

Antenatal care practice and the chance of having nurse/midwife birth attendant: a study in Central Mountain of Papua

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Papua merupakan salah satu propinsi di Indonesia dengan angka kematian ibu tertinggi di Indonesia. Penolong persalinan terlatih dan asuhan antenatal (ANC) merupakan salah satu faktor yang penting untuk menurunkan angka kematian ibu. Tujuan studi ini untuk mengidentifikasi pengaruh ANC dan beberapa faktor yang lain terhadap kemungkinan persalinan yang ditolong oleh perawat/bidan di Papua.

Metode: Studi potong lintang dengan sampling purposif dilakukan terhadap perempuan yang mempunyai anak balita yang datang ke Posyandu pada 15-30 Januari 2014 di 24 desa wilayah pegunungan tengah Jayawijaya, Papua. Karakteristik demografi, praktek ANC dan persalinan didapatkan melalui wawancara. Subjek diklasifikasikan ke dalam 2 kelompok, yang bersalin didampingi perawat/bidan) dan yang menolong sendiri atau ditolong keluarga. Analisis dilakukan dengan regresi Cox dengan waktu konstan.

Hasil: Dari 469 subjek, 391 subjek yang dianalisis terdiri dari 280 subjek yang melahirkan ditolong sendiri/keluarga dan 111 subjek yang ditolong perawat/bidan. Subjek yang melahirkan di hutan atau kandang hina hanya 3 orang. Dibandingkan dengan yang tidak pernah ANC, subjek yang melakukan ANC di Posyandu 5,6 kali kemungkinan melahirkan ditolong perawat/bidan [risiko relatif suaian (RRa) = 5,60; interval kepercayaan 95% (CI) = 2,99-10,47]. Selain itu, subjek yang mendapatkan pemeriksaan ANC oleh bidan dan kunjungan ANC 4 kali memiliki kemungkinan lebih tinggi untuk melahirkan ditolong perawat/bidan, masing-masing 4,9 kali (RRa = 4,89; 95% CI = 2,70-8,860 dan 6,9 kali (RRa = 6,90; 95% CI = 3,59-13,27).

Kesimpulan: Asuhan antenatal adalah cara untuk meningkatkan angka persalinan yang ditolong oleh tenaga tenaga perawat/bidan di Papua. (*Health Science Indones 2014;2:60-6*)

Kata kunci: asuhan antenatal, persalinan oleh perawat/bidan, Papua

Abstract

Background: Papua has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in Indonesia. Nurse/midwife birth attendants and regular antenatal care (ANC) are important factors in decreasing maternal mortality rate. This study aimed to identify the association of ANC to nurse/midwife-assisted birth in Papua.

Methods: The subjects of this cross-sectional study and purposive sampling consisted of females with toddlers in the family visiting the integrated community center on 15-30 January 2014 in 24 villages in Central Mountain of Jayawijaya, Papua. Several demographic characteristics, ANC practices, and labor practices were collected by interview. Analysis was carried out by Cox regression with constant time.

Results: There were 469 subjects, but only 391 subjects were available for analysis which consisted of 280 subjects with self/family-assisted births and 111 with nurse/midwife-assisted births. There were only 3 subjects that gave birth in the forest or stable ("kandang hina"). Compared with those who never had ANC, those who had ANC in the integrated community center had 5.6-fold possibility to have a nurse/midwife-assisted birth [adjusted relative risk (RRa) = 5.60; 95% confidence interval (CI) = 2.99-10.47]. In addition, compared with those who never had ANC, those who had ANC by midwife and 4 ANC visits had higher possibility to have nurse/midwife-assisted birth, 4.9-fold (RRa = 4.89; 95% CI = 2.70-8.86) and 6.9-fold (RRa = 6.90; 95% CI = 3.59-13.27) respectively.

