# [jika] Submission Acknowledgement

Yahoo/Email Masuk

.

Publikasi Jurnal Aisyah: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan <jurnal.aisyah@gmail.com>

Kepada:anitabustami@yahoo.co.id

Jum, 4 Sep 2020 jam 07.46

Dear Dr. Anita:

Thank you for submitting the manuscript, " The Using of The Cone Bag and The Satisfaction of Delivery Assistants in Measuring Post Partum Bleeding " to Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan. With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site:

Manuscript URL: <u>https://aisyah.journalpress.id/index.php/jika/author/submission/452</u> Username: Anita

Please check your e-mail or spam folder regularly. All information related to the submission process is provided by email. If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

---

Editorial Office Jurnal Aisyah: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan

JI.A. Yani 1A Tambahrejo, Kecamatan Gadingrejo, Pringsewu - Lampung

Web: http://aisyah.journalpress.id/index.php/jika



### Publikasi Jurnal Aisyah: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan <jurnal.aisyah@gmail.com>

Kepada:anitabustami@yahoo.co.id

Sen, 26 Okt 2020 jam 07.56

Dear Mrs. Anita:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal IImu Kesehatan, " The Using of The Cone Bag and The Satisfaction of Delivery Assistants in Measuring Post Partum Bleeding".

Our decision is: Revisions Required

Ikuti template jurnal aisyah serta lengkapi nomor surat laik etik peneltian Mohon segera diperbaiki

Terimakasih, Salam.

--

#### Editorial Office Jurnal Aisyah: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan

JI.A. Yani 1A Tambahrejo, Kecamatan Gadingrejo, Pringsewu - Lampung

Web: http://aisyah.journalpress.id/index.php/jika



Yahoo/Email Masuk

## Publikasi Jurnal Aisyah: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan <jurnal.aisyah@gmail.com>

Kepada:anitabustami@yahoo.co.id

Rab, 4 Nov 2020 jam 11.35

Dear Mrs. Anita: 18 November 2020 11:30

please fix the article with the title "The Using of The Cone Bag and The Satisfaction of Delivery Assistants in Measuring Post Partum Bleeding"

Perbaikan pada refrensi dan pembahasan sebaiknya gunakan refrensi primer dan penulisan refrensi menggunakan mendley

Terimakasih

---

Editorial Office Jurnal Aisyah: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan

JI.A. Yani 1A Tambahrejo, Kecamatan Gadingrejo, Pringsewu - Lampung

Web: http://aisyah.journalpress.id/index.php/jika



Anita Bustami <anitabustami@yahoo.co.id>

Kepada:Publikasi Jurnal Aisyah: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan

Jum, 20 Nov 2020 jam 13.15

•

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Berikut ini Saya kirimkan Perbaikan jurnal dg judul " The Using of The Cone Bag and The Satisfaction of Delivery Assistants in Measuring Post Partum Bleeding".

Terima kasih. Wassalamualaikum. Wr. Wb.

Tampilkan pesan asli

0

artikel kerucut perbaikan 2.doc

385.5kB



Publikasi Jurnal Aisyah: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan (jurnalaisyah@gmail.com) Kepadu: antiabustami@yahoo.co.id 🖶 Jun, 4 Sep 2020 am 07.45 🏠

Dear Dr. Anita:

Thank you for submitting the manuscript. " The Using of The Cone Bag and The Satisfaction of Delivery Assistants in Measuring Post Partum Bloecing "to Jurnal Alsyah: Jurnal Ilmu Kesenatan. With the on ine journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web sile.

Manuscript URL: https://aisyan.journalpress.id/index.ohp/ika/author/submission/452/ Usemame: Antia

Please check your e-mail or spam folder regularly. All information related to the submission process is provided by email. If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Editorial Office Jurnal Aisyan: Jurnal Imu Kesanatan J. A. Yani 1A Tambahrejo, Kecamatan Gadingrejo, Pringsewu - Lampung

Web: http://aisyan.journalpress.id/index.php/ika





Publikasi Jurnal Aisyah: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan «jurnal aisyah@gmail.com» 📰 Ger. 2004 2024 par 0758 🕸 Kepada: antabustam @yahoo.co.id

Dear Mrs. Anila:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Jumai Alayah : Jumail/ImuKesehatan, "The Using of The Cone Bag and The Satisfaction of Delivery Assistants in Measuring Post Partum Bleeding".

Our decision is: Revisions Required

liuti template jurnal aisyah serta lengkapi nomo<mark>r</mark> surat laik etik peneltian. Mohon segera diperbaiki Terimakasih, Salam,

Editorial Office Jumal Aisyah: Jumal Ilmu Kesehatan Ji A. Yani 1A Tambahnuc, Kocamatan Gadingsojo, Pringsewu - Lampung

Web: http://disvah.journalpress.jd/index.phu/jka





Publikasi Jurnal Aisyah: Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan <jurnalaisyah@gmail.com> Kepada: anitabustam @yahoo.co.id 🖥 Radi, 4 Kos 2020 jan 41 35 🤡

Dear Mrs. Anila: 4 November 2020 11:30

please fix the article with the title "The Using of The Cone Bag and The Satisfaction of Delivery Assistants in Measuring Post Partum Bleacing"

Perbeikan pada refrensi dan pembehasan sebeiknya gunakan refrensi primar dan penulisan refrensi menggunakan mendiay.

Terimakas h

Ecitorial Office Jurnal Aisyah: Jurnal Timu Kesehatan

JLA, Yani 1A Tambahrejo, Kecamatan Gaoingrejo, Pringsewu - Lampung

Web: http://aiayah.journalpress.id/index.pbp/jisa





Anita Bustami kantabustami@yehoo.co.id> Kepada: Publikasi Jumal Alsyah Jumal Ilmu Kesehatani 🖶 👒 Lan, 20/4x 2020 jun 13 15 😰

Assaramualaikum Wr. Wo

Berkut ini Sayakirimkan Perbaikan jumai dojudut "The Using of The Cone Bag and The Satisfaction of Delivery Assistants in Measuring Post Partum Bleeding".

Terima kasih. Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wo.

> Timp loop pesar as i



**Artikel Awal** 

### THE USE OF THE CONES AND THE SATISFACTION OF DELIVERY ASSISTANTS IN MEASURING POST PARTUM BLEEDING

Anita<sup>1</sup>, Purwati<sup>2</sup> Kodri<sup>3</sup>Nani Hernani<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Lecturer, Department of Nursing PoltekkesKemenkesTandjungkarang

<sup>4</sup>Lecturer, Abdul Moeloek Hospital Bandar Lampung.

E-mail: anitabustami@yahoo.co.id

### ABSTRACT

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia in 2015 was 305/100,000 which was still below the WHO target of 102/100,000, with the main cause of death was postpartum hemorrhage. The delay in diagnosis can be caused by a delay in the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, due to errors in measuring the amount of blood lost. The purpose of this study was to determine the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage using a cone sac, so that the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage can be made correctly. The target of this research is to produce a product in the form of a cone bag as a measuring tool for postpartum hemorrhage. This type of research is quantitative, quasi-experimental analytical research design. The study was conducted on 60 respondents who were birth attendants in hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics in Bandar Lampung. The analysis used the T test. The results of statistical analysis showed that there was an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage (p = 0.000). Birth attendants can use cone bags to measure postpartum hemorrhage, hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics can facilitate cone bags to measure postpartum hemorrhage, hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics).

Keywords: cone bag, satisfaction.

Literature : 14 (2002-2018)

Introduction

#### A. Background

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia in 2015 was 305 per 100,000 births. The target set by the United Nations (UN) is 102 per 100,000 births. The causes of maternal death are bleeding, pre-eclampsia and infection (Riskesdas, 2018). 75% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding (the main cause of maternal death), infection, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, complications of childbirth and unsafe abortion https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality . Other causes of maternal death are defined as 4 much 3 too Late, namely: too young (<20 years), too old (>35 years), too often or too many children(>3 children), too close in birth spacing (<2 years), being late in making decisions, arriving late at the health facility, being late in getting adequate help, because it was too late to arrive so that the handling was too late. (Widyaningtyas, 2019) https://katadata.co.id/analysisdata/2018/05/30/rapor-merah-angka-kematian-ibu-indonesia).

In the United States 17% of the 4200 maternal deaths by pregnancy are caused by bleeding. In the UK it is also reported that bleeding is a major factor in maternal mortality. Meanwhile, in developing countries, it is a major factor in maternal mortality. Ignoring blood loss during labor and delaying blood components are seen as factors that often the cause of maternal death due to unavoidable bleeding. Inaccurate assessment or estimation of blood loss can lead to adverse sequelae. Delayed diagnosis and treatment can lead to hypovolemic shock and death.

Most labor complications are as unpredictable as postpartum haemorrhage. Birth attendants must be ready to provide quality services at all times, so that maternity mothers who experience childbirth complications can get services in a short time, because some complications require emergency services in a matter of hours. The first contact of a maternity mother is a health worker at the health center, a practicing nurse or a practice midwife, so that it requires accuracy in diagnosing, preventing/managing post partum bleeding appropriately. For this reason, the tool used to measure the amount of bleeding that is easier, cheaper and more flexible is the availability of a measuring bag that can directly measure the amount of blood that comes out during the delivery process.

The research by Panggayuh, Jupriyono 2017, regarding the estimation of bleeding using the hemoglobin test method and the visual estimation method in postpartum mothers showed that there was no difference in the estimation of the amount of postpartum hemorrhage with the hemoglobin level examination technique and the visual estimation method. If the difference in hemoglobin levels in labor and two hours postpartum is more than 1.5 mg/dl, this indicates a postpartum hemorrhage. Based on these studies, traditionally blood loss during the third stage of labor can be estimated visually with varying accuracy due to subjective observations.

The current standard of practice for the assessment of blood loss is visual estimation by a health worker who sees blood during delivery and makes an estimate of the amount of blood loss. Analysis of blood loss during labor is very important. Accurate assessment of the amount of blood loss leads to management. Identification of the causes of blood loss helps a lot in early diagnosis and treatment and prevents the morbidity and mortality associated with blood loss. There are

various methods that can be used to measure or estimate the amount of blood loss after delivery. The visual method is a simple and non-invasive method that can be performed which is usually calculated by birth attendants, although several studies have shown that this visual method is not very accurate and has various drawbacks. Nurses or Midwives can measure the amount of bleeding correctly if they use a device in the form of a blood collection bag that has measurement accuracy, is easy and practical to use, protects the rescuer and is inexpensive. For this reason, it is important to create a tool that is easy to use but provides accurate results to more quickly establish the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, so that management is carried out more quickly and provides satisfaction for birth attendants.

### METHOD

This type of research is quantitative research. The research design used is a quasi-experimental research design that aims to investigate the causal relationship between the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

**Time and Place** The research was conducted in August - September 2020 and the place of this research was carried out at the Maternity Clinic, Public Health Center and Hospital in Bandar Lampung. The population is birth attendants at Puskesmas, Maternity Clinics and Hospitals in Bandar Lampung, a total sample of 60 nurses/midwives consists of 30 respondents who help deliver deliveries at hospitals and 30 help deliver at puskesmas and maternity clinics. The sampling technique used Consecutive sampling, namely taking respondents according to the inclusion criteria of the sample, namely nurses / midwives who helped normal deliveries or who experienced bleeding.

The data collection technique used a questionnaire, the birth attendant filled out a questionnaire sheet before the study was carried out, then used a cone bag to measure vaginal discharge. then the birth attendant was asked to fill out a satisfaction questionnaire about the use of the cone bag in terms of Tangibility (physical evidence), reliability (reliability), responsiveness (response), assurance (guarantee), Empathy (attention) so that the measurement of the amount of blood that comes out is accurate and supports the birth attendant. in the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage.

Analysis of the data used in this study is descriptive statistics in the form of data mean, standard deviation, and standard error of the mean and Inferential Statistics: used to test the research hypothesis by using the chi square test.

### Result

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is increasing, in 2015 the maternal mortality rate reached 305 per 100,000 births. The target set by the UN is 102 per 100,000 births. The causes of maternal death are bleeding, pre-eclampsia and infection (Riskesdas, 2018). 75% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding (the main cause of maternal death), infection, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, complications of childbirth and unsafe abortion https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality. Based on the high number of causes of death due to delays in the diagnosis of bleeding, the accuracy in measuring the amount of bleeding is very necessary so that diagnosis can be made quickly and patient management will be more precise and faster.

In the following, the demographic data of respondents and the satisfaction of cone bag users are presented in the measurement of postpartum hemorrhage. The results of the study using a cone bag and delivery attendant satisfaction in measuring postpartum hemorrhage. Research on the use of cone pouches and the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, begins with making a cone bag design. The research team designed a cone bag that was made manually, then distributed to a number of 60 respondents, to be given written input regarding the design, color, and materials of silverware and plastic used. A total of 60 respondents gave answers in the form of answers to the following description:

	No	Respondent suggestion	total	%	n
-	1	Design Shape			60
		Perlak Length 1m (to the back)	23	38	
		Neat/nice/fit	17	28	
		Adhesive extends from end to end	3	5	
		Given a blood drain	1	2	
		Leaking blood drain	2	4	
		An indentation/distance is made into the plastic	11	18	
		bag so that the blood is accommodated, when it			
		enters the cone bag.			
		Cone sacs are not effective at measuring bleeding	3	5	
_	2	Color			60
		Suitable (light brown)	14	23	
		Younger	12	20	
		Bright	19	32	
		Black	15	25	
_	3	Perlak and plastic raw materials			60
		Already good	34	57	
		SNI quality/high quality	2	3	
		Environmentally friendly	1	2	
		Flexible / like urine bag material	1	2	
		Easy to clean	6	10	
		Less thick	6	10	
		Slightly thin	5	8	
		Affordable price/easy to get	5	8	

Table 4.1 Respondents' input regarding the design, color and materials of silverware and plastic used in the manufacture of cone bags

The cone bag was then repaired according to the input of various birth attendants, after that a trial was carried out with 30 users and a cone bag was obtained that could be used in the delivery process. Cone bags that have been repaired according to user input, are then used to measure the

level of user satisfaction. The following are the results of research on the use of cone bags on user satisfaction.

No	Respondent Characteristics	Total	%	N
1	Age			60
	20-30 years old	30	50	
	31-40 years old	24	40	
	41-50 years old	3	5	
	> 50 years old	3	5	
2	Education			60
	D3	39	65	
	D4/S1/S2	21	35	
3	Job Status			60
	Internship	21	35	
	Government employees	39	65	
	1 2			

Table 4.2 Characteristics of respondents who assisted childbirth in Bandar Lampung City

Table 4.2 shows that the majority of birth attendants are in the productive age of 20-30 years (50%) and the age of 30-40 years (40%).

Table 4.3 Distribution of average satisfaction before and after the use of cone bags

No	Respondent satisfaction	Mean	SD	SE	p-value	Ν
1	Birth attendant satisfaction					60
	-Tangibility (physical evidence)					
	Before	11,40	2,451	0,316	0,000	
	After	15,27	4,395	0,567		
	- Reliability (reliable)					
	Before	14,13	3,929	0,507	0,000	
	After	19,28	4,475	0,575		
	- Responsiveness					
	Before	12,77,	2,459	0,317	0,000	
	After	16,82	3,481	0,449		
	- Assurance (Guarantee)					
	Before	11.08	1,942	0,251	0,000	

After - Empa	athy (Attention)	13.82	3,347	0,432	
Before After		11.15 14.53	1,505 2,453	0,194 0,317	0,000
2 Overal satisfa - Befor - After	l birth attendant ction re	65,30 79.58	8,634 16,70	1,115 2,157	0,000

In table 4.2 the average rescuer satisfaction score based on tangibility (physical evidence of a cone bag) the average score before using a cone bag is 11.40 with an SD of 2.451 and after using a cone bag is 15.27 with an SD of 4.395. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the physical shape of the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on reliability (reliability) obtained an average score before using a cone bag is 14.13 with an SD of 3.929 and after using a cone bag is 19.28 with an SD of 4.475. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the reliability of the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on responsiveness obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 12.77 with an SD of 2,459 and after using a cone bag was 16.82 with an SD of 3,481. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the sense of responsiveness of the helper in the management of bleeding after being measured with a cone bag.

The average score of rescuer satisfaction based on assurance (assurance) obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 11.08 with an SD of 1.942 and after using a cone bag was 13.82 with an SD of 3.347. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of the birth attendant seen from the rescuer's guarantee of the accuracy of the bleeding measurement as measured by the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on Empaty (attention) obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 11.15 with an SD of 1.505 and after using a cone bag was 14.53 with an SD of 2.453. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the sense of empathy of the helper in the management of bleeding after being measured with a cone bag.

The average score of overall rescuer satisfaction obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 65.30 with an SD of 8.634 and after using a cone bag was 79.56 with an SD of 16.70. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

### Discussion

Research on the use of cone bags and the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage begins with making a cone bag design based on user input. The research team designed the cone bag to be made manually. Here are the various designs produced.

The effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

The results showed that there was a difference in the average satisfaction score before and after the use of a cone bag p = 0.000. The results of research on the cone sac are not yet available. The cone bag is made as a measuring tool against the background of the measuring instrument used to measure bleeding with a definite amount that does not yet exist.

So far, measurements have only been made based on visual estimates. This is the method most often used in daily practice to measure blood loss in labor, although this method sometimes requires experience from birth attendants to determine the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage. The use of a cone bag as a measuring tool is expected to predict blood loss close to the actual blood loss value. Experience is needed by health workers in predicting the amount of bleeding that occurs in postpartum mothers.

Another study related to the method of measuring postpartum hemorrhage was carried out by Panggayuh A and Jupriyono (2017) regarding the difference in the estimated bleeding volume between the hemoglobin test method and the visual estimation method in postpartum mothers with the results of 1) there is no difference in the estimated amount of postpartum hemorrhage using examination techniques. hemoglobin level and visual method of estimation, 2). If the difference in hemoglobin levels in labor and 2 hours postpartum is more than 1.5 mg/dl, it indicates an increase in the amount of postpartum hemorrhage. (Journal of Health Sciences Vol. 5 No. 2, May 2017 111). The results of this study and the results of Panggayuh & Jupriyono's research explained that the measurement of the visual estimation method is very important, so that the accuracy of the data is obtained in establishing the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, the experience of health workers as rescuers and the use of a cone bag, will provide satisfaction for birth attendants (nurses & nurses). midwife) in performing their professional duties.

