ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS ON DIFFERENCE OF LABOR PROCESS OF PREGNANT
WOMEN WHO RECEIVED IRON AND FOLIC ACID AND
MULTIMICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENT

Labor basically is a natural process for women. However, in every phase of this process there are probabilities of complication which increase risk of maternal morbidity and mortality. This study was intended to understand the difference of labor process among women who received IFA and MMN in Probolinggo. This study used cohort retrospective as its design and was carried out in May-June 2015. The sample were 60 respondents that was selected by simple random sampling. Independent variables consist of the type of supplements given, maternal age in which labor was carried out, education level, occupation, and economical income. Dependent variables include age of pregnancy, duration of labor, antenatal care frequency, location of labor, and labor helper. The result showed that majority of respondents were at the age of 20-35, majority of education was senior high school was included in high education category and majority of occupation was housewife. Gestation age was categorized as aterm, majority of labor duration was less than 24 hours therefore was not categorized as long labor, antenatal frequency was enough with at least 4 times antenatal visits, majority of labor helper was healthcare provider—midwife, and location of labor was health facilities. The conclusion of this study shows that there was no significant difference among respondents who received IFA and MMN on maternal age of labor (p value = 0.486) using Wilcoxon Mann Whitney test, gestation age (p value = 0.082) using Wilcoxon Mann Whitney test, and duration labor (p value = 0.492) using Fisher Exact test p>0.05. It is suggested to increase information availability on benefit of supplement by field workers, so that pregnant women would routinely consume the supplement.

Keywords: age of labor, gestation age, duration of labor, labor type.