Conclusion: Antenatal care service is a possible way to increase the proportion of deliveries by nurse/midwife in Central Mountain of Jayawijaya, Papua. (*Health Science Indones 2014;2:60-6*)

Key words: antenatal care, nurse/midwife attended birth/labor, Papua

The Indonesian Basic Health Survey (*Riskesdas*) showed a rise in maternal mortality rate from 228 deaths per 100000 live births (2007) to 359 deaths per 100000 live births (2012).¹ The Health Office of Papua Province noted that in 2007, maternal mortality rate in Papua was 362 deaths per 100000 live births, far above the national rate.²

Hemorrhage, preeclampsia, eclampsia, and infection were the most common causes of maternal mortality.³ These problems can be tackled with good health care during pregnancy and delivery in health care facilities with skilled birth attendant.⁴ A previous study reported that females without appropriate antenatal care and skilled birth attendant had a higher risk of unsafe delivery and maternal death.⁵⁻⁷

Papua province has the lowest coverage of antenatal care, and the lowest number of skilled birth attendants among other provinces in Indonesia.¹ Moreover, there is also an issue about the traditional delivery in *kandang hina* (a sort of animal pen or stable, separated from the main house) where the mother and baby are isolated during the first month after delivery.⁸ The distribution of medical doctors is not equal throughout Papua. However, there are midwives and nurses in each village.^{2,9} Nevertheless, a number of females still prefer to give birth at home with the help of the family. The level of education, occupation, number of deliveries, and antenatal care practices might affect the women's preference for birth attendants.

This study aimed to identify dominant factors which affect the choice of nurse/midwife-assisted births in Papua.

METHODS

This cross-sectional study was done by purposive sampling. The study was conducted in the central mountain region of Jayawijaya Papua province, as a joint project with the World Vision Indonesia (WVI). The Central Mountain of Jayawijaya refers to the rural mountainous region throughout Jayawijaya Mountain, Papua. The center is the Jayawijaya Regency.

The target population was people living in the Jayawijaya regency. There were 40 districts and 328 villages within this region. Twenty four villages, which are the target villages of WVI program were purposively selected.



Figure 1. Study site in Papua, Indonesia

Data were collected from 15 to 30 January 2014 by interview. Local enumerators with bachelor degrees conducted the interview. They were trained for 2 days to understand the questionnaires and how to fill in the questionnaires. Afterwards, local enumerators were asked to interview 2 subjects, assisted by staff or medical students. Local enumerators did the interview independently with supervision from the research team.

Before the research team came to the villages, WVI cadres visited the village to meet with the head of the villages. The head of the villages were asked to announce to female with toddlers in the family to gather at the local village hall/*Posyandu* (integrated community center) on the scheduled day. Each village was visited 1 to 2 days until 15-20 subjects were collected in each village.

Interviews were scheduled to be conducted in the village hall/*Posyandu* from 9 a.m to 3 p.m during the study period. However, in some villages, interviews were done in the villagers' houses. The duration of interviews in each village was different, depending on the time subjects came. Other subjects gathered around nearby waiting for their turn.

Data regarding age, level of education, occupation, number of pregnancies, number of deliveries, places of delivery, frequency of antenatal care visit, places of antenatal care, antenatal care examiners, and birth attendants were obtained through interview.

Those who gave birth without help and with the help of the family were categorized as the "no/family birth attendants". Meanwhile those who gave birth with the help of nurses/midwives were categorized as the "nurse/midwife birth attendant". The numbers of deliveries were classified as 1 time, 2-3 times, 4-5 times, and 6-9 times. Places of delivery were classified at home, forest,

kandang hina or animal pen, *Puskesmas* (primary health center), hospital, and others.

The numbers of pregnancy were classified as 1 time, 2-3 times, 4-5 times, and 6-9 times. The frequencies of antenatal care were classified as never, 1 time, 2 times, 3 times, 4 time, and 5 times or more. Places of antenatal care were classified as never had antenatal care, at the *Puskesmas*, the *Posyandu*, and hospital. Antenatal care examiners were classified as never had antenatal care, by medical doctor, midwife, nurse, and others.

From 469 data obtained, 37 were excluded because the subjects have not delivered. Another 41 was excluded, which were those who were attended by traditional birth attendants or medical doctors. Therefore, only 391 data were analyzed.

STATA version 9 was used for statistical analysis. The Relative Risk was calculated by Cox regression with constant time.

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Health Research Ethic Committee, Medical Research Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia. Permission from the subjects was obtained through informed consent form before the interview was conducted.