Measurement of bleeding using a cone bag is carried out to see the amount of blood based on the amount of blood that comes out visually, to further strengthen the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, one must also consider the clinical assessment carried out by the rescuer, based on the clinical assessment of estimated blood loss (doctor post) in the Indonesian Ministry of Health 2013 The following is an explanation of the clinical assessment that strengthens the assessment of postpartum hemorrhage:

Estimated Blood Loss

Clinical assessn	nent	Estimated blood loss		
Systolic blood pressure	Pulse Frequency	Acral Perfusion	pregnant women -100 ml/kg BW blood loss	
120	80 x/minute	<10%	< 600 ml (weight 60 kg)	
100	100 x/minute	± 15%	900 ml	
< 90	>120 x/minute	± 30%	1800 ml	
<60-70	>140 x/minute until unpalpable	± 50%	3000 ml	

Doctor Post, (2021) http://dokterpost.com/diagnosis-dan-therapy-bleeding-post-birth/

The use of a cone bag is expected to be an alternative in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, when compared with calculations using visual estimates such as pads, cone bag measurements are more accurate because pads have various different absorbing abilities, various types, sizes, thus making birth attendants less confident. with the amount of bleeding that occurred in the patient. Likewise with other methods that are also carried out through blood spill measurements. Blood spills on the floor with a diameter of 50 cm, 75 cm and 100 cm respectively represent blood loss of 500 ml, 1000 ml, 1500 ml. Kidney dish / nierbeken, able to accommodate 500 ml of blood. The stained incontinence pad / underpad, with a size of 75 cm x 75 cm can accommodate 250 ml of blood, but how wet the underpad is still cannot determine the actual amount of blood. including a lot of underpad waste, Kasa. Standard gauze measuring 10 cm x 10 cm is able to absorb 60 ml of blood, while gauze measuring 45 x 45 cm can accommodate 350 ml of blood.

The cone bag is a direct measurement method that is expected to provide more accurate measurement results, which will be used in collaborative efforts and diagnosis, so that there is no delay that can lead to more severe complications. Direct measurement is one of the oldest and most accurate methods of measuring blood loss. This method uses a device to collect blood directly and is used during labor to accurately measure blood loss. so far the direct measurement method, one of which is by placing a basin / bedpan or container in front of the external genitalia to collect and the other by using a copper funnel that passes through the bed mattress at the height of the buttocks where blood will flow under the bed, which is often used is terpal with a bag at the end of which drapes the blood on the tarpaulin to collect in a bag at the end and measurements can be made.

The measurement method uses a conical and disposable design, it is cheaper, the measurement is more accurate and the rescuer is protected from blood splashes after delivery. Accurate blood counts speed up the estimation of large blood loss, speed up diagnosis, so that prevention and early management can be carried out and efforts to reduce maternal mortality due to postpartum hemorrhage can be realized.

Visual estimation is the most frequently used method to estimate the amount of blood loss at the time of delivery but the results are not very accurate due to various factors, but educational

simulations and evaluations for this method should be carried out to improve accuracy. In addition, this method is easy to do. Direct calculation of the amount of blood loss is the oldest method of calculating blood loss after childbirth & this method only requires a container and a place to measure blood loss when the mother gives birth in any position and location. One drawback that is difficult to avoid is when blood is mixed with other fluids such as urine and amniotic fluid. In addition, this method cannot collect all the blood to be counted, such as those attached to gloves, aprons, linens and those attached to the mother's buttocks and back & the gravimetric method where we weigh all blood-contaminated materials such as linen, towels or gauze and then weigh subtracted by the weight of the material before contamination only requires an accurate weighing device but this method does not distinguish other fluids present in the material such as amniotic fluid and urine & the photometric method has some limitations.

The results of this study give satisfaction to the birth attendant because it provides confidence in establishing the diagnosis and management of the patient. Satisfaction is the level of one's feelings in this case the nurse that is felt by comparing the results and expectations. Richard Oliver argues that this means an assessment of a form of privilege of an item or service, providing a level of comfort related to the fulfillment of a need including meeting needs below or exceeding the expectations of service providers (Daryanto and Setyadi, 2014). The satisfaction of the birth attendant is related to the patient's recovery and the quality of the health services provided, including health facilities and facilities.

The results also showed that there were several respondents who stated that cone sacs were not effective in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, as many as 3 people (5%), this happened because of many factors that affect satisfaction, according to Lusa, 2008 the factors that affect satisfaction are:

The quality of the conical sacs for birth attendants is influenced by two things, namely the fact that the quality of the cone sacs are still hand made and not yet manufactured, so that the shape of the cone sac still needs quality improvement. Patients will feel satisfied if the results of their evaluation show that the health services (nursing) provided are of high quality.

The quality of service by using cone bags, can lead to satisfaction of cone bag users and patients who receive services. Customers or patients will feel satisfied if they get good service or in accordance with expectations. The quality of health services that can provide satisfaction comes from specific things such as hospital staff, service providers or other supporting services. The priority of increasing patient satisfaction is to improve the quality of service that is fair, friendly and polite, cleanliness, tidiness, comfort and security of the room as well as the completeness, readiness and cleanliness of medical and non-medical equipment (Marajabessy, 2008).

Emotional factors also determine the satisfaction of cone bag users based on the experience of using equipment related to the measurement of postpartum hemorrhage. In addition, experience also has a major influence on the emotionality of cone bag users towards a health service. Feeling satisfied with the results of blood measurement and diagnosis and collaboration because it is more accurate, or dissatisfied because it is more complicated to use.

Price is also an important aspect that becomes input from users, including quality in order to achieve user and patient satisfaction. Even so, this element affects the patient in terms of the costs incurred, usually the more expensive the treatment price, the patient has greater expectations. Mean while, hospitals with the same quality but low prices provide higher value to patients.

Various inputs related to the cone bag which will be used as a measuring tool for postpartum hemorrhage, will be used to improve the product for measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the research results, the research findings are concluded as follows:

- 1. The average score before and after measuring the satisfaction of using a cone bag, including tangibility, reliability, responsibility, assurance and empathy, all explained an increase in satisfaction in providing care, especially confidence in assessing, diagnosing and determining action, as well as evaluation.
- 2. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.
- 3. The average overall satisfaction score before and after the use of the cone bag the average score before 65.30 with an SD of 8.634 and after the use of the cone bag the average score of 79.58 with an SD of 16.70.
- 4. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

# SUGGESTION

1. Scientific development

The cone bag is a measuring instrument model that makes it easier to measure bleeding to be more accurate, various models can be developed due to the importance of precise measurements related to establishing a diagnosis and accelerating and precise actions to overcome bleeding and reduce maternal mortality. Cone bags can be developed even better by health experts.

2. Hospitals/Puskesmas/Maternity Clinics in the Bandar Lampung area

Health services can use and develop more accurate measuring tools so that it is easier to work and provide satisfaction to birth attendants. Hospitals/Puskesmas/Maternity Clinics can use a cone bag or provide modifications to the design of the tool regarding the measurement of postpartum haemorrhage.

### REFERENCE

Anggraini&Riansari (2016).Faktor-Faktor Yang BerhubunganDenganPerdarahanPost PartumPadaIbuBersalin Di RsudPringsewuTahun 2016Midwifery Journal Vol. 3, No. 1, Januari2018, Hal.63-68<u>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326474875</u>

Daryanto dan Setyadi. (2014) Konsumen dan Layanan Prima Yogjakarta, Gava Media

Dokter Post (2021) Diagnosis dan Therapy Perdarahan Pasca Melahirkan, di akses 2 Pebruari, 2021. http://dokterpost.com/diagnosis-dan-terapi-perdarahan-pasca-melahirkan/

Dokter Post (2021) Diagnosis dan Therapy Perdarahan Pasca Melahirkan, di akses 2 Pebruari, 2021. http://dokterpost.com/diagnosis-dan-terapi-perdarahan-pasca-melahirkan/

Hutabarat (2018) REFERAT

Memperkirakanjumlahkehilangan<u>https://www.academia.edu/34163321/REFERAT\_M</u>emperkirakan jumlah\_kehilangan\_darah\_dea

KementerianKesehatan RI,(2018) Riskesdas

Lusa. (2008). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Kepuasan Pasien. Jakarta:

- Meidrin, Joni (2009). Kejadianperdarahan postpartum BerdasarkanEtiologi di RumahSakitdr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang; Diaksespadatanggal 20 Mei 2012 URL:http://digilib.unsri.ac.id/jurnal/health-sciences/
- Ramadhani JW, Rasyid R, Rusnita D, (2019). ProfilPasien Hemorrhagic Postpartum di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang,JurnalKesehatanAndalas. 2019; 8(Supplement 2)
- Sabarguna, B.S (2004), *Quality AnsurancePelayananRumahSakit*, edisike 2, Yogjakarta: KonsorsiumRumahsakit Islam Jawa Tengah
- Sangaji,E.M dan Sopiah, (2013), Prilaku KonsumenPendekatan Praktis Dosertai Himpunan Jurnal Penelitian, yogjakarta,Penerbit Andi
- Ummah, Ngadiono, Ulfiana (2018), FaktorRisikoPenyebabPerdarahan Postpartum di PuskesmasPamotangkabupatenRembang. JURNAL KEBIDANAN Vol.7 No.15 April 2018 ISSN.2089-7669

Wiknjosastro, H, 2011. IlmuKebidanan. Yayasan Bina PustakaSarwonoPrawirohardjo; Jakarta.

Widyaningtyas (2019).RaportMerahAngkaKematianIbu Indonesia. <u>https://katadata.co.id/analisisdata/2018/05/30/rapor-merah-angka-kematian-ibu-indonesia</u> Wuryanti, Ayu (2010). Hubungan anemia dalamkehamilandenganperdarahan postpartum karenaatonia uteri di RSUD Wonogiri; 2010.Diaksespadatanggal 10 Juni 2012. URL: http://eprints.uns.ac.id/107/1/167420309201012551.pdf.

https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality Artikel kerucut (cone review 1)

### THE USE OF THE CONES AND THE SATISFACTION OF DELIVERY ASSISTANTS IN MEASURING POST PARTUM BLEEDING

Anita<sup>1</sup>, Purwati<sup>2</sup> Kodri<sup>3</sup>Nani Hernani<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Lecturer, Department of Nursing PoltekkesKemenkesTandjungkarang

<sup>4</sup>Lecturer, Abdul Moeloek Hospital Bandar Lampung.

E-mail: anitabustami@yahoo.co.id

#### ABSTRACT

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia in 2015 was 305/100,000 which was still below the WHO target of 102/100,000, with the main cause of death was postpartum hemorrhage. The delay in diagnosis can be caused by a delay in the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, due to errors in measuring the amount of blood lost. The purpose of this study was to determine the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage using a cone sac, so that the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage can be made correctly. The target of this research is to produce a product in the form of a cone bag as a measuring tool for postpartum hemorrhage. This type of research is quantitative, quasi-experimental analytical research design. The study was conducted on 60 respondents who were birth attendants in hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics in Bandar Lampung. The analysis used the T test. The results of statistical analysis showed that there was an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage (p = 0.000). Birth attendants can use cone bags to measure postpartum hemorrhage, hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics can facilitate cone bags to measure postpartum hemorrhage, hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics in 5 and 5 an

Keywords: cone bag, satisfaction.

Literature : 14 (2002-2018)

#### Introduction

#### A. Background

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia in 2015 was 305 per 100,000 births. The target set by the United Nations (UN) is 102 per 100,000 births. The causes of maternal death are bleeding, pre-eclampsia and infection (Riskesdas, 2018). 75% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding (the main cause of maternal death), infection, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, complications of childbirth and unsafe abortion https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality . Other causes of maternal death are defined as 4 much 3 too Late, namely: too young (<20 years), too old (>35 years), too often or too many children(>3 children), too close in birth spacing (<2 years), being late in making decisions, arriving late at the health facility, being late in getting adequate help, because it was too late to arrive so that the handling was too late. (Widyaningtyas, 2019) https://katadata.co.id/analysisdata/2018/05/30/rapor-merah-angka-kematian-ibu-indonesia).

In the United States 17% of the 4200 maternal deaths by pregnancy are caused by bleeding. In the UK it is also reported that bleeding is a major factor in maternal mortality. Meanwhile, in developing countries, it is a major factor in maternal mortality. Ignoring blood loss during labor and delaying blood components are seen as factors that often the cause of maternal death due to unavoidable bleeding. Inaccurate assessment or estimation of blood loss can lead to adverse sequelae. Delayed diagnosis and treatment can lead to hypovolemic shock and death.

Most labor complications are as unpredictable as postpartum haemorrhage. Birth attendants must be ready to provide quality services at all times, so that maternity mothers who experience childbirth complications can get services in a short time, because some complications require emergency services in a matter of hours. The first contact of a maternity mother is a health worker at the health center, a practicing nurse or a practice midwife, so that it requires accuracy in diagnosing, preventing/managing post partum bleeding appropriately. For this reason, the tool used to measure the amount of bleeding that is easier, cheaper and more flexible is the availability of a measuring bag that can directly measure the amount of blood that comes out during the delivery process.

The research by Panggayuh, Jupriyono 2017, regarding the estimation of bleeding using the hemoglobin test method and the visual estimation method in postpartum mothers showed that there was no difference in the estimation of the amount of postpartum hemorrhage with the hemoglobin level examination technique and the visual estimation method. If the difference in hemoglobin levels in labor and two hours postpartum is more than 1.5 mg/dl, this indicates a

postpartum hemorrhage. Based on these studies, traditionally blood loss during the third stage of labor can be estimated visually with varying accuracy due to subjective observations.

The current standard of practice for the assessment of blood loss is visual estimation by a health worker who sees blood during delivery and makes an estimate of the amount of blood loss. Analysis of blood loss during labor is very important. Accurate assessment of the amount of blood loss leads to management. Identification of the causes of blood loss helps a lot in early diagnosis and treatment and prevents the morbidity and mortality associated with blood loss. There are various methods that can be used to measure or estimate the amount of blood loss after delivery. The visual method is a simple and non-invasive method that can be performed which is usually calculated by birth attendants, although several studies have shown that this visual method is not very accurate and has various drawbacks. Nurses or Midwives can measure the amount of bleeding correctly if they use a device in the form of a blood collection bag that has measurement accuracy, is easy and practical to use, protects the rescuer and is inexpensive. For this reason, it is important to create a tool that is easy to use but provides accurate results to more quickly establish the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, so that management is carried out more quickly and provides satisfaction for birth attendants.

## METHOD

This type of research is quantitative research. The research design used is a quasi-experimental research design that aims to investigate the causal relationship between the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

**Time and Place** The research was conducted in August - September 2020 and the place of this research was carried out at the Maternity Clinic, Public Health Center and Hospital in Bandar Lampung. The population is birth attendants at Puskesmas, Maternity Clinics and Hospitals in Bandar Lampung, a total sample of 60 nurses/midwives consists of 30 respondents who help deliver deliveries at hospitals and 30 help deliver at puskesmas and maternity clinics. The sampling technique used Consecutive sampling, namely taking respondents according to the inclusion criteria of the sample, namely nurses / midwives who helped normal deliveries or who experienced bleeding.

The data collection technique used a questionnaire, the birth attendant filled out a questionnaire sheet before the study was carried out, then used a cone bag to measure vaginal discharge. then the birth attendant was asked to fill out a satisfaction questionnaire about the use of the cone bag in terms of Tangibility (physical evidence), reliability (reliability), responsiveness (response), assurance (guarantee), Empathy (attention) so that the measurement of the amount of blood that comes out is accurate and supports the birth attendant. in the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage.

Analysis of the data used in this study is descriptive statistics in the form of data mean, standard deviation, and standard error of the mean and Inferential Statistics: used to test the research hypothesis by using the chi square test.

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is increasing, in 2015 the maternal mortality rate reached 305 per 100,000 births. The target set by the UN is 102 per 100,000 births. The causes of maternal death are bleeding, pre-eclampsia and infection (Riskesdas, 2018). 75% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding (the main cause of maternal death), infection, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, complications of childbirth and unsafe abortion https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality. Based on the high number of causes of death due to delays in the diagnosis of bleeding, the accuracy in measuring the amount of bleeding is very necessary so that diagnosis can be made quickly and patient management will be more precise and faster.

In the following, the demographic data of respondents and the satisfaction of cone bag users are presented in the measurement of postpartum hemorrhage. The results of the study using a cone bag and delivery attendant satisfaction in measuring postpartum hemorrhage. Research on the use of cone pouches and the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, begins with making a cone bag design. The research team designed a cone bag that was made manually, then distributed to a number of 60 respondents, to be given written input regarding the design, color, and materials of silverware and plastic used. A total of 60 respondents gave answers in the form of answers to the following description:

No	Respondent suggestion	total	%	n
1	Design Shape			60
	Perlak Length 1m (to the back)	23	38	
	Neat/nice/fit	17	28	
	Adhesive extends from end to end	3	5	
	Given a blood drain	1	2	
	Leaking blood drain	2	4	
	An indentation/distance is made into the plastic	11	18	
	bag so that the blood is accommodated, when it			
	enters the cone bag.			
	Cone sacs are not effective at measuring bleeding	3	5	
2	Color			60
	Suitable (light brown)	14	23	
	Younger	12	20	
	Bright	19	32	
	Black	15	25	
3	Perlak and plastic raw materials			60
	Already good	34	57	
	SNI quality/high quality	2	3	
	Environmentally friendly	1	2	
	Flexible / like urine bag material	1	2	

Table 4.1 Respondents' input regarding the design, color and materials of silverware and plastic used in the manufacture of cone bags

Easy to clean	6	10
Less thick	6	10
Slightly thin	5	8
Affordable price/easy to get	5	8

The cone bag was then repaired according to the input of various birth attendants, after that a trial was carried out with 30 users and a cone bag was obtained that could be used in the delivery process. Cone bags that have been repaired according to user input, are then used to measure the level of user satisfaction. The following are the results of research on the use of cone bags on user satisfaction.

