

ABSTRACT

The results of ethnographic research on Madurese Ethnic in Jrangoan village in 2012, indicated that the existence of some behaviors could be detrimental to health (Ratna Widyasari et al, 2012).The purpose of this study was to explore in depth regard the description of traditional treatment during the pregnancy, labor, 14 days postpartum period and uterine involution in Madurese ethnic at Palengaan Public Health Centre, Pamekasan District, East Java.

Method of this reseach was qualitative. The sample size was 30 respondents. The results showed that the pattern of traditional treatment of Madurese Ethnic during pregnancy, labor, and childbirth was nearly same. Traditional treatments during pregnancy were selamatan ceremonies, drinking herbs and ash water, massage, and trusting the myths about labor. Traditional treatments during laborwere drinking the ash water and trusting the myths about childbirth. Traditional treatments during the postpartumwere drinking herbs, using parem, forbidden to over-move for a week, prohibited from wearing pads on the first day, forbidden to leave the house for 40 days, and trusting the myths about the postpartum fase. The result of friedman test showed that the difference of involution on the 1st day, 3rd day, and 7th day was very significant.

The conclusion of this research was that the significant difference in uterine involution indicated that the behavior of Madurese Ethnic had an influence on the speed of uterine involution. Therefore the need for improvement, supervision and socialization about the behavior of people who were still deviant was recommended.

Keyword : Traditional Treatment, Uterine involution, Madurese Etchnic, Postpartum fase