RESULTS

From 391 subjects, more than half did not know their ages nor had any formal education. The majority of the subjects were farmers (60.1%). Almost 40% of the subjects have had 2-3 pregnancies and deliveries. More than a third of subjects (135 females) never had antenatal care. Among those who had antenatal care, 60.67% had antenatal care at the primary health center, and more than 2/3 had antenatal care assessment by midwives. Only 29% of subjects (111 subjects) had nurse/midwife-assisted birth, while the others had no/self-assisted or family-assisted labors.

Table 1 showed that female with nurse/midwife-assisted births and by no/family birth attendants were similarly distributed with respect to age, elementary school or unknown education, and occupation. However compared with their respective reference groups, those who had higher education were more likely to have nurse/midwife-assisted births. Those who finished study at university was 4.6-times more likely to have nurse/midwife-assisted births [crude relative risk (RR) = 4.65; 95% confidence interval (CI) = 1.44-14.99].

Table 1. Several demographic characteristics and birth attendants in the central mountain region of Jayawijaya, Papua

	Birth attendants				Crude Relative Risk	95% Confidence Interval	P
	No/family-assisted (n=280)		Nurses and midwives (n=111)				
	n	%	n	%			
Age group							
15-24 years	56	62.9	33	37.1	1.00	Reference	
25-44 years	73	70.2	31	29.8	0.83	0.51 – 1.35	0.452
45-50 years	1	50.0	1	50.0	1.35	0.18 – 9.86	0.768
Unknown	150	76.5	46	23.5	0.63	0.40 – 0.99	0.045
Education							
None	157	78.5	43	21.5	1.00	Reference	
Not finished elementary school	12	85.7	2	14.3	0.67	0.16 – 2.74	0.572
Finished elementary school	28	66.7	14	33.3	1.55	0.85 – 2.83	0.154
Junior high school	19	50.0	19	50.0	2.33	1.36 – 3.99	0.002
Senior high school	26	65.0	14	35.0	1.63	0.89 – 2.98	0.113
University	0	0	3	100.0	4.65	1.44 – 14.99	0.010
Unknown	38	70.4	16	29.6	1.46	0.84 – 2.57	0.183
Occupation							
None/household	70	68.6	32	31.4	1.00	Reference	
Farmer	166	70.6	69	29.4	0.95	0.62 – 1.44	0.808
Employee	5	83.3	1	16.7	0.53	0.07 – 3.89	0.533
Unknown	39	81.3	9	18.8	0.58	0.29 – 1.25	0.172

The results in Table 2 showed that females who had 2-3 pregnancy were 40% less likely to have nurse/midwife-assisted births (RR = 0.61; 95% CI = 0.39-0.96) compared to the reference group. The same result was found on the number of deliveries; however it was not statistically significant. Furthermore, the data showed that only a very small number of female had delivery in the forest or *kandang hina*.

Compared to those who had delivery at home, females who had delivery at the primary health centers and hospitals were 8.8-times more likely to have nurse/midwife-assisted births (RR = 8.80; 95% CI = 1.21-64.32 and RR = 8.80; 95% CI = 4.36-17.77), respectively.

In the final model, Table 3, those who had antenatal care in health facilities (primary health center, integrated community center, or hospital), by health workers (medical doctor, midwife, or nurse) and with more frequent antenatal care visits, had a higher probability to have nurse/midwife-assisted births. Compared to the reference group, females who had antenatal care in the integrated community center were 5.6 times more likely to have nurse/midwife-assisted births (RRa = 5.60; 95% CI = 2.99-10.47). Furthermore, those who had antenatal care by midwives were 4.9 more likely to have nurse/midwife-assisted births (RRa = 4.89; 95% CI = 2.70-8.86). In addition, compared to the reference group,

those who had more frequent antenatal care visits (4 times) were 6.9 more likely to have nurse/midwife-assisted births (RRa = 6.90; 95% CI = 3.59-13.27).

DISCUSSION

There were some limitations of this study. Firstly, the subjects consisted of females with toddlers in the family who gathered at the village hall/integrated community centers on the scheduled day. The villages were selected purposively, only day. Due to access problem, the villages were selected purposively. Only the villages in WVI program were included. Secondly, there were no data on the population of each village. Therefore the number of subjects was evenly selected for each village. Thirdly, there was a language barrier in conducting the interview, because many of the subjects were not able to converse in Bahasa Indonesia. To overcome this problem, local enumerator who could speak local languages (Lani, Dani and Walak languages) were recruited. However, several questions could not be easily translated to the local languages. The majority of the subjects did not understand the concept of time and date. When asking about age, crosschecking was done by asking their birth date. However, only a few of them could say their birth date. Thus, there is a possibility of bias about the age of subjects.