Table 4.2 Characteristics of respondents who assisted childbirth in Bandar Lampung City

No	Respondent	Total	%	Ν
	Characteristics			
1	Age			60
	20-30 years old	30	50	
	31-40 years old	24	40	
	41-50 years old	3	5	
	> 50 years old	3	5	
2	Education			60
	D3	39	65	
	D4/S1/S2	21	35	
3	Job Status			60
	Internship	21	35	
	Government employees	39	65	

Table 4.2 shows that the majority of birth attendants are in the productive age of 20-30 years (50%) and the age of 30-40 years (40%).

Table 4.3 Distribution of average satisfaction before and after the use of cone bags

No	Respondent satisfaction	Mean	SD	SE	p-value	Ν
1	Birth attendant satisfaction -Tangibility (physical evidence)					60

	Before	11,40	2,451	0,316	0,000
	After	15,27	4,395	0,567	
	- Reliability (reliable)				
	Before	14,13	3,929	0,507	0,000
	After	19,28	4,475	0,575	
	- Responsiveness				
	Before	12,77,	2,459	0,317	0,000
	After	16,82	3,481	0,449	
	- Assurance (Guarantee)				
	Before	11.08	1,942	0,251	0,000
	After	13.82	3,347	0,432	
	- Empathy (Attention)				
	Before	11.15	1,505	0,194	0,000
	After	14.53	2,453	0,317	-
2	Overall birth attendant				
	satisfaction				
	- Before	65,30	8,634	1,115	0,000
	- After	79.58	16,70	2,157	

In table 4.2 the average rescuer satisfaction score based on tangibility (physical evidence of a cone bag) the average score before using a cone bag is 11.40 with an SD of 2.451 and after using a cone bag is 15.27 with an SD of 4.395. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the physical shape of the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on reliability (reliability) obtained an average score before using a cone bag is 14.13 with an SD of 3.929 and after using a cone bag is 19.28 with an SD of 4.475. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the reliability of the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on responsiveness obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 12.77 with an SD of 2,459 and after using a cone bag was 16.82 with an SD of 3,481. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the sense of responsiveness of the helper in the management of bleeding after being measured with a cone bag.

The average score of rescuer satisfaction based on assurance (assurance) obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 11.08 with an SD of 1.942 and after using a cone bag was 13.82 with an SD of 3.347. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded

that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of the birth attendant seen from the rescuer's guarantee of the accuracy of the bleeding measurement as measured by the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on Empaty (attention) obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 11.15 with an SD of 1.505 and after using a cone bag was 14.53 with an SD of 2.453. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the sense of empathy of the helper in the management of bleeding after being measured with a cone bag.

The average score of overall rescuer satisfaction obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 65.30 with an SD of 8.634 and after using a cone bag was 79.56 with an SD of 16.70. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

## Discussion

Research on the use of cone bags and the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage begins with making a cone bag design based on user input. The research team designed the cone bag to be made manually. Here are the various designs produced.

The effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

The results showed that there was a difference in the average satisfaction score before and after the use of a cone bag p = 0.000. The results of research on the cone sac are not yet available. The cone bag is made as a measuring tool against the background of the measuring instrument used to measure bleeding with a definite amount that does not yet exist.

So far, measurements have only been made based on visual estimates. This is the method most often used in daily practice to measure blood loss in labor, although this method sometimes requires experience from birth attendants to determine the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage. The use of a cone bag as a measuring tool is expected to predict blood loss close to the actual blood loss value. Experience is needed by health workers in predicting the amount of bleeding that occurs in postpartum mothers.

Another study related to the method of measuring postpartum hemorrhage was carried out by Panggayuh A and Jupriyono (2017) regarding the difference in the estimated bleeding volume between the hemoglobin test method and the visual estimation method in postpartum mothers with the results of 1) there is no difference in the estimated amount of postpartum hemorrhage using examination techniques. hemoglobin level and visual method of estimation, 2). If the difference in hemoglobin levels in labor and 2 hours postpartum is more than 1.5 mg/dl, it indicates an increase in the amount of postpartum hemorrhage. (Journal of Health Sciences Vol. 5 No. 2, May 2017 111). The results of this study and the results of Panggayuh & Jupriyono's research explained that the measurement of the visual estimation method is very important, so that the accuracy of the data is obtained in establishing the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, the experience of health

workers as rescuers and the use of a cone bag, will provide satisfaction for birth attendants (nurses & nurses). midwife) in performing their professional duties.

Measurement of bleeding using a cone bag is carried out to see the amount of blood based on the amount of blood that comes out visually, to further strengthen the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, one must also consider the clinical assessment carried out by the rescuer, based on the clinical assessment of estimated blood loss (doctor post) in the Indonesian Ministry of Health 2013 The following is an explanation of the clinical assessment that strengthens the assessment of postpartum hemorrhage:

Clinical assessm	nent		Estimated blood loss		
Systolic blood pressure	Pulse Frequency	Acral Perfusion	pregnant women -100 ml/kg BW blood loss		
120	20 x/minuto	<1.0%	< 600  m (woight 60 kg)		
120		<10%			
100	100 x/minute	± 15%	900 ml		
< 90	>120 x/minute	± 30%	1800 ml		
<60-70	>140 x/minute until unpalpable	± 50%	3000 ml		

Estimated Blood Loss

Doctor Post, (2021) http://dokterpost.com/diagnosis-dan-therapy-bleeding-post-birth/

The use of a cone bag is expected to be an alternative in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, when compared with calculations using visual estimates such as pads, cone bag measurements are more accurate because pads have various different absorbing abilities, various types, sizes, thus making birth attendants less confident. with the amount of bleeding that occurred in the patient. Likewise with other methods that are also carried out through blood spill measurements. Blood spills on the floor with a diameter of 50 cm, 75 cm and 100 cm respectively represent blood loss of 500 ml, 1000 ml, 1500 ml. Kidney dish / nierbeken, able to accommodate 500 ml of blood. The stained incontinence pad / underpad, with a size of 75 cm x 75 cm can accommodate 250 ml of blood, but how wet the underpad is still cannot determine the actual amount of blood. including a lot of underpad waste, Kasa. Standard gauze measuring 10 cm x 10 cm is able to absorb 60 ml of blood, while gauze measuring 45 x 45 cm can accommodate 350 ml of blood.

The cone bag is a direct measurement method that is expected to provide more accurate measurement results, which will be used in collaborative efforts and diagnosis, so that there is no delay that can lead to more severe complications. Direct measurement is one of the oldest and most accurate methods of measuring blood loss. This method uses a device to collect blood directly and is used during labor to accurately measure blood loss. so far the direct measurement method, one of which is by placing a basin / bedpan or container in front of the external genitalia to collect and

the other by using a copper funnel that passes through the bed mattress at the height of the buttocks where blood will flow under the bed, which is often used is terpal with a bag at the end of which drapes the blood on the tarpaulin to collect in a bag at the end and measurements can be made.

The measurement method uses a conical and disposable design, it is cheaper, the measurement is more accurate and the rescuer is protected from blood splashes after delivery. Accurate blood counts speed up the estimation of large blood loss, speed up diagnosis, so that prevention and early management can be carried out and efforts to reduce maternal mortality due to postpartum hemorrhage can be realized.

Visual estimation is the most frequently used method to estimate the amount of blood loss at the time of delivery but the results are not very accurate due to various factors, but educational simulations and evaluations for this method should be carried out to improve accuracy. In addition, this method is easy to do. Direct calculation of the amount of blood loss is the oldest method of calculating blood loss after childbirth & this method only requires a container and a place to measure blood loss when the mother gives birth in any position and location. One drawback that is difficult to avoid is when blood is mixed with other fluids such as urine and amniotic fluid. In addition, this method cannot collect all the blood to be counted, such as those attached to gloves, aprons, linens and those attached to the mother's buttocks and back & the gravimetric method where we weigh all blood-contaminated materials such as linen, towels or gauze and then weigh subtracted by the weight of the material before contamination only requires an accurate weighing device but this method does not distinguish other fluids present in the material such as amniotic fluid and urine & the photometric method has some limitations.

The results of this study give satisfaction to the birth attendant because it provides confidence in establishing the diagnosis and management of the patient. Satisfaction is the level of one's feelings in this case the nurse that is felt by comparing the results and expectations. Richard Oliver argues that this means an assessment of a form of privilege of an item or service, providing a level of comfort related to the fulfillment of a need including meeting needs below or exceeding the expectations of service providers (Daryanto and Setyadi, 2014). The satisfaction of the birth attendant is related to the patient's recovery and the quality of the health services provided, including health facilities and facilities.

The results also showed that there were several respondents who stated that cone sacs were not effective in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, as many as 3 people (5%), this happened because of many factors that affect satisfaction, according to Lusa, 2008 the factors that affect satisfaction are:

The quality of the conical sacs for birth attendants is influenced by two things, namely the fact that the quality of the cone sacs are still hand made and not yet manufactured, so that the shape of the cone sac still needs quality improvement. Patients will feel satisfied if the results of their evaluation show that the health services (nursing) provided are of high quality.

The quality of service by using cone bags, can lead to satisfaction of cone bag users and patients who receive services. Customers or patients will feel satisfied if they get good service or in accordance with expectations. The quality of health services that can provide satisfaction comes from specific things such as hospital staff, service providers or other supporting services. The priority of increasing patient satisfaction is to improve the quality of service that is fair, friendly and polite, cleanliness, tidiness, comfort and security of the room as well as the completeness, readiness and cleanliness of medical and non-medical equipment (Marajabessy, 2008).

Emotional factors also determine the satisfaction of cone bag users based on the experience of using equipment related to the measurement of postpartum hemorrhage. In addition, experience also has a major influence on the emotionality of cone bag users towards a health service. Feeling satisfied with the results of blood measurement and diagnosis and collaboration because it is more accurate, or dissatisfied because it is more complicated to use.

Price is also an important aspect that becomes input from users, including quality in order to achieve user and patient satisfaction. Even so, this element affects the patient in terms of the costs incurred, usually the more expensive the treatment price, the patient has greater expectations. Meanwhile, hospitals with the same quality but low prices provide higher value to patients.

Various inputs related to the cone bag which will be used as a measuring tool for postpartum hemorrhage, will be used to improve the product for measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the research results, the research findings are concluded as follows:

- 1. The average score before and after measuring the satisfaction of using a cone bag, including tangibility, reliability, responsibility, assurance and empathy, all explained an increase in satisfaction in providing care, especially confidence in assessing, diagnosing and determining action, as well as evaluation.
- 2. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.
- 3. The average overall satisfaction score before and after the use of the cone bag the average score before 65.30 with an SD of 8.634 and after the use of the cone bag the average score of 79.58 with an SD of 16.70.
- 4. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

#### SUGGESTION

#### 1. Scientific development

The cone bag is a measuring instrument model that makes it easier to measure bleeding to be more accurate, various models can be developed due to the importance of precise measurements related to establishing a diagnosis and accelerating and precise actions to overcome bleeding and reduce maternal mortality. Cone bags can be developed even better by health experts.

2. Hospitals/Puskesmas/Maternity Clinics in the Bandar Lampung area

Health services can use and develop more accurate measuring tools so that it is easier to work and provide satisfaction to birth attendants. Hospitals/Puskesmas/Maternity Clinics can use a cone bag or provide modifications to the design of the tool regarding the measurement of postpartum haemorrhage.

### REFERENCE

Anggraini&Riansari (2016).Faktor-Faktor Yang BerhubunganDenganPerdarahanPost PartumPadaIbuBersalin Di RsudPringsewuTahun 2016Midwifery Journal Vol. 3, No. 1, Januari2018, Hal.63-68<u>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326474875</u>

Daryanto dan Setyadi. (2014) Konsumen dan Layanan Prima Yogjakarta, Gava Media

Dokter Post (2021) Diagnosis dan Therapy Perdarahan Pasca Melahirkan, di akses 2 Pebruari, 2021. http://dokterpost.com/diagnosis-dan-terapi-perdarahan-pasca-melahirkan/

Hutabarat (2018) REFERAT

Memperkirakanjumlahkehilangan<u>https://www.academia.edu/34163321/REFERAT\_M</u> emperkirakan jumlah kehilangan darah dea

KementerianKesehatan RI,(2018) Riskesdas

Lusa. (2008). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Kepuasan Pasien. Jakarta:

Meidrin, Joni (2009). Kejadianperdarahan postpartum BerdasarkanEtiologi di RumahSakitdr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang; Diaksespadatanggal 20 Mei 2012 URL:http://digilib.unsri.ac.id/jurnal/health-sciences/

Ramadhani JW, Rasyid R, Rusnita D, (2019). ProfilPasien Hemorrhagic Postpartum di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang,JurnalKesehatanAndalas. 2019; 8(Supplement 2)

- Sabarguna, B.S (2004), *Quality AnsurancePelayananRumahSakit*, edisike 2, Yogjakarta: KonsorsiumRumahsakit Islam Jawa Tengah
- Sangaji,E.M dan Sopiah, (2013), Prilaku KonsumenPendekatan Praktis Dosertai Himpunan Jurnal Penelitian, yogjakarta,Penerbit Andi
- Ummah, Ngadiono, Ulfiana (2018), FaktorRisikoPenyebabPerdarahan Postpartum di PuskesmasPamotangkabupatenRembang. JURNAL KEBIDANAN Vol.7 No.15 April 2018 ISSN.2089-7669

Wiknjosastro, H, 2011. IlmuKebidanan. Yayasan Bina PustakaSarwonoPrawirohardjo; Jakarta.

- Widyaningtyas (2019).RaportMerahAngkaKematianIbu Indonesia. <u>https://katadata.co.id/analisisdata/2018/05/30/rapor-merah-angka-kematian-ibu-indonesia</u>
- Wuryanti, Ayu (2010). Hubungan anemia dalamkehamilandenganperdarahan postpartum karenaatonia uteri di RSUD Wonogiri; 2010.Diaksespadatanggal 10 Juni 2012. URL: http://eprints.uns.ac.id/107/1/167420309201012551.pdf.

https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality.

### THE USE OF THE CONES AND THE SATISFACTION OF DELIVERY ASSISTANTS IN MEASURING POST PARTUM BLEEDING

Anita<sup>1</sup>, Purwati<sup>2</sup> Kodri<sup>3</sup>Nani Hernani<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Lecturer, Department of Nursing PoltekkesKemenkesTandjungkarang <sup>4</sup>Lecturer, Abdul Moeloek Hospital Bandar Lampung. E-mail: anitabustami@yahoo.co.id

### ABSTRACT

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia in 2015 was 305/100,000 which was still below the WHO target of 102/100,000, with the main cause of death was postpartum hemorrhage. The delay in diagnosis can be caused by a delay in the diagnosis of postpartum bleeding, due to errors in measuring the amount of blood lost. The purpose of this study was to determine the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage using a cone sac, so that the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage can be made correctly. The target of this research is to produce a product in the form of a cone bag as a measuring tool for postpartum hemorrhage. This type of research is quantitative, quasi-experimental analytical research design. The study was conducted on 60 respondents who were birth attendants in hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics in Bandar Lampung. The analysis used the T test. The results of statistical analysis showed that there was an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage (p = 0.000). Birth attendants can use cone bags to measure postpartum hemorrhage, hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics can facilitate cone bags to measure postpartum hemorrhage.

Keywords: cone bag, satisfaction. Literature : 14 (2002-2018)

#### Introduction

#### A. Background

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia in 2015 was 305 per 100,000 births. The target set by the United Nations (UN) is 102 per 100,000 births. The causes of maternal death are bleeding, pre-eclampsia and infection (Riskesdas, 2018). 75% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding (the main cause of maternal death), infection, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, complications of childbirth and unsafe abortion https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality . Other causes of maternal death are defined as 4 much 3 too Late, namely: too young (<20 years), too old (>35 years), too often or too many children(>3 children), too close in birth spacing (<2 years), being late in making decisions, arriving late at the health facility, being late in getting adequate help, because it was too late to arrive so that the handling was too late. (Widyaningtyas, 2019) https://katadata.co.id/analysisdata/2018/05/30/rapor-merah-angka-kematian-ibu-indonesia).

In the United States 17% of the 4200 maternal deaths by pregnancy are caused by bleeding. In the UK it is also reported that bleeding is a major factor in maternal mortality. Meanwhile, in developing countries, it is a major factor in maternal mortality. Ignoring blood loss during labor and delaying blood components are seen as factors that often the cause of maternal death due to unavoidable bleeding. Inaccurate assessment or estimation of blood loss can lead to adverse sequelae. Delayed diagnosis and treatment can lead to hypovolemic shock and death.

Most labor complications are as unpredictable as postpartum hemorrhage. Birth attendants must be ready to provide quality services at all times, so that maternity mothers who experience childbirth complications can get services in a short time, because some complications require emergency services in a matter of hours. The first contact of a maternity mother is a health worker at the health center, a practicing nurse or a practice midwife, so that it requires accuracy in diagnosing, preventing/managing post partum bleeding appropriately. For this reason, the tool used to measure the amount of bleeding that is easier, cheaper and more flexible is the availability of a measuring bag that can directly measure the amount of blood that comes out during the delivery process.

The research by Panggayuh, Jupriyono 2017, regarding the estimation of bleeding using the hemoglobin test method and the visual estimation method in postpartum mothers showed that there was no difference in the estimation of the amount of postpartum hemorrhage with the hemoglobin level examination technique and the visual estimation method. If the difference in hemoglobin levels in labor and two hours postpartum is more than 1.5 mg/dl, this indicates a postpartum hemorrhage. Based on these studies, traditionally blood loss during the third stage of labor can be estimated visually with varying accuracy due to subjective observations.

The current standard of practice for the assessment of blood loss is visual estimation by a health worker who sees blood during delivery and makes an estimate of the amount of blood loss.

Analysis of blood loss during labor is very important. Accurate assessment of the amount of blood loss leads to management. Identification of the causes of blood loss helps a lot in early diagnosis and treatment and prevents the morbidity and mortality associated with blood loss. There are various methods that can be used to measure or estimate the amount of blood loss after delivery. The visual method is a simple and non-invasive method that can be performed which is usually calculated by birth attendants, although several studies have shown that this visual method is not very accurate and has various drawbacks. Nurses or Midwives can measure the amount of bleeding correctly if they use a device in the form of a blood collection bag that has measurement accuracy, is easy and practical to use, protects the rescuer and is inexpensive. For this reason, it is important to create a tool that is easy to use but provides accurate results to more quickly establish the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, so that management is carried out more quickly and provides satisfaction for birth attendants.

