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The correlation between laboratory skills frequency and the result of intranatal care practicum of midwifery program students of health faculty in Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin

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Abstract

Based on IDHS Survey in 2012, the average Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was recorded at 359/100,000 live births. The average mortality rate was much higher compared to the results of IDHS survey in 2007 which was reached 228/100,000 live births. World health organization (WHO) in 2000s introduced Intranatal Care to prevent complications in childbirth. Intranatal care then was introduced to the student through university subject, in which 40% was theory and 60% was laboratory clinic practicum. This research aimed to determine the correlation between laboratory skills frequency and the result of intranatal care practicum of midwifery program students of health faculty in Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin. Methods: This research was quantitative study using descriptive analytic method with cross sectional approach. Sampling technique used was total sampling. The data were collected using secondary data which was presented in the form of data, tables, diagrams, or research topics by using Chi Square test with 95% significance level of 5,991. 32 (37,2%) respondents with <5 times of lab skill frequency showed <75 test scores, while 51 out of 54 (59,3%) respondents who had ≥5 lab skill frequency had ≥ 75 exam scores. Statistical analysis using Chi Square showed the value of p=0,000, which means that there was a correlation between lab skill frequency and the results of the practical test. Conclusion: It can be concluded that improving learning activities in the laboratory will improve students' practical abilities

Keywords*: Skills lab frequency, evaluation result, and laboratory tests result*

INTRODUCTION

Based on IDHS survey in 2012, the average Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was recorded at 359/100,000 live births. The average mortality rate is much higher compared to the results of the 2007 IDHS which reached 228/100,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate in the United States increased from 13.3/100,000 live births in the 1990s to 21/100,000 live births in the 2000s. The goal of normal maternity care is to improve maternal and child health by providing safe care. Global strategies to reduce mortality and improve maternal and infant health is by emphasizing the need to improve skilled labor and delivery care. In accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Health

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of the Republic of Indonesia No.900 of 2002, midwives are health workers who are authorized to help childbirth, therefore each midwife must have several competencies, one of which is intranatal care competence.

Laboratory learning (lab skills) is an important part of a complex educational process in midwifery. It must be integrated in all educational programs that refer to the curriculum, especially the achievement of competencies for students. Laboratory practice (lab skills) is a learning strategy or form of learning that is used to integrate together psychomotor (skills), knowledge and affective (attitude) abilities using laboratory facilities.

Preliminary study obtained by researchers in December 2016 from 15 students in their second year, third semester of Diploma 3 Midwifery study program at Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin, there were 6 students who participated in the lab skill activity > 5 times, got > 75 in their practical exam score. However, 9 students who participated in the lab skill activity <5 times, got less than 75 in their practical exam scores. The purpose of this study is to find out the correlation between laboratory skills frequency and the result of intranatal care laboratory test of midwifery program students of health faculty in Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was quantitative research using descriptive analytic method with a cross sectional approach. This research aimed to determine the correlation between laboratory skills frequency and the result of intranatal care practicum of midwifery program students of health faculty in Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin. The population in this study were all students of the 2nd semester of Diploma Midwifery Study Program as many as 86 people. The sampling technique used was total sampling. Those were all second years' students in the third semester as many as 86 people at Diploma Midwifery Study program of Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin in academic year 2016-2017. Data collection was presented in the form of data, tables, diagrams regarding to the research topics. The data in this research were data that was directly related to the research carried out. The source of the data was the data in Diploma Midwifery study program of Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin. The statistical test used in this study was Chi Square Test. It was used to see the correlation between laboratory skills frequency and the result of intranatal care practicum. The calculation was done by computerization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on table 1, it was known that from 32 (37,2%) respondents who had <5 lab skill frequency, all of them got <75 exam scores. However, from 54 respondents who had ≥ 5 lab skill frequency, 51 respondents (59,3%) got ≥75 exam scores. The results of statistical analysis using chi-square showed the value of p = 0,000, which meant that Ha was accepted. It can be concluded that there was a correlation between laboratory skills frequency and the result of intranatal care practicum test result.

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Table 1. The correlation between lab skill frequency and intranatal care practicum test results

Frequency of Lab Skills	The Intranatal Care Practical Exam				Total		*P-value*
	<75		≥75				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
< 5	32	37,2	0	0	32	37,2	
≥ 5	3	3,5	51	59,3	54	62,8	0
Total	35	40,7	51	59,3	86	100	

The results of data analysis showed that the respondents who had <5 lab skill frequency got <75 exam results. However, the respondents who had ≥5 lab skill frequency got ≥75 exam results. The value of *p value* = 0,000, which shows that there is a correlation between the frequency of lab skills and practical test result.

This result is in accordance with the theory which states that a lesson is better for students to master if they are given more opportunities to repeat or practice. Repeating is a perfect way for learning skills. However, evaluation must be carried out continuously. With multiple evaluations, the teacher will get a clear picture of the state of students.

The frequency of learning can be done anywhere either at school, in the community or at home. In learning, which is need is to learn as often as possible but effectively rather than learning for a long time but not effective. The more often you learn, the better your mastery of the lesson. To achieve a maximum result in mastering a skill, it is necessary to have exercise more frequent. The frequency of practice is said to be able to achieve optimal results if done at least twice a week.

The higher the frequency of learning, the higher the learning achievement that can be achieved by students. This is because students with high learning frequency will tend to understand more easily what they learn compared to students who have low learning frequency. This is because the high learning frequency can increase the productivity level of students in their achievement.

CONCLUSION

The higher the frequency of learning, the higher the learning achievement that can be achieved by students. This is because students with high learning frequency will tend to understand more easily what they learn compared to students who have low learning frequency. This is because high learning frequency can increase the level of productivity of students in their achievement. It is expected that the midwifery education institution will improve learning activities in the laboratory, so that it can improve the students' ability to practice.

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