Table 2. History of pregnancies, deliveries, and birth attendants in central mountain region of Jayawijaya, Papua

	Birth attendants				Crude Relative Risk	95% Confidence Interval	P
	No/family-assisted (n=280)		Nurses and midwives (n=111)				
	n	%	n	%			
Number of pregnancies							
1	60	60.0	40	40.0	1.00	Reference	
2-3	117	75.5	38	24.5	0.61	0.39 – 0.96	0.031
4-5	73	76.0	23	24.0	0.63	0.38 – 1.04	0.069
6-9	30	75.0	10	25.0	0.63	0.31 – 1.25	0.184
Number of deliveries							
1	64	61.5	40	38.5	1.00	Reference	
2-3	115	74.7	39	25.3	0.66	0.42 – 1.02	0.063
4-5	73	76.0	23	24.0	0.65	0.39 – 1.08	0.095
6-9	28	75.7	9	24.3	0.63	0.31 – 1.30	0.214
Place of delivery							
Home	273	88.6	35	11.4	1.00	Reference	
Forest	2	100.0	0	0	n/a		
<i>Kandang hina</i>	1	100.0	0	0	n/a		
Primary health center	0	0	10	100.0	8.80	1.21 – 64.23	0.032
Hospital	0	0	66	100.0	8.80	4.36 – 17.77	0.000
Others	4	100.0	0	0	n/a		

Table 3. Antenatal care location, examiners, frequencies and birth attendants in central mountain region of Jayawijaya, Papua

	Birth attendants				Adjusted Relative Risk*	95% Confidence Interval	P
	No/family-assisted (n=280)		Nurses and midwives (n=111)				
	n	%	n	%			
Location of antenatal care							
Never	124	91.9	11	8.1	1.00	Reference	
Primary health center	105	64.8	57	35.2	4.18	2.29 – 7.63	0.000
Integrated community center	38	55.1	31	44.9	5.60	2.99 – 10.47	0.000
Hospital	13	52.0	12	48.0	5.61	2.80 – 11.24	0.000
Antenatal care examiner							
Never	124	91.9	11	8.1	1.00	Reference	
Medical doctor	20	62.5	12	37.5	4.36	2.10 – 9.05	0.000
Midwife	108	59.3	74	40.7	4.89	2.70 – 8.86	0.000
Nurse	21	67.7	10	32.3	3.78	1.79 – 7.99	0.000
Others	7	63.6	4	36.4	4.97	1.91 – 12.94	0.001
Frequency of antenatal care visit							
Never	124	91.9	11	8.1	1.00	Reference	
1 time	17	58.6	12	41.4	5.34	2.49 – 11.43	0.000
2 times	15	57.7	11	42.3	5.46	2.54 – 11.72	0.000
3 times	23	65.7	12	34.3	4.53	2.12 – 9.70	0.000
4 times	26	47.3	29	52.7	6.90	3.59 – 13.27	0.000
5 times or more	71	66.4	36	33.6	4.59	2.39 – 8.82	0.000

*Each variable adjusted for number of deliveries

Although more than two third of 391 subjects had antenatal care, only 29% had nurse/midwife-assisted births. This number is lower compare to data shown by UNICEF (36% skilled attendance of delivery).¹⁰ Further analysis showed that there was different proportion of antenatal care practice between those who had nurse/midwife-assisted birth and those who had self-assisted or family-assisted labor. This study showed that ANC in health care facilities, health workers as ANC examiner, and more frequent ANC visit, were dominant factors related to higher probability of having nurse/midwife-assisted births for females in Papua.

Data from UNICEF shows that Papua New Guinea, the neighboring country with similar characteristics and demographics as Papua, also has similar condition regarding maternal health. The coverage of ANC in Papua New Guinea was 78%, while the skilled birth attendant practice was 53%.¹¹ Other studies from rural Zambia, Nepal and Ethiopia showed the same results as this study. The number of nurse/midwife-assisted births was low, despite the high coverage of ANC.¹²⁻¹⁴

Compared to the reference group, those who had 4 ANC visits had the highest probability to have nurse/midwife-assisted births. This fact supported the recommendation to have a minimum of 4 ANC visits during pregnancy.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ Unfortunately, whether

the ANC visits were conducted at the appropriate recommended time during pregnancy could not be assessed. The subjects did not understand the concept of date and time, and they recognized their pregnancy only after their abdomen looked larger.