### **METHOD**

This type of research is quantitative research. The research design used is a quasi-experimental research design that aims to investigate the causal relationship between the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

**Time and Place** The research was conducted in August - September 2020 and the place of this research was carried out at the Maternity Clinic, Public Health Center and Hospital in Bandar Lampung. The population is birth attendants at Puskesmas, Maternity Clinics and Hospitals in Bandar Lampung, a total sample of 60 nurses/midwives consists of 30 respondents who help deliver deliveries at hospitals and 30 help deliver at puskesmas and maternity clinics. The sampling technique used Consecutive sampling, namely taking respondents according to the inclusion criteria of the sample, namely nurses / midwives who helped normal deliveries or who experienced bleeding.

The data collection technique used a questionnaire, the birth attendant filled out a questionnaire sheet before the study was carried out, then used a cone bag to measure vaginal discharge. then the birth attendant was asked to fill out a satisfaction questionnaire about the use of the cone bag in terms of Tangibility (physical evidence), reliability (reliability), responsiveness (response), assurance (guarantee), Empathy (attention) so that the measurement of the amount of blood that comes out is accurate and supports the birth attendant. in the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage.

Analysis of the data used in this study is descriptive statistics in the form of data mean, standard deviation, and standard error of the mean and Inferential Statistics: used to test the research hypothesis by using the chi square test.

The ethical review was carried out at the Tanjungkarang Health Polytechnic KEPKN and has received a proper description of the "Ethical EXEMPTED" ethics, number 251/KEPK-TJK/IV/2020.

#### Result

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is increasing, in 2015 the maternal mortality rate reached 305 per 100,000 births. The target set by the United Nations (UN) is 102 per 100,000 births. The causes of maternal death are bleeding, pre-eclampsia and infection (Riskesdas, 2018). 75% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding (the main cause of maternal death), infection, preeclampsia and eclampsia, complications of childbirth and unsafe abortion https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality . Based on the high number of causes of death due to delays in the diagnosis of bleeding, the accuracy in measuring the amount of bleeding is very necessary so that diagnosis can be made quickly and patient management will be more precise and faster.

In the following, the demographic data of respondents and the satisfaction of cone bag users are presented in the measurement of postpartum hemorrhage. The results of the study using a cone bag and delivery attendant satisfaction in measuring postpartum hemorrhage. Research on the use of cone pouches and the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, begins with making a cone bag design. The research team designed a cone bag that was made manually, then distributed to a number of 60 respondents, to be given written input regarding the design, color, and materials of silverware and plastic used. A total of 60 respondents gave answers in the form of answers to the following description:

No	Respondent suggestion	total	%	n
1	Design Shape			60
	Perlak Length 1m (to the back)	23	38	
	Neat/nice/fit	17	28	
	Adhesive extends from end to end	3	5	
	Given a blood drain	1	2	
	Leaking blood drain	2	4	
	An indentation/distance is made into the plastic	11	18	
	bag so that the blood is accommodated, when it			
	enters the cone bag.			
	Cone sacs are not effective at measuring bleeding	3	5	
2	Color			60
	Suitable (light brown)	14	23	
	Younger	12	20	
	Bright	19	32	
	Black	15	25	
3	Perlak and plastic raw materials			60
	Already good	34	57	
	SNI quality/high quality	2	3	

Table 4.1 Respondents' input regarding the design, color and materials of silverware and plastic used in the manufacture of cone bags

Environmentally friendly	1	2
Flexible / like urine bag material	1	2
Easy to clean	6	10
Less thick	6	10
Slightly thin	5	8
Affordable price/easy to get	5	8

The cone bag was then repaired according to the input of various birth attendants, after that a trial was carried out with 30 users and a cone bag was obtained that could be used in the delivery process. Cone bags that have been repaired according to user input, are then used to measure the level of user satisfaction. The following are the results of research on the use of cone bags on user satisfaction.

Table 4.2 Characteristics of respondents who assisted childon in Bandar Lampung Chy	Table 4.2 Characteristics of rest	pondents who assiste	ed childbirth in Bandar	Lampung Cit
---	-----------------------------------	----------------------	-------------------------	-------------

No	Respondent Characteristics	Total	%	N
1	Age			60
	20-30 years old	30	50	
	31-40 years old	24	40	
	41-50 years old	3	5	
	> 50 years old	3	5	
2	Education			60
	D3	39	65	
	D4/S1/S2	21	35	
3	Job Status			60
	Internship	21	35	
	Government employees	39	65	

Table 4.2 shows that the majority of birth attendants are in the productive age of 20-30 years (50%) and the age of 30-40 years (40%).

No	Respondent satisfaction	Mean	SD	SE	p-value	Ν
1	Birth attendant satisfaction					60
	-Tangibility (physical evidence)					
	Before	11,40	2,451	0,316	0,000	
	After	15,27	4,395	0,567		
	- Reliability (reliable)					
	Before	14,13	3,929	0,507	0,000	
	After	19,28	4,475	0,575	,	
	- Responsiveness	-				
	Before	12,77,	2,459	0,317	0,000	
	After	16,82	3,481	0,449	,	
	- Assurance (Guarantee)			,		
	Before	11.08	1,942	0,251	0,000	
	After	13.82	3,347	0,432	-	
	- Empathy (Attention)			,		
	Before	11.15	1,505	0,194	0,000	
	After	14.53	2,453	0,317	,	
2	Overall birth attendant					
	satisfaction					
	- Before	65,30	8,634	1,115	0,000	
	- After	79.58	16,70	2,157		

Table 4.3 Distribution of average satisfaction before and after the use of cone bags

In table 4.2 the average rescuer satisfaction score based on tangibility (physical evidence of a cone bag) the average score before using a cone bag is 11.40 with an SD of 2.451 and after using a cone bag is 15.27 with an SD of 4.395. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the physical shape of the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on reliability (reliability) obtained an average score before using a cone bag is 14.13 with an SD of 3.929 and after using a cone bag is 19.28 with an SD of 4.475. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the reliability of the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on responsiveness obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 12.77 with an SD of 2,459 and after using a cone bag was 16.82 with an SD of 3,481. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the sense of responsiveness of the helper in the management of bleeding after being measured with a cone bag.

The average score of rescuer satisfaction based on assurance (assurance) obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 11.08 with an SD of 1.942 and after using a cone bag was 13.82 with an SD of 3.347. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of the birth attendant seen from the rescuer's guarantee of the accuracy of the bleeding measurement as measured by the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on Empaty (attention) obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 11.15 with an SD of 1.505 and after using a cone bag was 14.53 with an SD of 2.453. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the sense of empathy of the helper in the management of bleeding after being measured with a cone bag.

The average score of overall rescuer satisfaction obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 65.30 with an SD of 8.634 and after using a cone bag was 79.56 with an SD of 16.70. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

## Discussion

Research on the use of cone bags and the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage begins with making a cone bag design based on user input. The research team designed the cone bag to be made manually. Here are the various designs produced.








The effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

The results showed that there was a difference in the average satisfaction score before and after the use of a cone bag p = 0.000. The results of research on the cone sac are not yet available. The cone bag is made as a measuring tool against the background of the measuring instrument used to measure bleeding with a definite amount that does not yet exist.

So far, measurements have only been made based on visual estimates. This is the method most often used in daily practice to measure blood loss in labor, although this method sometimes requires experience from birth attendants to determine the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage. The use of a cone bag as a measuring tool is expected to predict blood loss close to the actual blood loss value. Experience is needed by health workers in predicting the amount of bleeding that occurs in postpartum mothers.

Another study related to the method of measuring postpartum hemorrhage was carried out by Panggayuh A and Jupriyono (2017) regarding the difference in the estimated bleeding volume between the hemoglobin test method and the visual estimation method in postpartum mothers with the results of 1) there is no difference in the estimated amount of postpartum hemorrhage using examination techniques. hemoglobin level and visual method of estimation, 2). If the difference in hemoglobin levels in labor and 2 hours postpartum is more than 1.5 mg/dl, it indicates an increase in the amount of postpartum hemorrhage. (Journal of Health Sciences Vol. 5 No. 2, May 2017 111). The results of this study and the results of Panggayuh&Jupriyono's research explained that the measurement of the visual estimation method is very important, so that the accuracy of the data is obtained in establishing the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, the experience of health workers as rescuers and the use of a cone bag, will provide satisfaction for birth attendants (nurses & nurses). midwife) in performing their professional duties.

Measurement of bleeding using a cone bag is carried out to see the amount of blood based on the amount of blood that comes out visually, to further strengthen the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, one must also consider the clinical assessment carried out by the rescuer, based on the clinical assessment of estimated blood loss (doctor post) in the Indonesian Ministry of Health 2013 The following is an explanation of the clinical assessment that strengthens the assessment of postpartum hemorrhage:

Clinical assessn	Estimated blood loss		
Systolic blood pressure	Pulse Frequency	Acral Perfusion	pregnant women -100 ml/kg BW blood loss
120	80 x/minute	<10%	< 600 ml (weight 60 kg)
100	100 x/minute	± 15%	900 ml

Estimated Blood Loss

< 90	>120 x/minute	± 30%	1800 ml
<60-70	>140 x/minute until unpalpable	± 50%	3000 ml

Doctor Post, (2021) http://dokterpost.com/diagnosis-dan-therapy-bleeding-post-birth/

The use of a cone bag is expected to be an alternative in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, when compared with calculations using visual estimates such as pads, cone bag measurements are more accurate because pads have various different absorbing abilities, various types, sizes, thus making birth attendants less confident. with the amount of bleeding that occurred in the patient. Likewise with other methods that are also carried out through blood spill measurements. Blood spills on the floor with a diameter of 50 cm, 75 cm and 100 cm respectively represent blood loss of 500 ml, 1000 ml, 1500 ml. Kidney dish / nierbeken, able to accommodate 500 ml of blood. The stained incontinence pad / underpad, with a size of 75 cm x 75 cm can accommodate 250 ml of blood, but how wet the underpad is still cannot determine the actual amount of blood. including a lot of underpad waste, Kasa. Standard gauze measuring 10 cm x 10 cm is able to absorb 60 ml of blood, while gauze measuring 45 x 45 cm can accommodate 350 ml of blood.

The cone bag is a direct measurement method that is expected to provide more accurate measurement results, which will be used in collaborative efforts and diagnosis, so that there is no delay that can lead to more severe complications. Direct measurement is one of the oldest and most accurate methods of measuring blood loss. This method uses a device to collect blood directly and is used during labor to accurately measure blood loss. so far the direct measurement method, one of which is by placing a basin / bedpan or container in front of the external genitalia to collect and the other by using a copper funnel that passes through the bed mattress at the height of the buttocks where blood will flow under the bed, which is often used is tarpaulin with a bag at the end of which drapes the blood on the tarpaulin to collect in a bag at the end and measurements can be made.



The measurement method uses a conical and disposable design, it is cheaper, the measurement is more accurate and the rescuer is protected from blood splashes after delivery. Accurate blood counts speed up the estimation of large blood loss, speed up diagnosis, so that prevention and early management can be carried out and efforts to reduce maternal mortality due to postpartum hemorrhage can be realized.

Visual estimation is the most frequently used method to estimate the amount of blood loss at the time of delivery but the results are not very accurate due to various factors, but educational simulations and evaluations for this method should be carried out to improve accuracy. In addition, this method is easy to do. Direct calculation of the amount of blood loss is the oldest method of calculating blood loss after childbirth & this method only requires a container and a place to measure blood loss when the mother gives birth in any position and location. One drawback that is difficult to avoid is when blood is mixed with other fluids such as urine and amniotic fluid. In addition, this method cannot collect all the blood to be counted, such as those attached to gloves, aprons, linens and those attached to the mother's buttocks and back & the gravimetric method where we weigh all blood-contaminated materials such as linen, towels or gauze and then weigh subtracted by the weight of the material before contamination only requires an accurate weighing device but this method does not distinguish other fluids present in the material such as amniotic fluid and urine & the photometric method has some limitations.

The results of this study give satisfaction to the birth attendant because it provides confidence in establishing the diagnosis and management of the patient. Satisfaction is the level of one's feelings in this case the nurse that is felt by comparing the results and expectations. Richard Oliver argues that this means an assessment of a form of privilege of an item or service, providing a level of comfort related to the fulfillment of a need including meeting needs below or exceeding the expectations of service providers (Daryanto and Setyadi, 2014). The satisfaction of the birth attendant is related to the patient's recovery and the quality of the health services provided, including health facilities and facilities.

The results also showed that there were several respondents who stated that cone sacs were not effective in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, as many as 3 people (5%), this happened because of many factors that affect satisfaction, according to Lusa, 2008 the factors that affect satisfaction are:

The quality of the conical sacs for birth attendants is influenced by two things, namely the fact that the quality of the cone sacs are still hand made and not yet manufactured, so that the shape of the cone sac still needs quality improvement. Patients will feel satisfied if the results of their evaluation show that the health services (nursing) provided are of high quality.

The quality of service by using cone bags, can lead to satisfaction of cone bag users and patients who receive services. Customers or patients will feel satisfied if they get good service or in accordance with expectations. The quality of health services that can provide satisfaction comes from specific things such as hospital staff, service providers or other supporting services. The priority of increasing patient satisfaction is to improve the quality of service that is fair, friendly and polite, cleanliness, tidiness, comfort and security of the room as well as the completeness, readiness and cleanliness of medical and non-medical equipment (Marajabessy, 2008).

Emotional factors also determine the satisfaction of cone bag users based on the experience of using equipment related to the measurement of postpartum hemorrhage. In addition, experience also has a major influence on the emotionality of cone bag users towards a health service. Feeling satisfied with the results of blood measurement and diagnosis and collaboration because it is more accurate, or dissatisfied because it is more complicated to use.

Price is also an important aspect that becomes input from users, including quality in order to achieve user and patient satisfaction. Even so, this element affects the patient in terms of the costs incurred, usually the more expensive the treatment price, the patient has greater expectations. Meanwhile, hospitals with the same quality but low prices provide higher value to patients.

According to Sangaji and Sopiah (2013) there are several factors that influence user satisfaction, including: the characteristics of birth attendants: are the characteristics of a person or a person's uniqueness that distinguishes one person from another. These characters are in the form of length of work as a birth attendant, educational background, culture and beliefs. Physical evidence in the form of conical sacs that can be seen and used. The guarantee of the cone bag tool is related to the advantages and disadvantages and how to use it. Concern: ease of use of cone bags, Reliability, the ability of cone bags to become measuring tools that provide more accurate, fast, precise, and satisfying measurement results.

Various inputs related to the cone bag which will be used as a measuring tool for postpartum hemorrhage, will be used to improve the product for measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the research results, the research findings are concluded as follows:

1. The average score before and after measuring the satisfaction of using a cone bag, including tangibility, reliability, responsibility, assurance and empathy, all explained an increase in satisfaction in providing care, especially confidence in assessing, diagnosing and determining action, as well as evaluation. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

2. The average overall satisfaction score before and after the use of the cone bag the average score before 65.30 with an SD of 8.634 and after the use of the cone bag the average score of 79.58 with an SD of 16.70. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that

there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

## SUGGESTION

1. Scientific development

The cone bag is a measuring instrument model that makes it easier to measure bleeding to be more accurate, various models can be developed due to the importance of precise measurements related to establishing a diagnosis and accelerating and precise actions to overcome bleeding and reduce maternal mortality. Cone bags can be developed even better by health experts. The recommendation for further research is a measuring tool for postpartum bleeding with a panties design with a modified urine bag.

2. Hospitals/Puskesmas/Maternity Clinics in the Bandar Lampung area

Health services can use and develop more accurate measuring tools so that it is easier to work and provide satisfaction to birth attendants. Hospitals/Puskesmas/Maternity Clinics can use a cone bag or provide modifications to the design of the tool regarding the measurement of postpartum haemorrhage.

# REFERENCE

Daryanto dan Setyadi. (2014) Konsumen dan Layanan Prima Yogjakarta, Gava Media

Dokter Post (2021) Diagnosis dan Therapy Perdarahan Pasca Melahirkan, di akses 2 Pebruari, 2021. http://dokterpost.com/diagnosis-dan-terapi-perdarahan-pasca-melahirkan/

# Hutabarat (2018) REFERAT

Memperkirakanjumlahkehilangan<u>https://www.academia.edu/34163321/REFERAT\_M</u>emperkirakan\_jumlah\_kehilangan\_darah\_dea

KementerianKesehatan RI,(2018) Riskesdas

Lusa. (2008). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Kepuasan Pasien. Jakarta:

Meidrin, Joni (2009). Kejadianperdarahan postpartum BerdasarkanEtiologi di RumahSakitdr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang; Diaksespadatanggal 20 Mei 2012 URL:http://digilib.unsri.ac.id/jurnal/health-sciences/

- Ramadhani JW, Rasyid R, Rusnita D, (2019). ProfilPasien Hemorrhagic Postpartum di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang,JurnalKesehatanAndalas. 2019; 8(Supplement 2)
- Sabarguna, B.S (2004), *Quality AnsurancePelayananRumahSakit*, edisike 2, Yogjakarta: KonsorsiumRumahsakit Islam Jawa Tengah
- Sangaji,E.M dan Sopiah, (2013), Prilaku KonsumenPendekatan Praktis Dosertai Himpunan Jurnal Penelitian, yogjakarta,Penerbit Andi
- Ummah, Ngadiono, Ulfiana (2018), FaktorRisikoPenyebabPerdarahan Postpartum di PuskesmasPamotangkabupatenRembang. JURNAL KEBIDANAN Vol.7 No.15 April 2018 ISSN.2089-7669
- Wiknjosastro, H, 2011. IlmuKebidanan. Yayasan Bina PustakaSarwonoPrawirohardjo; Jakarta.
- Widyaningtyas (2019).RaportMerahAngkaKematianIbu Indonesia. <u>https://katadata.co.id/analisisdata/2018/05/30/rapor-merah-angka-kematian-ibu-indonesia</u>
- Wuryanti, Ayu (2010). Hubungan anemia dalamkehamilandenganperdarahan postpartum karenaatonia uteri di RSUD Wonogiri; 2010.Diaksespadatanggal 10 Juni 2012. URL: http://eprints.uns.ac.id/107/1/167420309201012551.pdf.

https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality.

