



Makassar ethnic community perception about pre-eclampsia: A study phenomenology[☆]



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KEYWORDS

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Abstract

Objective: This study was aimed to describe the Makassar ethnic community's perception regarding pre-eclampsia in Gowa district.

Methods: This study used a descriptive phenomenological design; the respondents were the Makassar ethnic community in the SombaOpu and Bajeng Primary Health Care. The study began in May until July 2019 with 36 informants using non-probability sampling technique.

Results: People recognize as poisoning based on cultural perceptions adopted. For example, consuming shrimp, squid, crabs, *moringa* leaves, sitting in front of the door, and eating in bed.

Conclusion: Makassar ethnic perceptions about pre-eclampsia based on "taboo" or taboo during pregnancy.

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Introduction

Indonesia is a developing country with maternal mortality rates (MMR) still a health problem and also reflects

the quality of health services during pregnancy and child-birth. MMR is included in the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) achievement target of reducing MMR in 2019 to 306/100,000 live births. Based on the Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI) in 2012 it stated that the MMR in Indonesia was still one of the highest in the Southeast Asian country with 359 deaths per 100,000 live births and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was 32 per 1000 live births. The incidence of preeclampsia in Indonesia is 128,273 per year or around 5.3%.^{1,2}

Preeclampsia is the second leading cause of maternal death in South Sulawesi. The results of the annual Public

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Health Sector report in 2010 stated that the number of maternal deaths due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth was 121 cases, of which 63 were caused by bleeding (52.07%), hypertension in pregnancy (preeclampsia/eclampsia) as many as 28 cases (65%) and infection in two cases (0.02%). The maternal mortality rate in South Sulawesi Province in 2013 was 115 cases or 78.38 per 100,000 live births, while in 2014 it increased to 138 cases or 93.20 per 100,000 live births.^{3,4}

Pregnancy myths can affect the behavior of pregnant women both positive and negative.^{5,6} Myths in South Sulawesi such as not sit for a long time at the door, not eat oranges too often because it will increase the mucus in the baby's lungs and the risk of yellow when the baby is born, regularly drink ice during pregnancy cause large babies and will be difficult to be born, not sit in front of the door for too long because mother is difficult to give birth, and many more pregnancy myths circulating in our society. Seeing the high morbidity and mortality rates due to pre-eclampsia, researchers are interested in knowing about people's perceptions about pre-eclampsia in the Makassar community.

Method

This study was qualitative research, carried out at the Bajeng and Somba Opu District Health Centers, Gowa on May–July 2019.

The data collection tool uses interview guidelines consisting of 13 questions about experiences during pregnancy, understanding pre-eclampsia, along with signs and symptoms of pre-eclampsia, prevention, and traditional treatments in pregnancy. This study has passed the code of ethics of the ethics committee of health research at the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences UIN Alauddin Makassar Number A.112/KEPK FKIK/V/2019 with No. Register UINAM19050112.

Subject

The population in this study was the Social situation taken by the researcher is the Gowa district is willing to be an informant in this study. The primary informants in this study were pregnant women and women who have been pregnant. The method of sampling Non-Probability Sampling Purposive Sampling type.

Phenomenology design

This study used design phenomenology descriptive which is a kind of formative research that specifically provides techniques for answers or insights into the opinions and feelings.

Data analysis

Data processing manually by answering questions raised by researchers. The data processing stages were editing, coding, data tabulation, and verbatim. This study uses a way to analyze data that is data analysis (verbatim).

Research result

Results of Qualitative Stages Research (Thematic Analysis) are:

Pregnant women's experiences in having a pregnancy

Experience is a good learning tool for each individual. Experience can influence one's perception of something, as well as in this study. 21 out of 36 informants said that the experiences they experienced during pregnancy were mediocre; this is because the informants had prior pregnancy experiences. This is supported by research conducted by Agung⁶ which concluded that each individual learns from previous experiences. Feelings that are felt will become normal when it has been felt before. However, there is an informant who has a different assumption that says that the first pregnancy is the pregnancy is more guarded so that the next pregnancy (current pregnancy) feel mediocre. The following quote:

"... It's normal if I think, the experience of pregnancy that used to be the same as the same ji (Makassar Dialect), only the first is more guarded because of the first child anyway"

15 of 36 informants felt that there were changes in pregnancy, both physical and psychological changes in pregnant women. This is caused because the informant is an informant who has no previous pregnancy history. Various kinds of complaints that have been expressed by informants during interviews, including headache, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, fatigue, excessive sleepiness, to the psychology of pregnant women being different such as being lazy to work and having a lot of desires.