It was possible that Antenatal care can affect the decision to have skilled birth attendants in several ways. One was the more ANC visits they had, the more they get used to have health care services. The other possible effect of ANC is getting more knowledge. The more frequent they get in contact with health care providers, the more information they get about safe delivery, and how it is important to give birth at a health facility, assisted by skilled birth attendant. This finding is supported by study from mountain area of Nepal by Choulagai *et al* which concluded that having 4 or more ANC visit was a determining factor of skilled birth attendant utilization.

Other studies found similar results to this study.^{12-13,18-20} One of the knowledge given during ANC was the risk factors in pregnancy relating to unsafe delivery. Studies from rural Nepal and Tanzania found that when the mother knew about the risk factors in pregnancy or knew that they have a high risk pregnancy, they were more likely to give birth assisted by skilled birth attendants.^{12,20}

Women who had ANC in health care facilities had higher probability to use skilled birth attendants. This study showed that those who had ANC in the integrated community center had the same probability to have nurse/midwife-assisted births with those who had ANC at the hospital. Considering that there is only one hospital in the regency, which is far from the villages, the integrated community center is more preferable to conduct ANC.

A study in Zambia showed that having ANC services outside health care facilities (at home), appeared to offer no benefit in increasing delivery at health facilities with skilled birth attendants. Having ANC service at home seemed to reinforce the subjects to get all care at home. Therefore, the study suggested that the women receive ANC services at health care facilities.¹³

This study showed that females with ANC had a higher possibility for nurse/midwife-assisted births, regardless who the examiner was. However, ANC by midwife was more frequent than ANC with other types of examiners. This result is congruent to the fact that the number and distribution of midwives are higher than medical doctors. Based on the 2011 data from the regional health office of Papua province, the ratio of medical doctor in Papua is only 21 per 100,000. Meanwhile the ratio of midwife in Papua is 74 per 100,000, almost 4 times than the ratio for doctors.² There are also many nurses in Papua. In Indonesia's health system, nurses are also trained to assist labor.

Another finding was that only a few women had delivery in the forest or *kandang hina*. Two subjects gave birth in the forest and 1 subject at *kandang hina*. This is different from the common issue that women of Papua and the baby were isolated far from the main house when giving birth.⁸ Though, there is still probability that this difference is due to variations of culture of several tribes of Papua.

Most subjects gave birth at home. The considerable distance between the villages and the health facilities might be one of the factors influencing this preference. Other studies from rural areas in several countries showed the same findings to this study. This considerable distance from homes to health care facilities was the dominant factor influencing the high number of home deliveries.^{6,12,14,20} A study in Tanzania showed that females living within 5 kilometers from health facilities, were 4 times more likely to have skilled birth attendants at health facility.²⁰

More than a third of our subjects had more than 3 deliveries. Some of them even had 6 to 9 deliveries. This study found that the higher number of deliveries the lower probability to have skilled birth attendants, although the result was not statistically significant. The confidence in giving birth without the help of skilled birth attendants might be caused by their experience in giving births. The more they gave birth, the more confident they feel and the less likely they feel the necessity to give birth with the help of skilled birth attendants.

This finding was supported by other studies from Ethiopia and Bangladesh, which concluded that women with more parity were less likely to give birth with the help of skilled birth attendant.^{14,21} Some possible explanations were, they developed increased confidence in giving birth and believe that they did not need assistance in delivery.²² Another proposed reason was, the more children they had at home, the higher demand they had. Thus, they prefer to give birth at home with the help from family, rather than giving birth with assistance of skilled attendant which was more costly.²¹

Aside from its relation to low use of skilled birth attendants, the high number of parity increased obstetrics risk such as hypertension in pregnancy, ruptured membrane, sepsis, and uterine atony. Uterine atony is the main cause of postpartum hemorrhage, which leads to maternal death.²³

It was concluded that ANC service was a possible way to increase the proportion of deliveries by nurse/midwives in central mountain region of Jayawijaya, Papua.

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