Artikel kerucut (cone review 2)

### THE USE OF THE CONES AND THE SATISFACTION OF DELIVERY ASSISTANTS IN MEASURING POST PARTUM BLEEDING

Anita<sup>1</sup>, Purwati<sup>2</sup> Kodri<sup>3</sup>Nani Hernani<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Lecturer, Department of Nursing PoltekkesKemenkesTandjungkarang <sup>4</sup>Lecturer, Abdul Moeloek Hospital Bandar Lampung. E-mail: anitabustami@yahoo.co.id

#### ABSTRACT

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia in 2015 was 305/100,000 which was still below the WHO target of 102/100,000, with the main cause of death was postpartum hemorrhage. The delay in diagnosis can be caused by a delay in the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, due to errors in measuring the amount of blood lost. The purpose of this study was to determine the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage using a cone sac, so that the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage can be made correctly. The target of this research is to produce a product in the form of a cone bag as a measuring tool for postpartum hemorrhage. This type of research is quantitative, quasi-experimental analytical research design. The study was conducted on 60 respondents who were birth attendants in hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics in Bandar Lampung. The analysis used the T test. The results of statistical analysis showed that there was an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage (p = 0.000). Birth attendants can use cone bags to measure postpartum hemorrhage, hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics can facilitate cone bags to measure postpartum hemorrhage, hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics in Satisfaction for birth attendants (nurses/midwives/doctors).

Keywords: cone bag, satisfaction. Literature : 14 (2002-2018)

#### Introduction

#### A. Background

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia in 2015 was 305 per 100,000 births. The target set by the United Nations (UN) is 102 per 100,000 births. The causes of maternal death are bleeding, pre-eclampsia and infection (Riskesdas, 2018). 75% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding (the main cause of maternal death), infection, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, complications of childbirth and unsafe abortion https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality . Other causes of maternal death are defined as 4 much 3 too Late, namely: too young (<20 years), too old (>35 years), too often or too many children(>3 children), too close in birth spacing (<2 years), being late in making decisions, arriving late at the health facility, being late in getting adequate help, because it was too late to arrive so that the handling was too late. (Widyaningtyas, 2019) https://katadata.co.id/analysisdata/2018/05/30/rapor-merah-angka-kematian-ibu-indonesia).

In the United States 17% of the 4200 maternal deaths by pregnancy are caused by bleeding. In the UK it is also reported that bleeding is a major factor in maternal mortality. Meanwhile, in developing countries, it is a major factor in maternal mortality. Ignoring blood loss during labor and delaying blood components are seen as factors that often the cause of maternal death due to unavoidable bleeding. Inaccurate assessment or estimation of blood loss can lead to adverse sequelae. Delayed diagnosis and treatment can lead to hypovolemic shock and death.

Most labor complications are as unpredictable as postpartum haemorrhage. Birth attendants must be ready to provide quality services at all times, so that maternity mothers who experience childbirth complications can get services in a short time, because some complications require emergency services in a matter of hours. The first contact of a maternity mother is a health worker at the health center, a practicing nurse or a practice midwife, so that it requires accuracy in diagnosing, preventing/managing post partum bleeding appropriately. For this reason, the tool used to measure the amount of bleeding that is easier, cheaper and more flexible is the availability of a measuring bag that can directly measure the amount of blood that comes out during the delivery process.

The research by Panggayuh, Jupriyono 2017, regarding the estimation of bleeding using the hemoglobin test method and the visual estimation method in postpartum mothers showed that there was no difference in the estimation of the amount of postpartum hemorrhage with the hemoglobin level examination technique and the visual estimation method. If the difference in hemoglobin levels in labor and two hours postpartum is more than 1.5 mg/dl, this indicates a postpartum hemorrhage. Based on these studies, traditionally blood loss during the third stage of labor can be estimated visually with varying accuracy due to subjective observations.

The current standard of practice for the assessment of blood loss is visual estimation by a health worker who sees blood during delivery and makes an estimate of the amount of blood loss. Analysis of blood loss during labor is very important. Accurate assessment of the amount of blood loss leads to management. Identification of the causes of blood loss helps a lot in early diagnosis and treatment and prevents the morbidity and mortality associated with blood loss. There are

various methods that can be used to measure or estimate the amount of blood loss after delivery. The visual method is a simple and non-invasive method that can be performed which is usually calculated by birth attendants, although several studies have shown that this visual method is not very accurate and has various drawbacks. Nurses or Midwives can measure the amount of bleeding correctly if they use a device in the form of a blood collection bag that has measurement accuracy, is easy and practical to use, protects the rescuer and is inexpensive. For this reason, it is important to create a tool that is easy to use but provides accurate results to more quickly establish the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, so that management is carried out more quickly and provides satisfaction for birth attendants.

### **METHOD**

This type of research is quantitative research. The research design used is a quasi-experimental research design that aims to investigate the causal relationship between the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

**Time and Place** The research was conducted in August - September 2020 and the place of this research was carried out at the Maternity Clinic, Public Health Center and Hospital in Bandar Lampung. The population is birth attendants at Puskesmas, Maternity Clinics and Hospitals in Bandar Lampung, a total sample of 60 nurses/midwives consists of 30 respondents who help deliver deliveries at hospitals and 30 help deliver at puskesmas and maternity clinics. The sampling technique used Consecutive sampling, namely taking respondents according to the inclusion criteria of the sample, namely nurses / midwives who helped normal deliveries or who experienced bleeding.

The data collection technique used a questionnaire, the birth attendant filled out a questionnaire sheet before the study was carried out, then used a cone bag to measure vaginal discharge. then the birth attendant was asked to fill out a satisfaction questionnaire about the use of the cone bag in terms of Tangibility (physical evidence), reliability (reliability), responsiveness (response), assurance (guarantee), Empathy (attention) so that the measurement of the amount of blood that comes out is accurate and supports the birth attendant. in the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage.

Analysis of the data used in this study is descriptive statistics in the form of data mean, standard deviation, and standard error of the mean and Inferential Statistics: used to test the research hypothesis by using the chi square test.

The ethical review was carried out at the Tanjungkarang Health Polytechnic KEPKN and has received a proper description of the "Ethical EXEMPTED" ethics, number 251/KEPK-TJK/IV/2020.

### Result

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is increasing, in 2015 the maternal mortality rate reached 305 per 100,000 births. The target set by the United Nations (UN) is 102 per 100,000

births. The causes of maternal death are bleeding, pre-eclampsia and infection (Riskesdas, 2018). 75% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding (the main cause of maternal death), infection, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, complications of childbirth and unsafe abortion https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality. Based on the high number of causes of death due to delays in the diagnosis of bleeding, the accuracy in measuring the amount of bleeding is very necessary so that diagnosis can be made quickly and patient management will be more precise and faster.

In the following, the demographic data of respondents and the satisfaction of cone bag users are presented in the measurement of postpartum hemorrhage. The results of the study using a cone bag and delivery attendant satisfaction in measuring postpartum hemorrhage. Research on the use of cone pouches and the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, begins with making a cone bag design. The research team designed a cone bag that was made manually, then distributed to a number of 60 respondents, to be given written input regarding the design, color, and materials of silverware and plastic used. A total of 60 respondents gave answers in the form of answers to the following description:

No	Respondent suggestion	total	%	n
1	Design Shape			60
	Perlak Length 1m (to the back)	23	38	
	Neat/nice/fit	17	28	
	Adhesive extends from end to end	3	5	
	Given a blood drain	1	2	
	Leaking blood drain	2	4	
	An indentation/distance is made into the plastic	11	18	
	bag so that the blood is accommodated, when it			
	enters the cone bag.			
	Cone sacs are not effective at measuring bleeding	3	5	
2	Color			60
	Suitable (light brown)	14	23	
	Younger	12	20	
	Bright	19	32	
	Black	15	25	
3	Perlak and plastic raw materials			60
	Already good	34	57	
	SNI quality/high quality	2	3	
	Environmentally friendly	1	2	
	Flexible / like urine bag material	1	2	

Table 4.1 Respondents' input regarding the design, color and materials of silverware and plastic used in the manufacture of cone bags

Easy to clean	6	10
Less thick	6	10
Slightly thin	5	8
Affordable price/easy to get	5	8

The cone bag was then repaired according to the input of various birth attendants, after that a trial was carried out with 30 users and a cone bag was obtained that could be used in the delivery process. Cone bags that have been repaired according to user input, are then used to measure the level of user satisfaction. The following are the results of research on the use of cone bags on user satisfaction.

Table 4.2 Characteristics of respondents who assisted childbirth in Bandar Lampung City

No	Respondent Characteristics	Total	%	N
1	Age			60
	20-30 years old	30	50	
	31-40 years old	24	40	
	41-50 years old	3	5	
	> 50 years old	3	5	
2	Education			60
	D3	39	65	
	D4/S1/S2	21	35	
3	Job Status			60
	Internship	21	35	
	Government employees	39	65	

Table 4.2 shows that the majority of birth attendants are in the productive age of 20-30 years (50%) and the age of 30-40 years (40%).

No	Respondent satisfaction	Mean	SD	SE	p-value	Ν
1	Birth attendant satisfaction					60
	-Tangibility (physical evidence)					
	Before	11,40	2,451	0,316	0,000	
	After	15,27	4,395	0,567		
	- Reliability (reliable)					
	Before	14,13	3,929	0,507	0,000	
	After	19,28	4,475	0,575		
	- Responsiveness					
	Before	12,77,	2,459	0,317	0,000	
	After	16,82	3,481	0,449		
	- Assurance (Guarantee)					
	Before	11.08	1,942	0,251	0,000	
	After	13.82	3,347	0,432		
	- Empathy (Attention)					
	Before	11.15	1,505	0,194	0,000	
	After	14.53	2,453	0,317		
2	Overall hirth attendant					
4	satisfaction					
	- Before	65,30	8,634	1,115	0,000	
	- After	79.58	16,70	2,157	· · · · · ·	

Table 4.3 Distribution of average satisfaction before and after the use of cone bags

In table 4.2 the average rescuer satisfaction score based on tangibility (physical evidence of a cone bag) the average score before using a cone bag is 11.40 with an SD of 2.451 and after using a cone bag is 15.27 with an SD of 4.395. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the physical shape of the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on reliability (reliability) obtained an average score before using a cone bag is 14.13 with an SD of 3.929 and after using a cone bag is 19.28 with an SD of 4.475. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the reliability of the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on responsiveness obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 12.77 with an SD of 2,459 and after using a cone bag was 16.82 with an SD of 3,481. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the sense of responsiveness of the helper in the management of bleeding after being measured with a cone bag.

The average score of rescuer satisfaction based on assurance (assurance) obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 11.08 with an SD of 1.942 and after using a cone bag was 13.82 with an SD of 3.347. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of the birth attendant seen from the rescuer's guarantee of the accuracy of the bleeding measurement as measured by the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on Empaty (attention) obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 11.15 with an SD of 1.505 and after using a cone bag was 14.53 with an SD of 2.453. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the sense of empathy of the helper in the management of bleeding after being measured with a cone bag.

The average score of overall rescuer satisfaction obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 65.30 with an SD of 8.634 and after using a cone bag was 79.56 with an SD of 16.70. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

### Discussion

Research on the use of cone bags and the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage begins with making a cone bag design based on user input. The research team designed the cone bag to be made manually. Here are the various designs produced.









The effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

The results showed that there was a difference in the average satisfaction score before and after the use of a cone bag p = 0.000. The results of research on the cone sac are not yet available. The cone bag is made as a measuring tool against the background of the measuring instrument used to measure bleeding with a definite amount that does not yet exist.

So far, measurements have only been made based on visual estimates. This is the method most often used in daily practice to measure blood loss in labor, although this method sometimes requires experience from birth attendants to determine the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage. The use of a cone bag as a measuring tool is expected to predict blood loss close to the actual blood loss value. Experience is needed by health workers in predicting the amount of bleeding that occurs in postpartum mothers.

Another study related to the method of measuring postpartum hemorrhage was carried out by Panggayuh A and Jupriyono (2017) regarding the difference in the estimated bleeding volume between the hemoglobin test method and the visual estimation method in postpartum mothers with the results of 1) there is no difference in the estimated amount of postpartum hemorrhage using examination techniques. hemoglobin level and visual method of estimation, 2). If the difference in hemoglobin levels in labor and 2 hours postpartum is more than 1.5 mg/dl, it indicates an increase in the amount of postpartum hemorrhage. (Journal of Health Sciences Vol. 5 No. 2, May 2017 111). The results of this study and the results of Panggayuh&Jupriyono's research explained that the measurement of the visual estimation method is very important, so that the accuracy of the data is obtained in establishing the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, the experience of health workers as rescuers and the use of a cone bag, will provide satisfaction for birth attendants (nurses & nurses). midwife) in performing their professional duties.

Measurement of bleeding using a cone bag is carried out to see the amount of blood based on the amount of blood that comes out visually, to further strengthen the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, one must also consider the clinical assessment carried out by the rescuer, based on the clinical assessment of estimated blood loss (doctor post) in the Indonesian Ministry of Health 2013 The following is an explanation of the clinical assessment that strengthens the assessment of postpartum hemorrhage:

Clinical assessm	nent		Estimated blood loss
Systolic blood pressure	Pulse Frequency	Acral Perfusion	pregnant women -100 ml/kg BW blood loss
120	80 x/minute	<10%	< 600 ml (weight 60 kg)
100	100 x/minute	± 15%	900 ml
< 90	>120 x/minute	± 30%	1800 ml

Estimated Blood Loss

<60-70	60-70	>140 x/minute until unpalpable	± 50%	3000 ml
--------	-------	--------------------------------	-------	---------

Doctor Post, (2021) http://dokterpost.com/diagnosis-dan-therapy-bleeding-post-birth/

The use of a cone bag is expected to be an alternative in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, when compared with calculations using visual estimates such as pads, cone bag measurements are more accurate because pads have various different absorbing abilities, various types, sizes, thus making birth attendants less confident. with the amount of bleeding that occurred in the patient. Likewise with other methods that are also carried out through blood spill measurements. Blood spills on the floor with a diameter of 50 cm, 75 cm and 100 cm respectively represent blood loss of 500 ml, 1000 ml, 1500 ml. Kidney dish / nierbeken, able to accommodate 500 ml of blood. The stained incontinence pad / underpad, with a size of 75 cm x 75 cm can accommodate 250 ml of blood, but how wet the underpad is still cannot determine the actual amount of blood. including a lot of underpad waste, Kasa. Standard gauze measuring 10 cm x 10 cm is able to absorb 60 ml of blood, while gauze measuring 45 x 45 cm can accommodate 350 ml of blood.

The cone bag is a direct measurement method that is expected to provide more accurate measurement results, which will be used in collaborative efforts and diagnosis, so that there is no delay that can lead to more severe complications. Direct measurement is one of the oldest and most accurate methods of measuring blood loss. This method uses a device to collect blood directly and is used during labor to accurately measure blood loss. so far the direct measurement method, one of which is by placing a basin / bedpan or container in front of the external genitalia to collect and the other by using a copper funnel that passes through the bed mattress at the height of the buttocks where blood will flow under the bed, which is often used is tarpaulin with a bag at the end of which drapes the blood on the tarpaulin to collect in a bag at the end and measurements can be made.



The measurement method uses a conical and disposable design, it is cheaper, the measurement is more accurate and the rescuer is protected from blood splashes after delivery. Accurate blood counts speed up the estimation of large blood loss, speed up diagnosis, so that prevention and early management can be carried out and efforts to reduce maternal mortality due to postpartum hemorrhage can be realized.

Visual estimation is the most frequently used method to estimate the amount of blood loss at the time of delivery but the results are not very accurate due to various factors, but educational simulations and evaluations for this method should be carried out to improve accuracy. In addition, this method is easy to do. Direct calculation of the amount of blood loss is the oldest method of calculating blood loss after childbirth & this method only requires a container and a place to measure blood loss when the mother gives birth in any position and location. One drawback that is difficult to avoid is when blood is mixed with other fluids such as urine and amniotic fluid. In addition, this method cannot collect all the blood to be counted, such as those attached to gloves, aprons, linens and those attached to the mother's buttocks and back & the gravimetric method where we weigh all blood-contaminated materials such as linen, towels or gauze and then weigh subtracted by the weight of the material before contamination only requires an accurate weighing device but this method does not distinguish other fluids present in the material such as amniotic fluid and urine & the photometric method has some limitations.

The results of this study give satisfaction to the birth attendant because it provides confidence in establishing the diagnosis and management of the patient. Satisfaction is the level of one's feelings in this case the nurse that is felt by comparing the results and expectations. Richard Oliver argues that this means an assessment of a form of privilege of an item or service, providing a level of comfort related to the fulfillment of a need including meeting needs below or exceeding the expectations of service providers (Daryanto and Setyadi, 2014). The satisfaction of the birth attendant is related to the patient's recovery and the quality of the health services provided, including health facilities and facilities.

The results also showed that there were several respondents who stated that cone sacs were not effective in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, as many as 3 people (5%), this happened because of many factors that affect satisfaction, according to Lusa, 2008 the factors that affect satisfaction are:

The quality of the conical sacs for birth attendants is influenced by two things, namely the fact that the quality of the cone sacs are still hand made and not yet manufactured, so that the shape of the cone sac still needs quality improvement. Patients will feel satisfied if the results of their evaluation show that the health services (nursing) provided are of high quality.

The quality of service by using cone bags, can lead to satisfaction of cone bag users and patients who receive services. Customers or patients will feel satisfied if they get good service or in accordance with expectations. The quality of health services that can provide satisfaction comes from specific things such as hospital staff, service providers or other supporting services. The priority of increasing patient satisfaction is to improve the quality of service that is fair, friendly and polite, cleanliness, tidiness, comfort and security of the room as well as the completeness, readiness and cleanliness of medical and non-medical equipment (Marajabessy, 2008).

Emotional factors also determine the satisfaction of cone bag users based on the experience of using equipment related to the measurement of postpartum hemorrhage. In addition, experience also has a major influence on the emotionality of cone bag users towards a health service. Feeling satisfied with the results of blood measurement and diagnosis and collaboration because it is more accurate, or dissatisfied because it is more complicated to use.

