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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE
ABOUT SECTIO CAESAREA WITH PREOPERATIVE
PATIENT ANXIETY IN THE OPERATING ROOM
INSTALLATION ROOM TOBELO GENERAL
HOSPITAL, NORTH HALMAHERA REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Anxiety is an emotional response to individuals who are subjective accompanied by various physical complaints. Mothers who undergo labor with sectiarearea can experience anxiety because they do not know about the actions to be taken or with various complications that will occur. This study aims to look at the relationship between maternal knowledge about sectio-area and patient anxiety preoperatively in the operating room installation room at the Tobelo Regional General Hospital.

This research is a quantitative study, with a correlational descriptive method and using a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were patients who were going in labor with asectiocaesarea in the operating room installation of the Tobelo Regional General Hospital with a sample of 20 people with analysis using the chi square test. The results of this study indicate that the knowledge of mothers who will administer sectio caesarean surgery is the most adequate namely 11 respondents (55%), the most anxiety of the preoperative sectiocaesarea mothers were severe anxiety which was 11 respondents (55%) and there was no significant relationship between maternal knowledge of sectiarearea and preoperative maternal anxiety ($p = 0,400$) $\text{sig} > 0.05$.

Based on these results, it can be concluded that there is no significant

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relationship between maternal knowledge about sectiarearea and anxiety preoperations in the operating room of Tobelo Regional General Hospital. It is expected that the hospital can hold programs in order to improve the quality of nursing care to reduce anxiety in patients with preoperative sectional surgery.

INTRODUCTION

Basic human needs are something that must be met to improve health status. Theory according to Maslow, humans have the five most important basic needs include: physiological needs, safety and security needs, love needs and a sense of belonging, needs for a sense of worth and self-esteem and self-actualization needs. (1)

Knowledge is the result of "knowing" this happens after people have sensed a certain object.

(2) Anxiety or anxiety is an emotional response to subjective judgments of the individual, which is influenced by the subconscious and the specific cause is unknown. Anxiety describes a state of worry, anxiety, unrest which is accompanied by various physical complaints. (3)

Sectio Caesarea comes from the Latin "Caedere" which means to cut. Caesarean Sectio is an artificial labor, where the fetus is born through an incision in the uterine wall with the condition that the uterus is intact and the fetus weighs more than 500 grams. (4)

The rate of labor in sectio caesarea globally continues to increase. Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO, 2014) the standard setting for a country's caesarean section is around 5-15% per 1000 births in the world. Government hospitals are about 11%, while private hospitals can be more than 30%. In developed countries the rate of sectio caesarean births reached 15% from the previous 5% in 2010. Whereas in developing countries such as Canada the rate of sectio caesarea reached 21% of all births. (5)

In Indonesia, childbirth sectio caesarea method is not a new thing anymore. This is proven by the increase in the number of sectio caesarea in the last 20 years in Indonesia from 5% to 20% in 2010. (6)

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted at the Tobelo Regional General Hospital in the operating room installation, sectio caesarea cases were the most cases compared to obgyn cases or other surgical cases. From the medical record data obtained, sectio caesarea in 2016 as many as 291 people from 440 deliveries, in 2017 as many as 320 people from 752 deliveries, in 2018 as many as 345 people from 524 all deliveries and the last 6 months (August 2018-January 2019) numbering 176 people out of 285 from all deliveries or reaching around 61%. (7)

Based on the above background, researchers are interested in conducting research on "the relationship of knowledge about cesarean section with preoperative maternal anxiety in the operating room of the Tobelo District General Hospital."

METHODS

The method used in this research is to use a descriptive correlational research method that is a research that describes a problem and aims to find out whether and there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Data obtained from the results of this survey are then described in accordance with the research to be achieved. The instrument conducted in this study is to give informed consent given before conducting research. This informed consent was in the form of an approval sheet to become a respondent, with the aim of giving it so that the subject understood the purpose and objectives of the study and knew its impact.

RESULT

Overview of Research Sites

North Halmahera Regency General Hospital is a regional government-owned technical institution located in the center of Tobelo that is built on more or less land (5.6 Ha) with a building area of approximately (4,600 M2). Which has a vision of becoming a trusted and affordable regional referral hospital for the community in North Maluku province and is assembled with 4 missions. The Type C hospital that was targeted in this study, specifically the operating room installation with 4 operating rooms, consisted of 3 surgeons, 2 obgin doctors, 1 ophthalmologist, 1 anesthetist resident and 22 nurses including anesthesia nurses and operating room nurses.