Perception of pregnancy poisoning (pre-eclampsia)

The experience of pre-eclampsia is unpleasant for a mother who has experienced it and even causes trauma to the sufferer. In this study, obtained by informants who have been pregnant and 32 years old with a history of pre-eclampsia in pregnancy children to two. The following quote:

"I once experienced pregnancy poisoning when I was pregnant with my second child, really torturing it was a pity. At that time I took care of my health because I do have a history of hypertension. Then my blood pressure continues to be high. I take care of my food, though. When asked that, when my feet are swollen, my face is also swollen. I keep getting dizzy head. It's only now that sometimes my heart hurts"

Based on the results of the interview, we can conclude that the Makassar people's perception of pre-eclampsia is a very unpleasant thing that gives pain to a mother who is struggling in conceiving the baby.

Traditional treatments or beliefs during pregnancy

Indonesia is an archipelago that has many tribes. Likewise in the South Sulawesi region, especially in the Gowa regency,

where the majority of the population adheres to the Makassar tribe. Based on the results of research that most of the Makassar tribal community still adheres to some belief in the care of pregnant women, but there are also some people who do not adhere to these beliefs.

Based on the results of the interview that most of the Makassar people still trust some traditional treatments for pregnant women. There are some foods that become taboo for consumption by pregnant women such as shrimp, crab, squid and Moringa leaves should not be consumed by pregnant women for various reasons. In addition, one informant also expressed his opinion that pregnant women are prohibited from sitting in front of the door because it can complicate labor and some have different views that pregnant women are not encouraged to cut hair and eat in bed.

Discussion

Pre-eclampsia is a problem that is the center of attention that not only affects the mother during pregnancy and childbirth, but pre-eclampsia can also cause problems after delivery. Various community perceptions that have been expressed by some Makassar tribesmen who were involved in this study.^{7,8}

In this study, researchers only obtained three informants who knew and were able to express their perceptions about pre-eclampsia; this was because most respondents had a high school education level as explained by Ida⁷ which says that the level of education dramatically affects one's perception. Also, the majority of informants have jobs as IRTs which enable informants to have an important role in their household life. According to Lukman⁸ said that taking care of the household is not easy and can result in fatigue at work and result in reduced interest in knowing something.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the majority of informants who were able to explain their perception of pre-eclampsia argued that pre-eclampsia is a condition where an increase in blood pressure occurs. Pre-eclampsia is an acute complication of pregnancy and can occur during pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

Perceptions about traditional treatments held by informants mostly come from family or parents and are beliefs that have long been believed before. Culture is a way of life that is developed and shared by a group of people who have been passed down from generation to generation. In Makassar, most people still believe in some traditional beliefs or care for pregnant women, which is a legacy that comes from parents.^{9,10}

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there are some public perceptions that pregnant women have some restrictions such as consuming shrimp, consuming squid and consuming Moringa leaves. Besides sitting in front of the door is also a prohibition that must be avoided by

pregnant women and when consuming fruit, the skin of the fruit should not be discarded or scattered because it will have an impact on the delivery process. In addition to some restrictions that must be avoided by pregnant women, some of the Makassar people also have some essential products that should be done by mothers during pregnancy, such as by consuming tofu water at three months of age and consuming coconut water at seven months of age or older.

Conclusion

Pregnancy poisoning or pre-eclampsia is something that should be a concern for pregnant women; this is because pregnancy poisoning can harm the mother or fetus. In this study it can be concluded that most of the Makassar people assume that pregnancy poisoning is a condition that occurs in pregnant women characterized by increased blood pressure, swelling in the extremities and face.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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