Price is also an important aspect that becomes input from users, including quality in order to achieve user and patient satisfaction. Even so, this element affects the patient in terms of the costs incurred, usually the more expensive the treatment price, the patient has greater expectations. Meanwhile, hospitals with the same quality but low prices provide higher value to patients.

According to Sangaji and Sopiah (2013) there are several factors that influence user satisfaction, including: the characteristics of birth attendants: are the characteristics of a person or a person's uniqueness that distinguishes one person from another. These characters are in the form of length of work as a birth attendant, educational background, culture and beliefs. Physical evidence in the form of conical sacs that can be seen and used. The guarantee of the cone bag tool is related to the advantages and disadvantages and how to use it. Concern: ease of use of cone bags, Reliability, the ability of cone bags to become measuring tools that provide more accurate, fast, precise, and satisfying measurement results.

Various inputs related to the cone bag which will be used as a measuring tool for postpartum hemorrhage, will be used to improve the product for measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the research results, the research findings are concluded as follows:

1. The average score before and after measuring the satisfaction of using a cone bag, including tangibility, reliability, responsibility, assurance and empathy, all explained an increase in satisfaction in providing care, especially confidence in assessing, diagnosing and determining action, as well as evaluation. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

2. The average overall satisfaction score before and after the use of the cone bag the average score before 65.30 with an SD of 8.634 and after the use of the cone bag the average score of 79.58 with an SD of 16.70. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

### SUGGESTION

#### 1. Scientific development

The cone bag is a measuring instrument model that makes it easier to measure bleeding to be more accurate, various models can be developed due to the importance of precise measurements related to establishing a diagnosis and accelerating and precise actions to overcome bleeding and reduce maternal mortality. Cone bags can be developed even better by health experts. The recommendation for further research is a measuring tool for postpartum bleeding with a panties design with a modified urine bag.

2. Hospitals/Puskesmas/Maternity Clinics in the Bandar Lampung area

Health services can use and develop more accurate measuring tools so that it is easier to work and provide satisfaction to birth attendants. Hospitals/Puskesmas/Maternity Clinics can use a cone bag or provide modifications to the design of the tool regarding the measurement of postpartum haemorrhage.

### REFERENCE

Anggraini&Riansari (2016).Faktor-Faktor Yang BerhubunganDenganPerdarahanPost PartumPadaIbuBersalin Di RsudPringsewuTahun 2016Midwifery Journal Vol. 3, No. 1, Januari2018, Hal.63-68<u>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326474875</u>

Daryanto dan Setyadi. (2014) Konsumen dan Layanan Prima Yogjakarta, Gava Media

Dokter Post (2021) Diagnosis dan Therapy Perdarahan Pasca Melahirkan, di akses 2 Pebruari, 2021. http://dokterpost.com/diagnosis-dan-terapi-perdarahan-pasca-melahirkan/

Hutabarat (2018) REFERAT Memperkirakanjumlahkehilangan<u>https://www.academia.edu/34163321/REFERAT\_M</u> <u>emperkirakan\_jumlah\_kehilangan\_darah\_dea</u>

KementerianKesehatan RI,(2018) Riskesdas

Lusa. (2008). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Kepuasan Pasien. Jakarta:

Meidrin, Joni (2009). Kejadianperdarahan postpartum BerdasarkanEtiologi di RumahSakitdr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang; Diaksespadatanggal 20 Mei 2012 URL:http://digilib.unsri.ac.id/jurnal/health-sciences/

- Ramadhani JW, Rasyid R, Rusnita D, (2019). ProfilPasien Hemorrhagic Postpartum di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.JurnalKesehatanAndalas. 2019; 8(Supplement 2)
- Sabarguna, B.S (2004), *Quality AnsurancePelayananRumahSakit*, edisike 2, Yogjakarta: KonsorsiumRumahsakit Islam Jawa Tengah
- Sangaji,E.M dan Sopiah, (2013), Prilaku KonsumenPendekatan Praktis Dosertai Himpunan Jurnal Penelitian, yogjakarta,Penerbit Andi
- Ummah, Ngadiono, Ulfiana (2018), FaktorRisikoPenyebabPerdarahan Postpartum di PuskesmasPamotangkabupatenRembang. JURNAL KEBIDANAN Vol.7 No.15 April 2018 ISSN.2089-7669
- Wiknjosastro, H, 2011. IlmuKebidanan. Yayasan Bina PustakaSarwonoPrawirohardjo; Jakarta.
- Widyaningtyas (2019).RaportMerahAngkaKematianIbu Indonesia. <u>https://katadata.co.id/analisisdata/2018/05/30/rapor-merah-angka-kematian-ibu-indonesia</u>
- Wuryanti, Ayu (2010). Hubungan anemia dalamkehamilandenganperdarahan postpartum karenaatonia uteri di RSUD Wonogiri; 2010.Diaksespadatanggal 10 Juni 2012. URL: http://eprints.uns.ac.id/107/1/167420309201012551.pdf.

https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/maternal-mortality.

### THE USE OF THE CONES AND THE SATISFACTION OF DELIVERY ASSISTANTS IN MEASURING POST PARTUM BLEEDING

Anita<sup>1</sup>, Purwati<sup>2</sup> Kodri<sup>3</sup>Nani Hernani<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Lecturer, Department of Nursing PoltekkesKemenkesTandjungkarang <sup>4</sup>Lecturer, Abdul Moeloek Hospital Bandar Lampung. E-mail: anitabustami@yahoo.co.id

#### ABSTRACT

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia in 2015 was 305/100,000 which was still below the WHO target of 102/100,000, with the main cause of death was postpartum hemorrhage. The delay in diagnosis can be caused by a delay in the diagnosis of postpartum bleeding, due to errors in measuring the amount of blood lost. The purpose of this study was to determine the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage using a cone sac, so that the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage can be made correctly. The target of this research is to produce a product in the form of a cone bag as a measuring tool for postpartum hemorrhage. This type of research is quantitative, quasi-experimental analytical research design. The study was conducted on 60 respondents who were birth attendants in hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics in Bandar Lampung. The analysis used the T test. The results of statistical analysis showed that there was an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage (p = 0.000). Birth attendants can use cone bags to measure postpartum hemorrhage, hospitals/health centers/maternity clinics can facilitate cone bags to measure postpartum hemorrhage.

Keywords: cone bag, satisfaction. Literature : 14 (2002-2018)

#### ABSTRAK

Angka kematian ibu di Indonesia tahun 2015 sebesar 305/100.000 masih berada dibawah target WHO 102/100.000, dengan penyebab utama kematian perdarahan post partum. Keterlambatan mendiagnosis dapat disebabkan oleh keterlambatan diagnosis perdarahan post partum, dikarenakan kesalahan dalam pengukuran jumlah darah yang hilang. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui kepuasan penolong persalinan dalam pengukuran perdarahan post partum dengan menggunakan kantung kerucut, sehingga dapat menegakkan diagnosis perdarahan post partum dengan tepat. Target penelitian ini adalah dihasilkannya produk berupa kantong kerucut

sebagai alat ukur perdarahan post partum. Jenis penelitian kuantitatif, rancangan penelitian analitik quasi eksperimen. Penelitian dilakukan terhadap 60 responden penolong persalinan di Rumah Sakit/puskesmas/klinik bersalin di Bandar Lampung. Analisis menggunakan uji T. Hasil analisis statistik diperoleh ada pengaruh penggunaan kantung kerucut terhadap kepuasan penolong persalinan dalam pengukuran perdarahan post partum (p=0,000). Penolong persalinan dapat menggunakan kantung kerucut dalam mengukur perdarahan post partum, RS/Puskesmas/klinik bersalin dapat memfasilitasi alat kantung kerucut dalam mengukur perdarahan post partum sehingga memberikan kepuasan kerja dari penolong persalinan (perawat/bidan/dokter).

Kata kunci : kantong kerucut, kepuasan. Kepustakaan : 14 (2002-2018)

## **INTRODUCTION**

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia in 2015 was 305 per 100,000 births. The target set by the United Nations (UN) is 102 per 100,000 births. The causes of maternal death are bleeding, pre-eclampsia and infection (Riskesdas, 2018). 75% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding (the main cause of maternal death), infection, preeclampsia and eclampsia, complications of childbirth and unsafe abortion https://www.who.int/news-room/factsheets/detail/maternal-mortality Other causes of maternal death are defined as 4 much 3 too Late, namely: too young (<20 years), too old (>35 years), too often or too many children(>3 children), too close in birth spacing (<2 years), being late in making decisions, arriving late at the health facility, being late in getting adequate help, because it was too late to arrive so that the handling was (Widyaningtyas, too late. 2019) https://katadata.co.id/analysisdata/2018/05/3 0/rapor-merah-angka-kematian-ibuindonesia).

In the United States 17% of the 4200 maternal deaths by pregnancy are caused by bleeding. In the UK it is also reported that bleeding is a major factor in maternal

mortality. Meanwhile, in developing countries, it is a major factor in maternal mortality. Ignoring blood loss during labor and delaying blood components are seen as factors that often the cause of maternal death due to unavoidable bleeding. Inaccurate assessment or estimation of blood loss can lead to adverse sequelae. Delayed diagnosis and treatment can lead to hypovolemic shock and death.

Most labor complications are as unpredictable as postpartum haemorrhage. Birth attendants must be ready to provide quality services at all times, so that maternity mothers who experience childbirth complications can get services in a short time, because some complications require emergency services in a matter of hours. The first contact of a maternity mother is a health worker at the health center, a practicing nurse or a practice midwife, so that it requires accuracy diagnosing, in preventing/managing post partum bleeding appropriately. For this reason, the tool used to measure the amount of bleeding that is easier, cheaper and more flexible is the availability of a measuring bag that can directly measure

the amount of blood that comes out during the delivery process.

Panggayuh, The research by Jupriyono 2017, regarding the estimation of bleeding using the hemoglobin test method and the visual estimation method in postpartum mothers showed that there was no difference in the estimation of the amount of postpartum hemorrhage with the hemoglobin level examination technique and the visual estimation method. If the difference in hemoglobin levels in labor and two hours postpartum is more than 1.5 mg/dl, this indicates a postpartum hemorrhage. Based on these studies, traditionally blood loss during the third stage of labor can be estimated visually with varying accuracy due to subjective observations.

The current standard of practice for the assessment of blood loss is visual estimation by a health worker who sees blood during delivery and makes an estimate of the amount of blood loss. Analysis of blood loss during labor is very important. Accurate assessment of the amount of blood loss leads to management. Identification of the causes of blood loss helps a lot in early diagnosis and treatment and prevents the morbidity and mortality associated with blood loss. There are various methods that can be used to measure or estimate the amount of blood loss after delivery. The visual method is a simple and non-invasive method that can be performed which is usually calculated by birth attendants, although several studies have shown that this visual method is not very accurate and has various drawbacks. Nurses or Midwives can measure the amount of bleeding correctly if they use a device in the form of a blood collection bag that has measurement accuracy, is easy and practical to use, protects the rescuer and is

inexpensive. For this reason, it is important to create a tool that is easy to use but provides accurate results to more quickly establish the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, so that management is carried out more quickly and provides satisfaction for birth attendants.

## METHOD

This type of research is quantitative research. The research design used is a quasiexperimental research design that aims to investigate the causal relationship between the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

Time and Place The research was conducted in August - September 2020 and the place of this research was carried out at the Maternity Clinic, Public Health Center and Hospital in Bandar Lampung. The population is birth attendants at Puskesmas, Maternity Clinics and Hospitals in Bandar Lampung, a total sample of 60 nurses/midwives consists of 30 respondents who help deliver deliveries at hospitals and 30 help deliver at puskesmas and maternity clinics. sampling The technique used Consecutive sampling, namely taking respondents according to the inclusion criteria of the sample, namely nurses / midwives who helped normal deliveries or who experienced bleeding.

The data collection technique used a questionnaire, the birth attendant filled out a questionnaire sheet before the study was carried out, then used a cone bag to measure vaginal discharge. then the birth attendant was asked to fill out a satisfaction questionnaire about the use of the cone bag in terms of Tangibility (physical evidence), reliability (reliability), responsiveness (response), assurance (guarantee), Empathy (attention) so that the measurement of the amount of blood that comes out is accurate and supports the birth attendant. in the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage.

Analysis of the data used in this study is descriptive statistics in the form of data mean, standard deviation, and standard error of the mean and Inferential Statistics: used to test the research hypothesis by using the chi square test.

The ethical review was carried out at the Tanjungkarang Health Polytechnic KEPKN and has received a proper description of the "Ethical EXEMPTED" ethics, number 251/KEPK-TJK/IV/2020.

### RESULT

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is increasing, in 2015 the maternal mortality rate reached 305 per 100,000 births. The target set by the United Nations (UN) is 102 per 100,000 births. The causes of maternal death are bleeding, pre-eclampsia and infection (Riskesdas, 2018). 75% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding (the main cause of maternal death), infection, preeclampsia and eclampsia, complications of childbirth and unsafe abortion https://www.who.int/news-room/factsheets/detail/maternal-mortality . Based on

the high number of causes of death due to delays in the diagnosis of bleeding, the accuracy in measuring the amount of bleeding is very necessary so that diagnosis can be made quickly and patient management will be more precise and faster.

In the following, the demographic data of respondents and the satisfaction of cone bag users are presented in the measurement of postpartum hemorrhage. The results of the study using a cone bag and delivery attendant satisfaction in measuring postpartum hemorrhage. Research on the use of cone pouches and the satisfaction of birth attendants measuring in postpartum hemorrhage, begins with making a cone bag design. The research team designed a cone bag that was made manually, then distributed to a number of 60 respondents, to be given written input regarding the design, color, and materials of silverware and plastic used. A total of 60 respondents gave answers in the form of answers to the following description:

No	Respondent suggestion	total	%	n
1	Design Shape			60
	Perlak Length 1m (to the back)	23	38	
	Neat/nice/fit	17	28	
	Adhesive extends from end to end	3	5	
	Given a blood drain	1	2	
	Leaking blood drain	2	4	
	An indentation/distance is made into the plastic	11	18	
	bag so that the blood is accommodated, when it			
	enters the cone bag.			
	Cone sacs are not effective at measuring bleeding	3	5	
2	Color			60
	Suitable (light brown)	14	23	
	Younger	12	20	
	Bright	19	32	
	Black	15	25	
3	Perlak and plastic raw materials			60
	Already good	34	57	
	SNI quality/high quality	) )	3	
	Environmentally friendly	2 1	2	
	Elevible / like urine bag material	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	
	Fasy to clean	6	10	
	Lasy to crean Less thick	6	10	
	Slightly thin	5	8	
	Affordable price/casy to get	5	o Q	
	Anordable price/easy to get	5	0	

Table 4.1 Respondents' input regarding the design, color and materials of silverware and plastic used in the manufacture of cone bags

The cone bag was then repaired according to the input of various birth attendants, after that a trial was carried out with 30 users and a cone bag was obtained that could be used in the delivery process. Cone bags that have been repaired according to user input, are then used to measure the level of user satisfaction. The following are the results of research on the use of cone bags on user satisfaction.

No	Respondent Characteristics	Total	%	N
1	Age			60
1	20-30 years old	30	50	00
	31-40 years old	24	40	
	41-50 years old	3	5	
	> 50 years old	3	5	
2	Education			60
	D3	39	65	
	D4/S1/S2	21	35	
3	Job Status			60
	Internship	21	35	
	Government employees	39	65	

Table 4.2 Characteristics of respondents who assisted childbirth in Bandar Lampung City

Table 4.2 shows that the majority of birth attendants are in the productive age of 20-30 years (50%) and the age of 30-40 years (40%).

No	Respondent satisfaction	Mean	SD	SE	p-value	Ν
1	Birth attendant satisfaction					60
	-Tangibility (physical evidence)					
	Before	11,40	2,451	0,316	0,000	
	After	15,27	4,395	0,567		
	- Reliability (reliable)	ŕ		,		
	Before	14,13	3,929	0,507	0,000	
	After	19,28	4,475	0,575		
	- Responsiveness					
	Before	12,77,	2,459	0,317	0,000	
	After	16,82	3,481	0,449		
	- Assurance (Guarantee)					
	Before	11.08	1,942	0,251	0,000	
	After	13.82	3,347	0,432		
	- Empathy (Attention)					
	Before	11.15	1,505	0,194	0,000	
	After	14.53	2,453	0,317		

Table 4.3 Distribution of average satisfaction before and after the use of cone bags

2	Overall birth attendant satisfaction					
	- Before - After	65,30 79.58	8,634 16,70	1,115 2,157	0,000	

In table 4.2 the average rescuer satisfaction score based on tangibility (physical evidence of a cone bag) the average score before using a cone bag is 11.40 with an SD of 2.451 and after using a cone bag is 15.27 with an SD of 4.395. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the physical shape of the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on reliability (reliability) obtained an average score before using a cone bag is 14.13 with an SD of 3.929 and after using a cone bag is 19.28 with an SD of 4.475. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the reliability of the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on responsiveness obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 12.77 with an SD of 2,459 and after using a cone bag was 16.82 with an SD of 3,481. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the sense of responsiveness of the helper in the management of bleeding after being measured with a cone bag.

The average score of rescuer satisfaction based on assurance (assurance) obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 11.08 with an SD of 1.942 and after using a cone bag was 13.82 with an SD of 3.347. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of the birth attendant seen from the rescuer's guarantee of the accuracy of the bleeding measurement as measured by the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on Empaty (attention) obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 11.15 with an SD of 1.505 and after using a cone bag was 14.53 with an SD of 2.453. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the sense of empathy of the helper in the management of bleeding after being measured with a cone bag.

The average score of overall rescuer satisfaction obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 65.30 with an SD of 8.634 and after using a cone bag was 79.56with an SD of 16.70. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

### DISCUSSION

Research on the use of cone bags and the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage begins with making a cone bag design based on user input. The research team designed the cone

bag to be made manually. Here are the various designs produced.







The effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

The results showed that there was a difference in the average satisfaction score before and after the use of a cone bag p = 0.000. The results of research on the cone sac are not yet available. The cone bag is made as a measuring tool against the background of the measuring instrument used to measure bleeding with a definite amount that does not yet exist.

