

Family-Centered Education Can Increase Knowledge in High Risk Pregnant Mothers in the Independent Practice of Midwives in the City of Bengkulu

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Abstract

High-risk pregnancy (HRP) is one of the threats of obstetric emergencies that can affect the mother and fetus. Families can help HRP women identify and seek appropriate health care, which can significantly minimise morbidity and mortality and improve the well-being of women with HRP. Purpose of the study to determine the improvement of knowledge of HRP women about pregnancy danger signs and childbirth preparation through family centreed education (FCE) treatment. Research method: pre-post-test with control group design. The sample of this study were third trimester HRP mothers who had a prenatal check-up at clinic in Bengkulu City. High risk factors were assessed with the 'Poedji Rochjati' scorecard. The total sample was 60 people divided into intervention and control groups of 30 people each. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. Measurement of knowledge using a questionnaire, consisting of 20 question items that have been tested for validity. Education in the intervention group was carried out by involving the family, in the control group education was carried out with the provision of modules. Data analysis was performed with the Man-Whitney Test. Research results is the average increase in knowledge was more significant in the group given FCE (P-Value=0.014). Family Centered Education is an effective educational model to improve the knowledge of HRP women about pregnancy danger signs and childbirth preparation.

Keywords

High Risk, Labor, Pregnancy, Family Centered Education