Description of research results

This research is a quantitative study, with a descriptive correlational research method that is a research that illustrates a problem and aims to find out whether there is a relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable, which aims to determine the Relationship of Knowledge About Caesarean Sectio With Mother Anxiety Pre Operation in Room Installation Room Operations at the Tobelo District General Hospital, North Halmahera Regency.

Characteristics of Respondents

1. Age

Table 1. Distribution of Frequency of Respondents by Age in Tobelo District General Hospital.

Age	Frekuensi	Percentage
18-28	8	40%
29-35	9	45%
36-45	3	15%
Total	20	100%

Based on the above table, it shows that from 20 respondents obtained the number of ages 18-28 as many as 8 people (40%), ages 29-35 as many as 9 people (45%) and ages between 36-45 people as many as 3 people (15%).

2. Education Level

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Education Level in Tobelo District General Hospital.

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Elementary school	1	5%
Middle School	3	15%
High school	9	45%
Higher Education	7	35%
Total	20	100%

The results of the data in table 2. show that the number of respondents with an elementary education background of 1 respondent (5%), SMP as many as 3 respondents (15%), SMA 9 respondents (45%) and tertiary institutions were 7 respondents (35%).

3. Parity

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Parity in Tobelo Regional General Hospital.

Parity	Frequency	Percentage
Primi	9	45%
Gravidarum	11	55%
Multi		
Gravidarum		
Total	20	100%

The results in table 3. show that the number of respondents with primi gravidarum parity was 9 respondents (45%) and multi gravidarum as many as 11 people (55%).

4. Pregnancy visits

Table 4. Distribution of Frequency of Respondents Based on pregnancy visit or Ante Natal Care (ANC) at Tobelo Regional General Hospital.

Pregnancy Visits	Frequency	Percentage
Never ANC	20	100%
Never ANC	-	-
Total	20	100%

Based on the table above shows that all respondents, amounting to 20 people (100%) had a pregnancy visit.

Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis was carried out to see the frequency distribution of data from the dependent and independent variables in this study concerning the Relationship of Knowledge About Caesarean Sectio with Preoperative Mothers Anxiety in the Operating Room Installation Room at Tobelo Regional General Hospital.

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on the knowledge of preoperative mothers about the Caesarea Sectio at the Tobelo Regional General Hospital.

Mother's Knowledge	frequency	Percentage
Minus	4	20%
Well	11	55%
Enough	5	10%
Total	20	100%

The results of the data in table 5 show that the number of respondents with good knowledge was 4 respondents (20%), enough knowledge was 11 respondents (55%) and less knowledge was 5 respondents (10%).

Table 6. Distribution of Respondent Frequencies Based on Preoperative Mothers' Anxiety in Tobelo District General Hospital.

Maternal abuse	Frequency	Percentage
Panic	7	35%
Weight	11	55%
Is	2	10%
Light	0	0
Don't worry	0	0
Total	20	100%

Based on table 6 shows that respondents with panic anxiety amounted to 7 respondents (35%), severe anxiety 11 respondents (55%), moderate anxiety 2

respondents (10%), mild anxiety 0 respondents and no respondent 0 respondents.

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was used to see whether there was any relationship between Knowledge about Caesarean Sectio and Preoperative Mother Anxiety in the Installation Room of the Opeasi Room at the Tobelo Regional General Hospital.

The relationship of mother's knowledge about Caesarean Sectio with Preoperative Mother's Anxiety in the Operating Room Installation Room at the Tobelo Regional General Hospital can be seen in table 8.

Table 8. Relationship of Knowledge of Caesarean Sectio with Preoperative Mother Anxiety in the Installation Room of the Opeasi Room in the Tobelo Regional General Hospital.