So far, measurements have only been made based on visual estimates. This is the method most often used in daily practice to measure blood loss in labor, although this method sometimes requires experience from birth attendants to determine the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage. The use of a cone bag as a measuring tool is expected to predict blood loss close to the actual blood loss value. Experience is needed by health workers in predicting the amount of bleeding that occurs in postpartum mothers.

Another study related to the method of measuring postpartum hemorrhage was carried out by Panggayuh A and Jupriyono (2017) regarding the difference in the estimated bleeding volume between the hemoglobin test method and the visual estimation method in postpartum mothers with the results of 1) there is no difference in

the estimated amount of postpartum hemorrhage using examination techniques. hemoglobin level and visual method of estimation, 2). If the difference in hemoglobin levels in labor and 2 hours postpartum is more than 1.5 mg/dl, it indicates an increase in the amount of postpartum hemorrhage. (Journal of Health Sciences Vol. 5 No. 2, May 2017 111). The results of this study and the results of Panggayuh&Jupriyono's research explained that the measurement of the visual estimation method is very important, so that the accuracy of the data is obtained in establishing the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, the experience of health workers as rescuers and the use of a cone bag, will provide satisfaction for birth attendants (nurses & nurses). midwife) in performing their professional duties.

Measurement of bleeding using a cone bag is carried out to see the amount of blood based on the amount of blood that comes out visually, to further strengthen the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, one must also consider the clinical assessment carried out by the rescuer, based on the clinical assessment of estimated blood loss (doctor post) in the Indonesian Ministry of Health 2013 The following is an explanation of the clinical assessment that strengthens the assessment of postpartum hemorrhage: Estimated Blood Loss

Clinical assessment			Estimated blood loss
Systolic blood pressure	Pulse Frequency	Acral Perfusion	pregnant women -100 ml/kg BW blood loss
120	80 x/minute	<10%	< 600 ml (weight 60 kg)
100	100 x/minute	± 15%	900 ml
< 90	>120 x/minute	± 30%	1800 ml
<60-70	>140 x/minute until unpalpable	± 50%	3000 ml

Doctor Post, (2021) http://dokterpost.com/diagnosis-dan-therapy-bleeding-post-birth/

The use of a cone bag is expected to be an alternative in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, when compared with calculations using visual estimates such as pads, cone bag measurements are more accurate because pads have various different absorbing abilities, various types, sizes, thus making birth attendants less confident. with the amount of bleeding that occurred in the patient. Likewise with other methods that are also carried out through blood spill measurements. Blood spills on the floor with a diameter of 50 cm, 75 cm and 100 cm respectively represent blood loss of 500 ml, 1000 ml, 1500 ml. Kidney dish / nierbeken, able to accommodate 500 ml of blood. The stained incontinence pad / underpad, with a size of 75 cm x 75 cm can accommodate 250 ml of blood, but how wet the underpad is still cannot determine the actual amount of blood. including a lot of underpad waste, Kasa. Standard gauze measuring 10 cm x 10 cm is able to absorb 60 ml of blood, while gauze measuring 45 x 45 cm can accommodate 350 ml of blood.

The cone bag is a direct measurement method that is expected to provide more accurate measurement results, which will be used in collaborative efforts and diagnosis, so that there is no delay that can lead to more severe complications. Direct measurement is one of the oldest and most accurate methods of measuring blood loss. This method uses a device to collect blood directly and is used during labor to accurately measure blood loss. so far the direct measurement method, one of which is by placing a basin / bedpan or container in front of the external genitalia to collect and the other by using a copper funnel that passes through the bed mattress at the height of the buttocks where blood will flow under the bed, which is often used is tarpaulin with a bag at the end of which drapes the blood on the tarpaulin to collect in a bag at the end and measurements can be made.



The measurement method uses a conical and disposable design, it is cheaper, the measurement is more accurate and the rescuer is protected from blood splashes after delivery. Accurate blood counts speed up the estimation of large blood loss, speed up diagnosis, so that prevention and early management can be carried out and efforts to reduce maternal mortality due to postpartum hemorrhage can be realized.

Visual estimation is the most frequently used method to estimate the amount of blood loss at the time of delivery but the results are not very accurate due to various factors, but educational simulations and evaluations for this method should be carried out to improve accuracy. In addition, this method is easy to do. Direct calculation of the amount of blood loss is the oldest method of calculating blood loss after childbirth & this method only requires a container and a place to measure blood loss when the mother gives birth in any position and location. One drawback that is difficult to avoid is when blood is mixed with other fluids such as urine and amniotic fluid. In addition, this method cannot collect all the blood to be counted, such as those attached to gloves, aprons, linens and those attached to

the mother's buttocks and back & the gravimetric method where we weigh all blood-contaminated materials such as linen, towels or gauze and then weigh subtracted by the weight of the material before contamination only requires an accurate weighing device but this method does not distinguish other fluids present in the material such as amniotic fluid and urine & the photometric method has some limitations.

The results of this study give satisfaction to the birth attendant because it provides confidence in establishing the diagnosis and management of the patient. Satisfaction is the level of one's feelings in this case the nurse that is felt by comparing the results and expectations. Richard Oliver argues that this means an assessment of a form of privilege of an item or service, providing a level of comfort related to the fulfillment of a need including meeting needs below or exceeding the expectations of service providers (Daryanto and Setyadi, 2014). The satisfaction of the birth attendant is related to the patient's recovery and the quality of the health services provided, including health facilities and facilities.

The results also showed that there were several respondents who stated that cone sacs were not effective in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, as many as 3 people (5 %), this happened because of many factors that affect satisfaction, according to Lusa, 2008 the factors that affect satisfaction are:

The quality of the conical sacs for birth attendants is influenced by two things, namely the fact that the quality of the cone sacs are still hand made and not yet manufactured, so that the shape of the cone sac still needs quality improvement. Patients will feel satisfied if the results of their evaluation show that the health services (nursing) provided are of high quality.

The quality of service by using cone bags, can lead to satisfaction of cone bag users and patients who receive services. Customers or patients will feel satisfied if they get good service or in accordance with expectations. The quality of health services that can provide satisfaction comes from specific things such as hospital staff, service providers or other supporting services. The priority of increasing patient satisfaction is to improve the quality of service that is fair, friendly and polite, cleanliness, tidiness, comfort and security of the room as well as the completeness, readiness and cleanliness of medical and non-medical equipment (Marajabessy, 2008).

Emotional factors also determine the satisfaction of cone bag users based on the experience of using equipment related to the measurement of postpartum hemorrhage. In addition, experience also has a major influence on the emotionality of cone bag users towards a health service. Feeling satisfied with the results of blood measurement and diagnosis and collaboration because it is more accurate, or dissatisfied because it is more complicated to use.

Price is also an important aspect that becomes input from users, including quality in order to achieve user and patient satisfaction. Even so, this element affects the patient in terms of the costs incurred, usually the more expensive the treatment price, the patient has greater expectations. Meanwhile, hospitals with the same quality but low prices provide higher value to patients.

According to Sangaji and Sopiah (2013) there are several factors that influence user satisfaction. including: the characteristics of birth attendants: are the characteristics of a person or a person's uniqueness that distinguishes one person from another. These characters are in the form of length of work as a birth attendant, educational background, culture and beliefs. Physical evidence in the form of conical sacs that can be seen and used. The guarantee of the cone bag tool is related to the advantages and disadvantages and how to use it. Concern: ease of use of cone bags, Reliability, the ability of cone bags to become measuring tools that provide more accurate, fast, precise, and satisfying measurement results.

Various inputs related to the cone bag which will be used as a measuring tool for postpartum hemorrhage, will be used to improve the product for measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

# CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the research results, the research findings are concluded as follows:

 The average score before and after measuring the satisfaction of using a cone bag, including tangibility, reliability, responsibility, assurance and empathy, all explained an increase in satisfaction in providing care, especially confidence in assessing, diagnosing and determining action, as well as evaluation. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

2. The average overall satisfaction score before and after the use of the cone bag the average score before 65.30 with an SD of 8.634 and after the use of the cone bag the average score of 79.58 with an SD of 16.70. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage.

### SUGGESTION

1. Scientific development

The cone bag is a measuring instrument model that makes it easier to measure bleeding to be more accurate, various models can be developed due to the importance of precise measurements related to establishing a diagnosis and accelerating and precise actions to overcome bleeding and reduce maternal mortality. Cone bags can be developed even better by health experts. The recommendation for further research is a measuring tool for postpartum bleeding with a panties design with a modified urine bag.

2. Hospitals/Puskesmas/Maternity Clinics in the Bandar Lampung area

Health services can use and develop more accurate measuring tools so that it is easier to work and provide satisfaction to birth attendants. Hospitals/Puskesmas/Maternity Clinics can use a cone bag or provide modifications to the design of the tool regarding the measurement of postpartum haemorrhage.

### REFERENCE

- Anggraini&Riansari (2016).Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Perdarahan Post Partum Pada Ibu Bersalin Di RSUD Pringsewu Tahun 2016 Midwifery Journal| Vol. 3, No. 1, Januari2018, Hal.63-68<u>https://www.researchgate.net/public</u> ation/326474875\_
- Daryanto dan Setyadi. (2014) Konsumen dan Layanan Prima Yogjakarta, Gava Media
- Dokter Post (2021) Diagnosis dan Therapy Perdarahan Pasca Melahirkan, di akses 2 Pebruari, 2021. <u>http://dokterpost.com/diagnosis-danterapi-perdarahan-pasca-melahirkan/</u>
- Hutabarat (2018) REFERAT Memperkirakan jumlah kehilangan <u>https://www.academia.edu/34163321/</u> <u>REFERAT\_Memperkirakan\_jumlah\_k</u> <u>ehilangan\_darah\_dea</u>

KementerianKesehatan RI,(2018) Riskesdas

- Lusa. (2008). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Kepuasan Pasien. Jakarta
- Meidrin, Joni (2009). Kejadian Perdarahan postpartum Berdasarkan Etiologi di Rumah Sakit dr. Mohammad Hoesin Palembang; Diakses pada tanggal 20 Mei 2012 <u>URL:http://digilib.unsri.ac.id/jurnal/he</u> <u>alth-sciences/</u>
- Ramadhani JW, Rasyid R, Rusnita D, (2019). Profil Pasien Hemorrhagic

Postpartum di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang, Jurnal Kesehatan Andalas. 2019; 8(Supplement 2)

- Sabarguna, B.S (2004), *Quality Ansurance Pelayanan Rumah Sakit*, edisike 2, Yogjakarta: Konsorsium Rumah sakit Islam Jawa Tengah
- Sangaji,E.M dan Sopiah, (2013), Prilaku Konsumen Pendekatan Praktis Dosertai Himpunan Jurnal Penelitian, yogjakarta,Penerbit Andi
- Ummah, Ngadiono, Ulfiana (2018), Faktor Risiko Penyebab Perdarahan Postpartum di Puskesmas Pamotang kabupaten Rembang. JURNAL KEBIDANAN Vol.7 No.15 April 2018 ISSN.2089-7669
- Wiknjosastro, H, 2011. Ilmu Kebidanan. Yayasan Bina Pustaka Sarwono Prawirohardjo; Jakarta.
- Widyaningtyas (2019).Raport Merah Angka Kematian Ibu Indonesia. <u>https://katadata.co.id/analisisdata/2018</u> /05/30/rapor-merah-angka-kematianibu-indonesia
- Wuryanti, Ayu (2010). Hubungan anemia dalam kehamilan dengan perdarahan postpartum karena atonia uteri di RSUD Wonogiri; 2010. Diakses pada tanggal 10 Juni 2012. URL: <u>http://eprints.uns.ac.id/107/1/16742030</u> <u>9201012551.pdf</u>.

https://www.who.int/news-room/factsheets/detail/maternal-mortality.
# Publish



The Using of The Cone Bag and The Satisfaction of Delivery Accession in Managements: Post Period. Second

# Anim<sup>19</sup>; Panasi<sup>a</sup>; Mash<sup>a</sup>; Mari Manasi<sup>a</sup>

<sup>104</sup> Backeys, Churchenseller Munghes Fiellerhise Hennelwer Kenselsensel <sup>10</sup> Berlines, Filmel Henterhickerstelle Einstein Lengenog

### ANT331E 14843

## A 昆兽了的太命下

<sup>1</sup> When consider and consider Weissender, in: No decourse Astron. We Weissen and Mr. Hartek Weissen and S. S.

Anjido Malage Recover 4 Victore Alian Ausgrad 4 Revenue Reta Published 5 December 2000 Keyword Come Bag Satisfaction	still lighter 2.5 WHO Hospite (1987) All using a final sector of a sector of the secto			
	This open-access article is under the CC-BY-SA license 🕑 🛈 🚳			
Koh-Janua Kanada karant Kanada Konada Manada Yanang Kanada	A B & T KAK Angle Asnaljen für de Inderneis inden BAR opinger (REMISSING objekt foreilig viernale keyse infekt fölligting), futnerer bedreiste sinte inderligte partienden ober andere infektioner och ander beiter beiter inderligte sinterpriseren inderet som ander beiter beiter anderet uterer och sinterpriseren inderet som ander beiter beiter anderet uterer som uterer anderet som anderet som anderet uterer beiter beiter som uterer beiter som anderet som anderet som anderet som anderet som anderet som anderet som anderet som anderet som uterer beiter som anderet anderet som a			
	This open access article is under the CC-BY-SA license.			

INTRODUCTION

Available divine at https://asysth.gourna.press.id/addes.pros@ka/ Errait.jumai.sizyan@grosi.com

Jurnal Alayah: Jurnal Imu Kasabatan, 5(2), Geoarriber 2003. – 229 Anita: Purwati, Kodri; Nani Hernan

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia in 2015 was 306 per 100,000 births. The target set by the United Nations (UN) is 100 per 100,000 births. The causes of maternal death are bleeding, pre-eclampsia and mection (Riskesdas, 2016) 70% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding (the kacting cause of maternal death), infection, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, childbirth complications, and unsate abortion https://www.who.infinews.room/fact sheets/detal/maternal mortality. Other causes of maternal death are defined as four much three too Labe, namely: too young 1-80 years), too you

much three too Late, namely: too young 1-20 years), too old (-35 years), too otten or too many childrents-3 childrent, too close in birth specing (-2 years), being late in making decisions, arming late at the health facility, being late in getting adequate help, because it was too late to come so that the handling was too late (Widyeningtess, 2018), https://katadata.co.decision/2018/05/30/reportmenthangle-komstan-tou-indonesia).

In the United States, 17% of the 4200 material deaths by pregnancy are caused by bleeding. In the UK, it is also reported that deeding is a significant factor in material mortality. Meanwhile, in developing countries, it is an essential factor in meterial mortality. Ignoring blood loss chining labor and delaying blood components are seen as factors that are often the cause of material death due to unavoidable bleeding. Inaccurate assessment or estimation of blood loss can lead to adverse sequeles. Delayed diagnosis and treatment can lead to hypervolemic shock and death.

to hypovolemic shock and death. Most labor complications are as unpredictable as postbartum hapmornhage. Birth attendants must be loady to provide quality services so that maternity mothers who experience childbirth complications can get services in a short time because some difficulties require emergency services in a matter of hours. The first contact of a maternity mother is a health worker at the health centre, a practising nurse or a practising midwile, so it requires accuracy in diagnosing, preventing/managing postpartum bleeding appropriately. For this reason, the tool used to measure the amount of bleeding that is easier, cheaper and more leasting is the availability of a measuring bag that can checkly measure the amount of bleeding that ones out during the delivery process.

The research by Punggayuh, Jupiyono 2017, regarding the estimation of bleeding using the haemoglobin test method and the visual estimation method in postpartum mothers showed no difference in the measure of the amount of postpartum facture days with the tracensplotin toyof examination bechnique and the visual estimation method. If the difference in hemoglobin levels in labor and two hours, postpartum is more than 1.5 mg/dl, this indicates a postpartum hemorphiqu. Based on these studies, haddionally, blood loss during the find stage of labour can be estimated visually with varying accuracy due to subjective observations.

The current standard of practice for assessing blood loss is a visual estimation by a health worker who sees blood during delivery and estimates the amount of blood loss. Analysis of blood loss during labor is orfical. Accurate assessment of the amount of blood loss leads to management. Identifying the causes of blood loss helps a lot in early diagnosis and treatment and prevents the mortidity and mortality associated with blood loss. Various methods can be used to measure or estimate the amount of blood loss after delivery. The visual method is a simple and non-invasive method that can be performed which is usually calculated by birth attendants. although several studies have shown that this visual method is not very accurate and has various drawbacks. Nurses or Midwives can measure the amount of bleeding correctly if they use a device in the form of a blood collection bac that has measurement accuracy, is easy and practical to use, protects the rescuer and is inexpensive. For this reason, it is important to create a tool that is easy to use but provides accurate results. to more quickly establish the diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage, so that management is carried out more culckly and provides satisfaction for birth attendants.

#### METHOD

This type of necessrip is quantitative research. The recearch design used is a quasi-experimental research design that aims to investigate the causel minimizing between the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemoritage.

Time and Place The research was conducted in Audust-September 2020 and the place of the research was cambed out at the Materially Clinic, Public Health Center and Hospital in Bandar Lampung. The population is birth attendants at Publicsmuss, Materially Clinics and Hospitals in Bandar Lampung a total earnple of 30 nursestimidwaves consists of 30 help deliver at puscesmas and materially clinics. The sampling technique used Considuate sampling, namely taking respondents according to the inclusion ordenta of the sample, namely nurses / motivices who helped normal deliveries or who expendenced bleeding.

The data collection technique used a questionnaire, the birth abendant filled out a questionnaire short before the study was cantied out. Then used a cone larg to measure vegined discharge, then the birth attendant was calked to fill out a satisfaction questionnaire about the use of the cone bag in terms of Tangibility (physical evidence), reliability (reliability, responsiveness (response), assurance (guarantee), Empathy (attention) so that the measurement of the amount of blood that, comes out is accurate and supports the birth attendant. In the diagnosis of postpartum hermonitage.

Analysis of the data used in this study is descriptive statistics in the form of data mean, standard deviation, and standard error of the mean and inferential Statistics: used to task the research hypothesis by using the of square tast.

