



LITERATURE REVIEW OF PERCEPTION, MATERNAL, PREGNANCY, AND LABOR IN 2015-2021

by

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ABSTRACT (10 PT)

The aim of this literature review was to find out any topics which had discussed and researched scientifically according to behavior, perception, maternal, pregnancy, and labor, especially in 2015 - 2021. The method of literature review was descriptive quantitative. Literatures were tracked by using Mendeley, then selected and processed by using VOS Viewer. They were also manually processed according to completeness of each literature. Of the 4 main discussion clusters had been found, i.e. target clusters, mothers, risk groups, and health services, there were determined several main topics and keywords i.e: examination (care), mothers, factors, experiences, childbirth, and antenatal care. Meanwhile, topics those rarely discussed or researched were perceptions and adolescents. The most collected literatures were published in 2019 (29%), followed by 2020 (22%), and 2015 (15%). Most of the research or studies of the collected literatures were conducted descriptively and took research locations in Indonesia and African countries. Of the selected literatures rose basic assumption that the high maternal mortality rate, especially in Indonesia, is closely related to the lack of utilization of health facilities, as a result of the improper behavior of pregnant women in maintaining pregnancy and labor. This behavior is based on mindsets and perceptions related to pregnancy and labor, which have been formed since the pregnant women were teenagers. (9 pt).

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1. INTRODUCTION

The high rate of maternal and new born mortality become main problems which are difficult to solve in Indonesia. Around 2 mothers and 8 babies are born and die hourly in Indonesia. In 2015, the maternal mortality rate in Indonesia was around 305 per 100,000 live births, even the newborn mortality rate in 2017 reached 15 per 1,000 live births. In total, there were 4,912 cases of maternal death in 2016, compared to 2015 of 4,999 cases. In the first semester of 2017, the number has reached 1,712 cases of death. Based on a follow-up study of the population census in 2010, it was found that the proportion of maternal deaths that occurred in the postpartum period was 57%, during pregnancy 22%, and at the time of delivery was 15%.

So many efforts have been conducted to reduce maternal and infant mortality, but those have not provided optimal results. Various counselling and education of reproductive health were very intensively carried out in several areas [1]–[5]. Socialization of Maternal Health and distribution of Maternal Books in the community, in order to increase the mothers' knowledge of healthy pregnancy and labour, have been carried out to the basic layers of society [6]–[8]. Even though Maternal Book could significantly increase knowledge in certain community groups, but it was still not enough to reduce maternal mortality rate in the community [9]–[17].

Conducting partnership between midwives and traditional birth attendants, such as dukun beranak or paraji, had also been carried out by several regions in Indonesia, especially in West Java [18]–[21]. Even local policy makers are responsible for resolving the high maternal mortality rate, by making local regulations related to this partnership [22]. Training for traditional birth attendants and the provision of health school scholarships for traditional birth

attendants' children, were carried out in certain areas, so that the community would no longer depend on traditional birth attendants to manage deliveries [23]. But finally, it would be depend on mothers' decision to behave healthier when managing their pregnancy and labor.

Behaviour determines health status in community, especially for women and young girl's [24]–[26]. On the other hand, behaviour is formed and starts from prejudice. So, prejudice greatly affects a person's perception of an object. Which in turn will affect a person in behaving and behaving towards something in their environment [27]. Perception is the basis for a person's behavior, especially behavior during pregnancy and childbirth [19], [28]–[31].

But have all of these things been internationally discussed, studied, or even scientifically documented? Which have of these things been discussed and researched according to behavior, perception, maternal, pregnancy, and childbirth? Were these topics still main focus in research, nationally or internationally? So, to found out, it is necessary to conduct literature review of the latest scientific papers.

The aim of this literature review was to find out any topics which had discussed, researched, and scientifically published according to behavior, perception, maternal, pregnancy, and labor, in 2015 to 2021. Spesifically, the literature review was conducted to get main ideas, types of research, research locations, novelty, research subjects and objects that have not been or rarely studied. Then it abstracted the main overview of what was discussed, the concepts written, along with the data and facts involved.

This literature review provided basic data for research related to Maternal and Child Health (MCH), especially for reduction program of maternal mortality rate in Indonesia. This literature review could specifically contribute for researches related to the behavior of pregnant women and young women towards pregnancy and childbirth. This literature review was also expected to be the basis for further research related to the behavior of pregnant and lactating mothers in Indonesia. It can be immediately followed up with various appropriate and effective health programs for teenage girl and pregnant women in Indonesia.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This literature review used descriptive quantitative method by using internet and softwares. Scientific literatures were tracked by using *Mendeley*, targeting to nationally or internationally indexed of scientific publications. They were also tracked using the keywords i.e., perception, maternal, pregnancy, and labor. The result was then selected based on publications between 2015 and 2021. The literatures were also selected by title and abstraction, based on the relationship between content and the basic idea of behavior of pregnant women and teenage girl towards pregnancy and childbirth.