	Anxiety			Total	P valu e			
	Knowledge	Mother						
	Good	Enough	Less					
	f	n	f	N	f	N	f	n
Panic	2	1	3	15%	2	1	7	35%
		0				0		
		%				%		
Weight	0	0	8	40	1	1	55%	
		%	%	3	5	1		
					%			
Moderate	2	1	0	0%	0	0	2	10%
		0				%		0,4
		%						00
Total	4	2	1	50%	5	2	2	100
		0	1		0	0		%
		%			%			

Based on the cross-tabulation between knowledge about Caesarea Sectio and Preoperative Mothers' Anxiety in the Operating Room Installation Room at the Tobelo Regional General Hospital, data obtained that respondents who had panic anxiety levels were 7 respondents (35%) with a good level of knowledge of 2 respondents (10%), enough 3 respondents (15%) and less 2 respondents (10%). Respondents who have severe anxiety 11 respondents (55%) with good knowledge 0

respondents, sufficient knowledge of 8 respondents (40%) and less knowledge of 3 respondents (15%). Respondents who have moderate anxiety are 2

respondents (10%) with good knowledge 2 respondents (10%), sufficient knowledge and less 0 respondents.

Based on the chi square test results obtained with a value of $P = 0.400 > \alpha = 0.05$, which shows there is no significant relationship between knowledge and anxiety of mothers Pre Operation in the Installation Room Opeasi Room at Tobelo Regional General Hospital.

DISCUSSION

The level of knowledge about the majority of cesarean section is in the sufficient category. This is influenced by the level of education of the respondent, information obtained both formal and informal Maupin about pregnancy, socio-cultural and economic status of the respondent, the environment that influences the entry of knowledge into the respondent, the respondent's experience that can develop knowledge such as previous pregnancy experience, the age of the respondent also influences knowledge because the more you age, the more your catching power and mindset will develop. (9)

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Suhartatik (2014) which explains that the majority of pregnant women with cesarean section selection are knowledgeable as much as 52%, this is because most maternal education factors are high school and college so that the level of maternal knowledge is also more good because the higher a person's education the better his knowledge.

Distribution of respondents according to anxiety shows that respondents with anxiety panic were 7 respondents, weight were 11 respondents and moderate were 2 respondents. This shows that the most anxiety in preoperative patients in the operating room of the Tobelo Regional Hospital is heavy anxiety, with 11 respondents (55%). The impact of the occurrence of preoperative anxiety can also be associated with increased postoperative pain, analgesic needs, increased hospital stay and the incidence of post partum depression. (11)

This is in line with research conducted by Nurkasana (2014), concluding that the most anxiety level of patients is the level of severe anxiety of 21 people (42%) where the majority of respondents have high school education / equivalent.

Based on the results of research on the Relationship between Mothers of SectioCaesarea and Preoperative Mothers Anxiety in the Operating Room of the Tobelo Regional Hospital Operating Room, most of them were anxious with enough knowledge of 8 people (40%), anxiety panic with good enough knowledge of 5 people (25%) and moderate anxiety with good knowledge only 2 people (10%).

Statistical test results of preoperative maternal anxiety variables with maternal knowledge about

cesarean section were obtained $P = 0.400$ ($P > 0.05$), which means there was no significant relationship between maternal knowledge of cesarean section with preoperative maternal anxiety. This research is supported by the theory of Stuart (2007), Cit Dwi (2015), that a person's anxious response does not absolutely depend on their knowledge but depends on personal maturity, understanding in facing challenges, self-esteem and coping mechanisms used and also the mechanism of self defense which is used to overcome his anxiety, among others, by suppressing conflict, impulses that can not be consciously accepted, do not want to think about things that are less pleasing to him.

This study is not in line with previous research conducted by Dwi Astuti (2015) about the Relationship of Mother's Knowledge of Caesarean Sectio with Pre-Operative Mothers Anxiety in the Catleya Room, Palu Waluyo Hospital, Surakarta with a value of $P = 0.033$ which concluded that there was a significant relationship between maternal knowledge about Caesarean Sectio with anxiety in preoperative patients.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion it can be concluded as follows:

1. Mother's knowledge of the Caesarea Sectio in preoperative mothers in the operating room installation of the Tobelo Regional General Hospital is at most 11 people (55%).
2. The preoperative anxiety of Sectio Caesarea mothers in the operating room of the Tobelo Regional General Hospital operating room is the most severe anxiety, as many as 11 respondents (55%).
3. There is no significant relationship between maternal knowledge about caesarean section with preoperative maternal anxiety in the operating room of the Tobelo Regional Hospital operating room (p -value = 0,400)

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