The ethical review was carried out at the Tanjungkarang Health Polytechnic KEPKN and has received a proper description of the "Ethical EXEMPTED" ethics, number 251/KEPK-TUKIN/0020

#### RESULTS

The material motality rate in haddresse is increasing, in 2015 the material motality rate inside 305 per 100,000 births. The target set by the United Nations (UN) is 102 per 100,000 births. The causes of material death are blending, pre-ectampsia and infection (Releaseds, 2016) 75% of material deaths are caused by blending (the main cause of material death), infection, pre-ectampsia, and ectampsia, complications of childbirth and unsafe abortion https://www.who.in/hews-room?aci-sheets/deat/materiaimortality. Based on the high number of causes of death due to deatys in the degroes of Steeding, the accuracy in measuring the amount of blending is very necessary so that disposes can be made quickly, and patient management will be more precise and based.

In the following, the demographic data of respondents and the satisfaction of cone beg users are presented in the measurement of postpartum hemorrhage. The results of the ducty using a cone beg and delayery attendant watelactoor in measuring postpartum hemorrhage. Research on the use of tone pouches and the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemorrhage, begins with making a cone tag design. The research team designed a cone bag that was made memorily, then distributed to a number of 60 respondents, to be given written input reparding the design, color, and materials of sheemane and plastic used. A total of 60 respondents gave answers in the form of answers to the tolowing description:

The Unity of The Cone Reg and The Satisfaction of Delivery Assirbants in Measuring Post Partum Reading

#### Jamesi Savyate "Antal Los Viscolorias, 2008, Expension 2028. – 578 Aştış Polenti, Koşêş Sanî Harraşî

\*Star 4.4 Steepbeddesite' in juit toghaiting the design, sold assimilation of sine conduction protocols and protocols and a fee motification of the bags

No.	Zoogectioni suggestige	202	2	'n
۲	Darken Skargs			60
	Baden Longin in de lin besið	225	(24)	
	NewSystems	17	28	
	Adheatha-pritehda firsh and to well		5	
	Second With Andrews 199	1.	15	
	Constant of the second	45 1944	- 	
	the state of th	10	C.A	
	er egne programme auge. Franze ware ann an de alfar aller ann annerseñen liktraeline.	2	4	
余	dalar			心
	ಮಿಸಲಾ ಎ ್ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್	104	28	
	Westan	10	22 C	
	Lange	10	100	
		in the	25.	
5	indea and stands and materials			濕
	(Element of the second	£5.	57	
	MAN TANDAR STRATEGICS	à.	ň.	
	State and weather that the	1	à	
	Personal and the second s	- 9	2	
	Rear is dear	-	tê	
	2 aug British	8	10	
	Staller from	<u> 1</u>	5	
			5	

වා පැත්ත් කර් ක ප්රේකයාවේ විකාශීන්තා වෙන් වෙත තුන්ම රතාව තැබී විද්යාතික කර්ගන්න විකාශීන් කාර්ති කර්ගන්න වෙත් පැවැති කරේ කරන්නේ කර් ක් විකාශ කර් විත්තාවෙන්ට විකාශීන්තය කරන වුනුව ගතාව ක විත ක් වුන්තාවෙන් ම්කාශීන්තා පොත් කොරුවෙන්ට පැත්ත් කොමොත් කොටෙන්

යාගේ ඔහුත, අත එහෙ ගොඩ හා කාරාපතාවක මහත් ඒ කතා කමාවමාවය. The විවිසේ හැ හඳ නිසා හැක්වා න් කාලනාවේ නොවැදින් හැක ඒ තවන දිනාල කොහො කෝට්ඩෝටාං

This is the contract of the stream where the second stream is the last the second stream the second stream is the second stre

潮水	Terre alexistence and the	Tech:	4	N
٩	රිතුය තිබේදීම අතකාන දේව මර්ගේම ඉද්යාන තරිම කරාධන කරන කරීම කරාවන පරිසින්	きょう ちょう	a siti	40 <del>4</del>
R	Bénetico. 26 Bellarite	88. 27	37. 18	總
ê	रिके होंद्रांकाः केलावाद्यके हेव्यानस्वराज्ये द्वाकोद्यालय	油感	80 19	e,

Улбана и инстолит для нада була боль нана боленна иско разблати нур. 2 гония ранко (на из наблан нур. 2898-го учалда 27.

Table 44 Washington statemage astibutions haterworse after the see of neuro large

12	CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNER OWNER OWNER OWNE	1000	100	38.	A-2014-26	5
	Bing an action and the state Transfelling the set of colorised	-	-	_		\$10
	Ate	78.48 15,27	£ 421 4 335	93812 0.567	120023	
	- Flexisbility (netisple)					
	Belore	14,13	3 929	0.507	0.000	
	Atter	19,20	4.475	0.575		
12	<ul> <li>Responsiveness.</li> </ul>					
	Before	12,27,	2,459	0.317	0,000	
	Atter	16.82	3,481	0.449		
	<ul> <li>Assurance (Guarantee)</li> </ul>					
	Before	11.08	1.942	0.251	0.000	
	Alter	13.82	3 347	0.432		
	- Empathy (Abendion)	1 N. 1	20233	122223		
	Before	11.15	1.505	0.194	0.080	

Jumal Alsysh: Jumai Leux Kesehatan

#### ISSN 2502-1335 (pent. ISSN 3502-0496 (an ine)

#### Jamesi Seryatu Jamesi Loca Kerektaring, 7425, Sheemdaar 20126. - 2010 September 2012, South Haman

John .	14.53	2,453	9;317		
Urread bith allendant solicitative 9 Bylger John	65.30 25.58	8.624 18 <b>.79</b>	1,115	<i>6.00</i> 0	

In light 48 the average rescue solidization score based on this tilt (high 33 definition in a three with an SD of 2.451 and after using a core bag is 11.40 with an SD of 2.451 and after using a core bag is 15.27 with an SD of 4.395. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that here is an effect of the use of a core bag on the setsification of birth attendants even from the physical shape of the core bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on reliability (reliability) obtained an average score before using a cone bag is 14.13 with an SD of 3.929 and after using a cone bag is 19.26 with an SD of 4.475. The results of statistical lests obtained p value a 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants seen from the reliability of the cone bag.

The average rescuer satisfaction score based on responsiveness obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 12.77 with an SD of 2.459 and after using a cone bag was 16.52 with an SD of 3.451. The results of statistical satis obtained plautor #0.600, it can be cancheded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth alterdants seen from the aerise of responsiveness of the heiper in the management of bleeding after being measured with a come bag.

The average score of resourt satisfaction based on assurance (assurance) obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 11.08 with an SD of 1.942 and after using a cone bag was 13.82 with an SD of 3.347. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, if can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the adiation of the bath attendent seem from the recoverts. Something of the attended, of the best ling investmention and measured by the cone bag.

The average restuer satisfaction score based on Empaly (attention) obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 11.15 with an SD of 1.505 and after using a cone bag 14.53 with an SD of 2.453. The results of statistical tests obtained pivalue = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using a cone bag on the satisfaction of bith attendants seen from the sense of empathy of the helper in the management of bleeding after being measured with a cone bag.

The average score of overall rescuer satisfaction obtained the average score before using a cone bag was 65.30 with an SD of 8.634 and after using a core bag was 79.56 with an SD of 16.70. The results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.000, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of a cone bag on the satisfaction of birth attendants in measuring postpartum hemothage.

#### DISCUSSION

Research on the use of cone bags and the satisfaction of birth attendents in measuring postpartum hereinhage begins with making a cone bag design based on user input. The research team designed the cone bag to be made manually. Here are the various designs produced.



Jurnal Asyati Jurnal Ima Kasabatan, 5(2), December 2000. – 201 Anita; Purwal; Kodri; Nani Herrian





birth attendants in measuring postparium hemoritrage.

The results showed that there was a difference in the average satisfaction score before and after the use of a cone bag p = 0.000. The results of research on the cone sec are not yet evaluate. The cone bag is made as a measuring tool against the background of the measuring instrument used to measure bleeding with a definite amount that does not yet exet.

 postpartum hemoritage was carried out by Panggayuh A and Jupiyono (2017) regarding the difference in the estimated theoding volume between the hemoglobin lest method and the visual estimation method. In postpartum methors with the nearlies of 1) there is no difference in the estimated amount of postpartum hemoritage using examination techniques, hemoglobin level and visual method of estimation 21. If the differences is beamgingthe levels in larger and 2 hours esseptiate hemoglobin level and visual method of estimation 21. If the differences is beamgingthe levels in larger and 2 hours esseptiate hemoglobin level and visual method of estimation 21. If the differences is beamgingthe levels in larger and 2 hours esseptiate hemoglobin level and visual method of estimation 21. If the difference is beamgingthe levels of Photil Beamses Visual Visgeogenetic legation is a second of the estimated with the second second second second beam estimated with the second second second second beam estimated with the second second second second second beam estimated hemogenetic legation is the second second second second second programmer and second second second second second second second programmer and the second second second second second second hemogenetic levels of the second second second second second hemogenetics are programmer and second second second second hemogenetics are programmer and second second second second second second second hemogenetics are programmer and second second second second second second hemogenetics are programmer as a second se

ින මණු ගේ ධිය මහතාවා ලංකා විශාවාරික්කරුන ක්රීමර්ශාල වගේ එක්කරුවන් විසාහාරකා වන විශාශාවර්තාවල

berriet Alexandr Johnsol Union Research 2021, Linconstern 2021; - 2010; Asia: Purwai: Kodi: Hani Hersani

Nonsymmetri bipning using a com langi, vanisti out is stre ing grantet of blood blood of its gragest of blood traj comes aut doubly. In Jurian strengtion its diagnosis of postportet becominger, one musi also sometion the visibili essentiation of the by the memory, leven on the obtained

#### ຍິດນິດເອໃຈດໍ ມີໄຈຈດີ Loss

ennersaenti și enfanziori binari bare ștenăși șeși) în fiși Bilgh-Ssigo stinișter al Platiții 2813 The fittering it șe Septematica al liter cinizeil adastament fital stantștinas bie assessment of polyborities harrotshaghr

ระโทรดไละคองสายหรื		Estimated blood toos (m) / Massi voleme of progradiumstron -109-prifits BW blood forth	
égytéle 20071 Parlan	Ønitras Etrangeneras	Assard Processing	1
1642	ADV SVENSALLAND	હાદક	an same wat float floating a float
198	- 海棠 经合约通过	ልባንቱ	કોએ કહ્ય
10 <sup>10</sup>	ತ ಆಗ್ರೆಸುಗು ಬೆಸ	2.199.93	96900 asi
424.25	en se vertrate and entre sege	大潮路	සිකි බ

Bantus Paula, 1976 (1) Mandelakterer minumfelar melar for - Hannes-Alberther post black

The sets of a set is fight to stand a set of the set of menening projektin kuntakana akan termenin mil entaninga tahun dalamin asah si pali, tahu bay mananantan da ang kauma ingkana pali kara seria. aligned viewsking stilling over highly bland. Her and high high genetications operations with the generation for alloy first commond in the periods. Therefore with size residuals that are also carried out through blood spill measurements. Blood spills on the floor with a diameter of 50 cm, 75 cm and 100 cm, respectively represent blood loss of 500 ml, 1000 ml, 1500 ml. Kidney dish / nierbeken, able to accommodate 500 ml of blood. The stained incontinence pad / underpad, with a size of 75 cm x 75 cm can accommodate 250 ml of alood, but how well the underpad is still cannot determine the actual amount of blood. including a lot of underpad waste. Kasa, Standard gauze measuring 10 ort x 10 cm is able to absorb 60 ml of blood.

නේග්ම දුරුවෙම ගියාමුපත්වල මම 24 විදි මෙහා මොහැමුවා දියාවෙම ගිදුල්ලේ මහිදු පර 211-023

Ou cons long is a closel reconstantly written fiel in manual in product constants continuous contains, mini-cal in product and within and comparis, or that from the of filling the and intering which they are completed in the particular and the second sec of measuring blood loss. This method uses a device to collect blood directly and is used during labor to accurately measure blood loss, so far the direct measurement method, one of which is by placing a basin / bedgan or container in front of the external genitalia to collect and the other by using a coppertunnel that passes through the bed mattress at the height of the bottocks where blood will flow under the bad, which is often used is largaulin with a bag at the end of which diages the blood on the targaulin to collect in a bag at the end and measurements can be made.



The measurement method uses a conical and disposable design, it is cheaper, the measurement is more accurate, and the rescuer is protected from blood splashes after delivery. Accurate blood counts speed up the estimation of large blood loss, speed up diagnosis, so that prevention and early management can be carried out and efforts to reduce maternal mortality due to postpartum hemorrhage can be realized.

Visual estimation is the most frequently used method to estimate the amount of blood loss at the time of derivery, but the results are not very accurate due to various factors, but educational simulations and evaluations for this method should be carried out to improve accuracy. In addition, this method is easy to do. Direct calculation of the amount of blood loss is the constant constants an international constant was have internation of the manifold state inclusion in evolution and it places in reasons to black have when this devices giving the order in any places and backford data meaninger that is estimate in gradie in these black is atomic data. such aller della curlo per adva and received: thesi in solution, tile medlast spence optimist of the black is be overlagt, such of the set of the spence optimist, optime, linear out these standard in the methods bounded and been a fee graduation method where we could all blackbourderstands and being on out these, stantics / posses and the models institution for the metals of the metalst infert scriptsheafter or is sequent to postore weighing device but this method does not distinguish other fluids present in the material such as amniotic fluid and urine & the photometric method has some limitations.

The results of this study give satisfaction to the birth attendant because it provides confidence in establishing the diagnosis and management of the patient. Satisfaction is the level of one's lealings in this case the nurse that is left by comparing the results and expectations. Richard Oliver argues that this means an assessment of a form of privilege of an item or service, providing a level of comfort related to the fulfilment. of a need including meeting needs below or exceeding the expectations of service providers (Daryanto and Service) 2014). The satisfaction of the birth attendant is related to the 

The search the discout the discout we have and a second the strain of provide strain in the strain of the strai

cases since any AM kind stands used for the threatest will use Statute structs of the sense are all reacts starting intersectants.

Bes higher of The Green Been and The Balabarian of Colors and Antibiation Manualess Free Devices Manufactures

Politente vell fest statistical if the results of their gestardion above that the bealth control is (Russing) pairied are do high speaking

The specify of searcise by using once torgs, new lead to satisfaction of core bag actors and pasteria who restrict springs, Contagons of periods and find addition if they get good service or in accordence with expectations. The open lendin severan fun care provide automotion annes han séculió bingé tará as batpiteliént, dorrioù seunides errador supporting Botvices. The pricely of lastevisies (establish salitaones in to metrops into auxily of assues that is new. menuly and pains, draminate, televas, content and security of the reput he wall as the contentiables, notations, and classificates of classified and non-methodelical approach (Stars)sisses, 2098).

Entrolitical labeled Alled determine (NE Alchinethips of dentisegunes busel en les estadous el color esempleor estéri o de decouérant di periodium henerales, la presion, esperience ales has a mais hérence antin esericadit al cone way arena isoterate a finality service. Faaling satisfied with and statute of block consistential and disputate that collinguishes because it is more another or disectioned because it is more samplicated to use

Fribé B Alab se Webblack addads and binebries Mosé from source, including speaking in station to weblicked upon and perform sutilization. Been se, this algebra attacts the political is could of the base interred, exactly the ridors explanding the Maximum stern fra nelicisi radi sincelar angulistaran Magnining. Ingglishin asta isin since graditi isit kar pilishi sasadin hisior Valley) to paid white

ารสาของ และ และสำนักที่ได้ สังไรก็ดี มีและ รัฐมูลสัง อร สุมมีสร้องของ การสา สุมประโทศ ได้สาของการสาของการสาของการสิงส์ ได้หลี สาของการสิงส์ ได้หลี การสาของสุมประสาของการสาของการสาของการสาของการสาของการสาของการ parena ur a generaria autoparanen bied diskupateare ene penerar biere enerhier. Theory Subscriptor, suo to den de cough est activ de cable coloradore subscriptor de coloradore ener legilado Pénetael entificase la dea here ad cablesi ante font con lepholog Physical energies as the heat of samiral actas that sees her annual area could. The granulation of the series being seed to the area area could be granulation of the series being seed to determine the second spectra and alterational spectra. Are being to the determine the set of the series basis, the best provide the area there is a branch and testing basis that, possible more area there be a branch and testing basis that, possible more area basis basis and testing and testing the series of the area the possible delegation was able to be area to be a set as a measuring the forget do the state for article and to a the basis of the possible for the series are spectral to be used in basis of the possible for the series are spectral to be used in basis of the possible for the series are spectra.

#### CONSTRUCTIONS.

Becezi zis the seachs of size analysis and discussion of the nicionach annualt inh annoanna dai shindigh dan soincluidh 48 **Mone** 

L the average noise below and stor measuring for enterester of using a story long, beloting tracking, middlig-rangemething, management and emporing all explained to increase in an obscience is graving to a storyidy could appro-tude on a story of the story of the storyidy could appro-tude on a story of the story of the story of the story of the increase in an obscience is graving to a storyidy could appro-tude on a story of the story of in assessing classing and delaritising solids, in well as stantization. The results in several loss obtained a set a = 0.008, that to concluse institutes a statistical statistical statistics of a statistical several sever bose bag on the anticipation of briefs attendiants in the cost of a observation. The factorization of briefs attendiants in the second

2. The avalage overall estimation same before and siter the units into each base the anticipe start where the start with the site of the second base the anticipe start where the SUD of the start SUD of these and where the sec of UD can be require at starting start of 79450 with the 500 of 10.70. The require starting is been placed produce a 0,800, it can be considered that there is the effect of the ase of a case leag on the satisfaction of leiths electorie is waawing popperation hepoplete.

#### 80.669876631

1. Scientic conversions

One send bag is a maximality listrument medal that robies Our serie sog is a restricting estimation encoded may reaches it consist is increase biological to be were estimate, restrict models, (on the doubledged day is the importance of provide high-spin product doubled in a straightform of the straight and delationship and product doubles is increased which the observe estimated burdlefy. Could happ not be observated which infer by words, engines. The restriction for follow reaction that represents the intervalent direction of the infer a productive that in a restriction for follow beather stepige with a muching) is no beg.

2. Norskolefternomerklapper sliefte is de darske LOROSCOS VECTO

Health annulate and that has been been and the second the second se 

REFERENCES