The selected literatures were then processed by using *VOS Viewer* to identified relevance of ideas, distribution of novelties, and look for topics those were much discussed. It also determined topics those were rare or never been discussed.

In addition, the selected literatures were also manually decribed, according to completeness of the literature, the type of publication, the name of scientific journal, publisher, author, volume and issue, and year of publication. The results will be discussed descriptively, especially determining the subjects and objects of research that are widely discussed by the selected literature. The contents of each selected literature were then abstracted to obtain an overview of what was discussed, the concepts written, along with the data and facts involved.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Results

Scientific literatures were tracked using *Mendeley* on March 6, 2021 based on keywords: perception, maternal, pregnancy, and birth. Around 645 literatures were obtained. Using the same tool, then selection was made based on the year of publication, which is between 2015 and 2021, and 320 literatures were obtained. By viewing both the title and the available abstract, then 72 literatures were selected based on perception, maternal, pregnancy, and labor. Using the *VOS Viewer*, the 72 literatures were then processed and the following results were obtained:

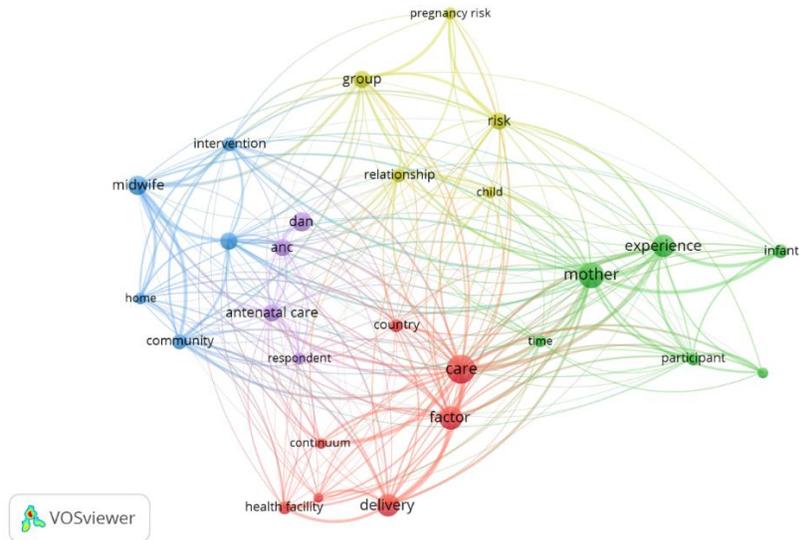


Figure 1. Interrelation of key words and research topics

The figure shows there were 4 main discussion clusters from the literature studied, i.e. target clusters, mothers, risk groups, and health services. There were several main topics and keywords that have a lot of relevance to other topics, marked by a larger circle, i.e., mother, care, experience, factor, and delivery. Then it can also be seen the distribution of the novelty or the year of publication of the literature as below:

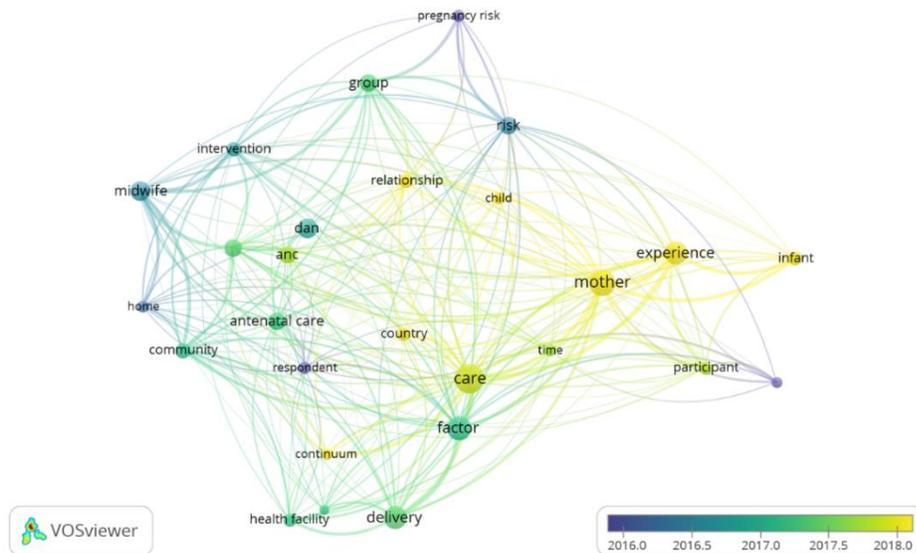


Figure 2. Interrelation of key words, research topics, and published year

The figure shows more of literatures were published in 2018 and above, discussing about mothers, experiences, examinations and mother-infant interactions. Meanwhile, topics related to maternal services, targets, risks, and facilitation of health services are widely discussed in the literature which published before 2018. Of the 72 literatures, there were only 59 complete literatures, both the contents of the publication, and other matters related to the publication itself, such as the name of the publisher, etc. This result was appropriate with the manual processing which the most tracked literature was published in 2018 as shown in the figure below:

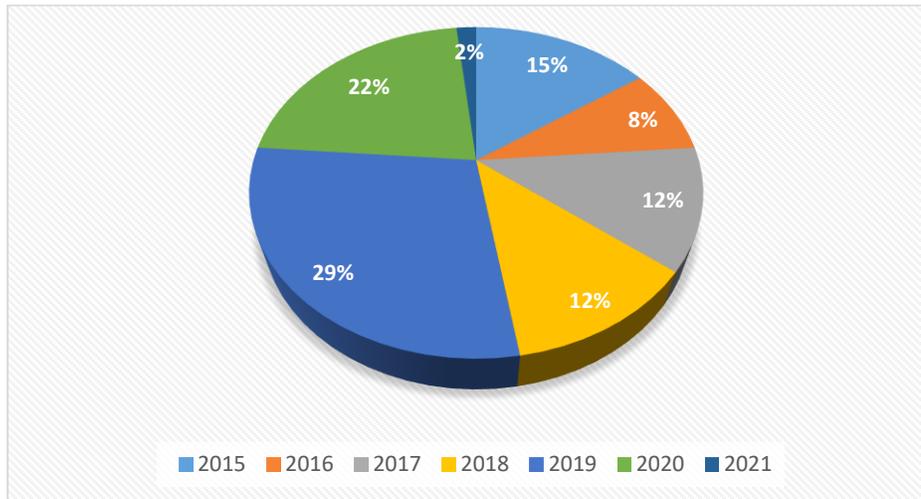


Figure 3. Percentage of selected literatures based on published year

The figure shows the most collected literatures were published in 2019 (29%), followed by 2020 (22%), and 2015 (15%). Then the VOS Viewer also gives the results of which topics are the most discussed from all the collected literature, as can be seen in the figure below:

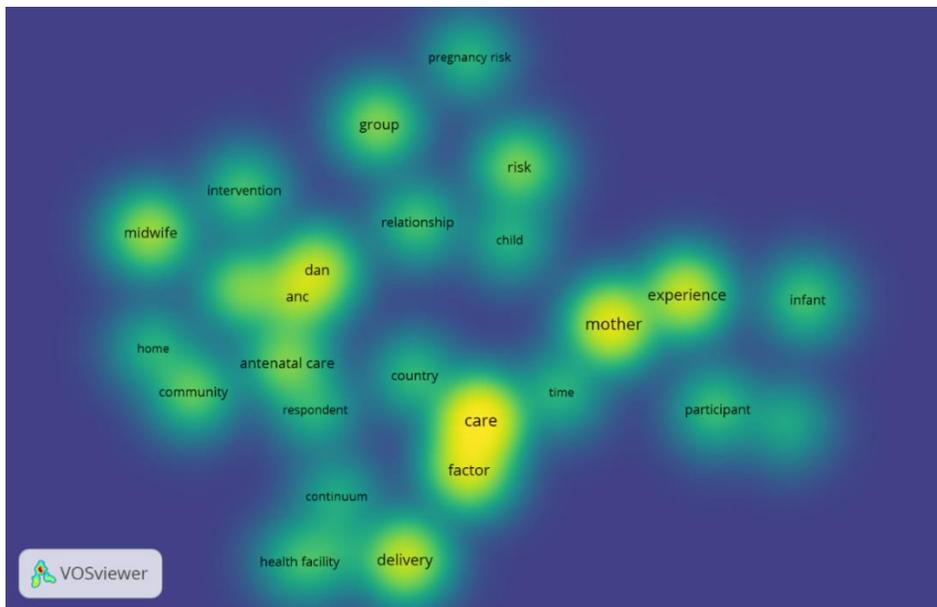


Figure 4. Main topics of literatures

The figure shows, the bigger and brighter of the point, the more discussed was the topic. The topic was more researched focus of all the collected literatures. These topics were care, mother, factor, experience, delivery, and antenatal care. Meanwhile, topics those were rarely researched are perceptions and adolescents. In fact, it is clear that one of the keywords used in literature tracking is perception. Manually, by comparing the title and the things discussed in the abstract, it shows that perceptions are widely discussed as the focus of research, but not perceptions about pregnancy or childbirth itself, and are more specific to things related to pregnancy or delivery, such as perceptions of sex. pre-marriage, perceptions of health services received, options for pregnancy check-ups, etc. More details can be seen in the figure below:

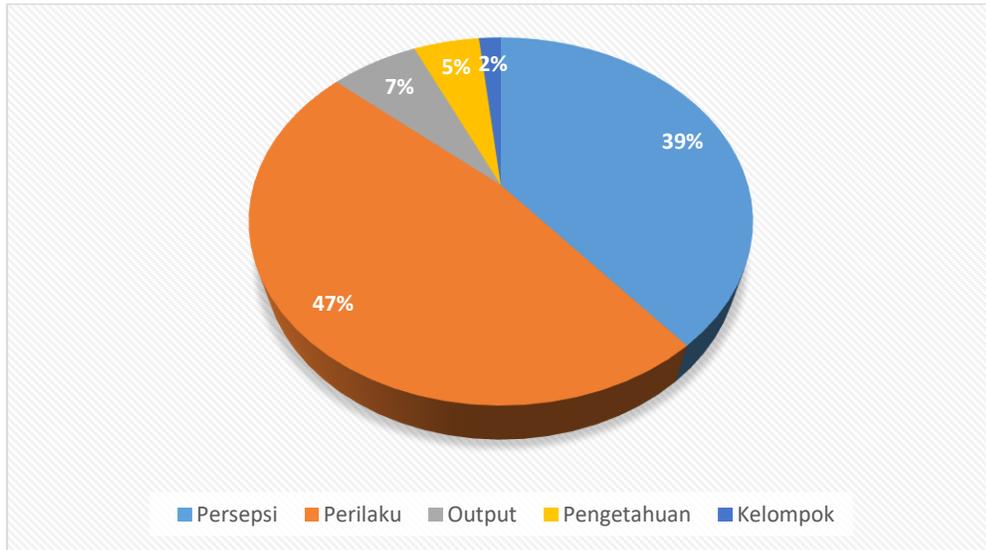


Figure 5. Percentage selected literatures based on research topics

The figure shows about 39% of the topic in the collected literatures was perception but not according to pregnancy or delivery. While around 47% of the literatures examined behaviour of the respondents, and not specific about perceptions. 56% of the research was carried out descriptively, 39% of the research was analytic, while the rest was literature review and others. Meanwhile, the most research used quantitative methods (59%), followed by qualitative methods (31%), and the rest are combined methods, literature studies, and others. Most of the research or studies took research locations in Indonesia, then in African countries, and some others from Europe, Asia, and literature reviews. More details can be seen in the figure below:

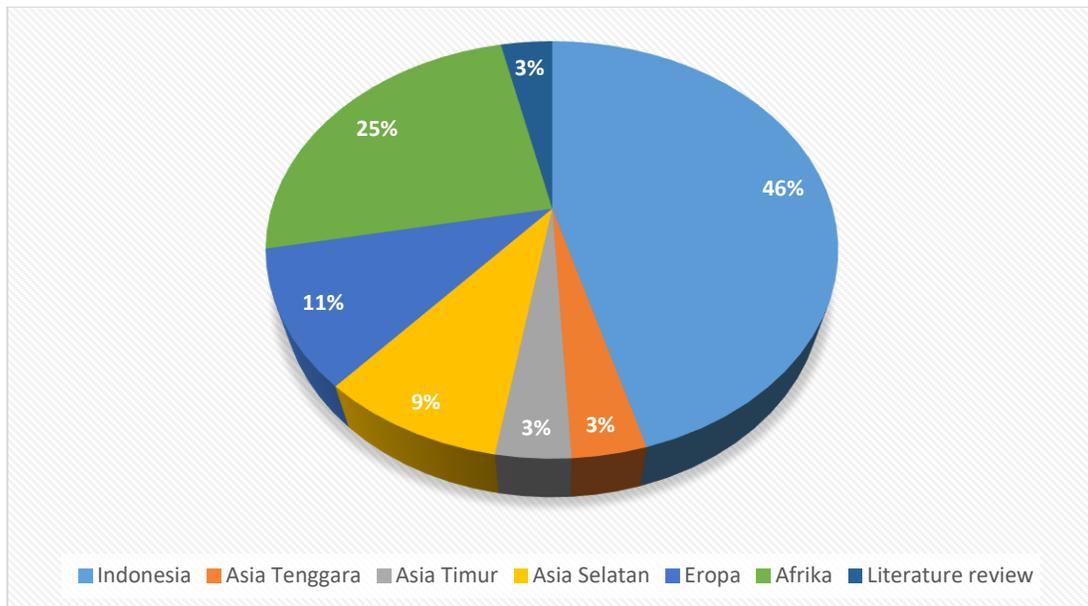


Figure 6. Percentage selected literatures based on research locus

The figures shows around 46% of the literature came from Indonesia, about 25% came from African countries, and the rest came from other Asian, European, and literature studies. Meanwhile, the research subjects which widely discussed in the collected literatures were the utilization of health facilities (*utilisasi*), pregnancy examination (care), and preference (*preferensi*). More details can be seen in the word cloud in *Bahasa Indonesia* below:



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husbands, families, and the community, greatly influenced the decision to get antenatal care and giving birth in health care facilities [30], [50]–[55].

Other factor which influenced mothers to get their pregnancies examination and giving birth besides health care facilities, was the family's economic situation as the main factor, apart from social conditions, accessibility of health care facilities, acceptance of health services, culture and traditions in the community, etc. [56]–[60].

However, the main point which affected the decision making was mother's perception of pregnancy and childbirth, along with the consequences of the knowledge and decisions indeed [61]–[65]. This perception, of course, did not appear suddenly. But it was growing and formed since they were teenagers. Local culture and traditions were another factors which very close to mothers in shaping their perceptions, especially in terms of maintaining pregnancy or dealing with childbirth. Together with other social experiences in the community, this would shape the perception of mothers since they were teenagers. On the other hand, educational status also affected the reasoning power of mothers or equipped teenager girls in managing pregnancy and childbirth. Some literature shown that positive behavior and perception of pregnancy or childbirth were found in higher educational status of mothers [66]. Likewise with the dissemination of reproductive health materials, this also affected the formation of positive perceptions among teenager girls regarding pregnancy and childbirth that they will face [1], [29], [67], [68].

Personal experience related to health services obtained during pregnancy and childbirth, especially regarding the behavior of health workers who serve them, greatly influences the mother's decision to get antenatal care and giving birth to a health facility [28], [31], [69]–[77]. Likewise, mothers' knowledge according to availability and accessibility of health facilities in the community was a determining factor to form behavior for getting antenatal care and giving birth to the right place [78]. In fact, it supports mothers independently to manage their pregnancy and childbirth better and safely [79]–[82].

Indirectly, the description above is appropriate with formation of health problems in Blum's theory [26]. H.L. Theory Blum stated that health status is largely determined by environmental factors (40%), behavioral factors (30%), health care factors (20%), and only 10% from genetic factors (heredity). Behavior has a big role in the emergence of health problems, especially in high maternal mortality rate in the community [24]. As already discussed, this behavior is closely related to the perpetrators, in this case is the mothers.

From the results above, the basic assumption arises that the high maternal mortality rate, especially in Indonesia, is closely related to the lack of utilization of health facilities as a result of the inappropriate behavior of pregnant women in maintaining pregnancy and childbirth [83]–[85]. This behavior is based on mindsets and perceptions related to pregnancy and childbirth, which have been formed since the pregnant women were teenagers.

4. CONCLUSION

The main ideas that became the topic of research focus which based on the keywords perception, maternal, pregnancy, and birth, during the period between 2015 to 2015 were the examination (care), mother, factors, experience, delivery, and antenatal care. Most research related to maternal and child health is descriptive (56%), while the most widely used method is quantitative method (59%). Most (46%) of the literature took research locations in Indonesia, where 29% of the literature was published in 2019, followed by 22% in 2020. The subjects of research/study which most discussed in the collected literature were the utilization of health facilities, antenatal care, and preference. While the most research objects were pregnancy, culture, and health workers. Only teenager girls as well as perception related to pregnancy and childbirth, were not even discussed in these articles.

The results of literature overviewing shown that the high maternal mortality rate was closely related to the lack utilization of health facilitation as result of the inappropriate behavior of pregnant women in maintaining pregnancy and dealing her childbirth. This was based on mindsets and perceptions related to pregnancy and childbirth, which had been formed since the pregnant women were teenagers.

It is necessary to conduct further research related to the perception of teenage girls and the behavior of pregnant women in Indonesia, to be immediately followed up with various appropriate and effective health programs, both for teenage girls and pregnant women in Indonesia.

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