0.003). These results indicate that anxiety contributes to the duration of labor in the second stage. It can be interpreted that the level of anxiety is one of the factors associated with the duration of labor at the second time.

The level of anxiety associated with the duration of labor in the second time can be explained because if the mother experiences anxiety will inhibit the course of labor. Anxious mother will affect contractions in the weakened uterus. The absence of uterine contractions causes the second stage of labor to be prolonged.

The conclusions of the study prove that anxiety is significantly associated with labor time II. These results indicate that anxiety in the labor process needs to be treated so as not to inhibit the delivery process. Anxiety that does not get treatment will affect labor.

Observe the Relationship between Anxiety Levels and the Period of Childbirth in Second Time in Postpartum Mothers at Panembahan Senopati Hospital Bantul

From the Kendall Tau (τ) correlation coefficient obtained from 0,355, it shows that the closeness of the relationship in this study is in the low category, meaning that the variance that occurs in the variable duration of II35 labor, 5 % can be determined by the level of anxiety, and 64.5 % by other factors. Supported by the opinion of Rohani et al (2011) which states that other factors that can affect the length of labor, namely power is the strength of the mother, passage or birth canal. Passenger or fetus. Psychic is a positive feeling in the form of relief from the emergence of pride in giving birth or producing children and other factors is a helping role in anticipating and dealing with complications that may occur in the mother and fetus.

The results of this study are supported by previous research Miftahul Munir (2013) with the title "The Relationship between the Level of Anxiety with the Smoothness of the Second Childbirth Labor Process in BPS Tuban" showed the results there was a relationship between the level of anxiety in the second period of labor. The similarity of the results of this study with previous studies shows that anxiety levels are a factor that contributes significantly to the length of labor.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion in the previous chapter , the conclusions of this study are as follows:

- a. The characteristics of postpartum mothers in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul are mostly 20-35 years old (77.6%), mostly multipara parity (52.2%), and secondary education (58.2%).
- b. The level of anxiety during labor in postpartum mothers in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul was mostly in the category of moderate anxiety (50.7%).
- c. The second stage of labor in postpartum mothers in Panembahan Senopati General Hospital Bantul was mostly in the normal category (83.6%).
- d. There is a relationship between the level of anxiety and the duration of second stage labor in postpartum mothers at Panembahan Senopati Hospital, Bantul (p value = 0.003).

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