

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ROLE OF MIDWIVES ON YOUTH ACTIVENESS IN PARTICIPATING IN YOUTH POSYANDU

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ABSTRACT

Background: Adolescents experience many challenges both from themselves (biopsychosocial factors) or the environment (environmental factors) this is a period of storm or stress in adolescents. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the role of midwives on youth activity in participating in youth posyandu.

Methods: Literature review is done by searching for journals from databases, namely PubMed, Google Scholar. The keywords used are midwives, youth, youth posyandu. Literature that meets the inclusion criteria of 8 journals.

Results: almost half of which 37.5% were published in 2019 with most of them 75% using a cross sectional design. This literature review research half 50% using the total sampling technique with most of the 62.5% using a questionnaire sheet, the research analysis is very small using the chi square test of 25%.

Conclusion: With the role of midwives on adolescent activity increasing, it was found that there was an influence of the role of midwives on adolescent activity.

Keywords: the role of midwives, youth, youth posyandu

BACKGROUND

Adolescents experience many challenges both from themselves (biopsychosocial factors) or the environment (environmental factors) this is a period of storm or stress in adolescents. If adolescents do not have the ability to face these challenges, they can end up with complex health problems as a result of their risky behavior (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

Various problems experienced by adolescents include smoking, promiscuity, to drug abuse. These problems arise due to teenagers who are still difficult to control themselves so they are easily influenced by the environment. The results of the 2015 School-Based Health Survey showed that smoking behavior among students aged 12-18 years was 41.8% male and 4.1% female. The same data also shows that 14.4% of men and 5.6% of women have ever consumed alcohol, and 2.6% of men have consumed drugs. Another description of health risk

factors is sexual behavior where 8.26% of male students and 4.17% of female students aged 12-18 years have had sexual intercourse (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

Related to the transmission of infectious diseases and unwanted pregnancies and abortion is premarital sexual behavior that has a wide impact on adolescents. Pregnancy in adolescents not only affects the physical, mental and social conditions of adolescents, but can also increase the risk of infant/toddler mortality, as shown by the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) where mothers aged < 20 years at delivery have The contribution to the Neonatal Mortality Rate is 24 deaths/1,000 live births, the Perinatal Mortality Rate 9 deaths/1,000 pregnancies, the Infant Mortality Rate 34 deaths/1,000 live births, and the Toddler Mortality Rate 40 deaths/1,000 live births (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

The complexity of the problems in adolescents, of course, requires a comprehensive and integrated treatment that involves all elements from across programs and related sectors. A comprehensive service package for adolescent health includes IEC, counseling, peer counselor coaching, clinical/medical services and referrals including Community empowerment is the development of Adolescent Care Health Services (PKPR) in puskesmas from the Ministry of Health. In addition to the Puskesmas, comprehensive services for adolescent health can also be accessed through UKS in schools, health clinics, and most recently the Youth Posyandu program.

The Youth Posyandu is expected to be a community forum that facilitates adolescents in understanding their health problems, expanding the reach of the PKPR Health Center in providing promotive and preventive services to targeted youth (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

Community participation through the implementation of the Youth Posyandu activities is to improve the health status of adolescents by maximizing the posyandu and aims to increase access and increase the coverage of health services for adolescents, in particular also increasing the role of adolescents in planning the implementation and evaluation of youth posyandu, improving Healthy Life Skills Education (PKHS), increase knowledge and skills of adolescents about reproductive health for adolescents, increase knowledge related to mental health and prevention of drug abuse, accelerate efforts to improve adolescent nutrition, encourage adolescents to carry out physical activities, conduct early detection and prevention of non-communicable diseases (NCD), and increase awareness youth in violence prevention (Euis Bianca, 2018).

The Puskesmas established the Youth Posyandu, to reduce the problems faced by adolescents in Oekmurak village. However, almost one year after the establishment, the average attendance of youth at the Youth Posyandu in Oekmurak village, Malaka

Regency, NTT Province only reached 30% of the set target, which was 70% with the highest attendance of only 50%. The low level of attendance of adolescents in youth posyandu in youth activity is influenced by predisposing factors, namely knowledge, attitudes, values, and beliefs. Enabling factors are factors of availability of facilities, distance, and ease of accessing facilities. And reinforcing factors are factors of family support, peer support, and the role of health workers (Notoadmodjo, 2011).

The result of knowing and this happens after someone has sensed a certain object is knowledge. Wawan (2010) suggests that one of the factors that can influence attitudes is knowledge. This statement is supported by research by Intan Lestari, Elis Hartati, and Mutia Galuh (2017) on the factors that influence adolescent interest in posyandu showing that the level of knowledge of the respondents in this study belonged to the good category, namely 69.9%. Respondents get information from in everyday life and also from the internet. The facts on the ground show that the knowledge of youth about youth posyandu is still low, so that the behavior of visiting the posyandu is also low.

In fact, if we consider more that the problems faced by adolescents are very complicated, one of which is health problems, ranging from problems of achievement in school, relationships, appearance, liking the opposite sex and so on are health problems experienced by adolescents. From the various problems that arise that can have an influence on the behavior and health status of adolescents themselves, cross-programme, cross-sectoral and community involvement also contributes to handling adolescent problems. Teenagers themselves are easy to be influenced by peers and social media networks so that they can be influenced by unhealthy behavior or get incorrect health and nutrition information aka hoaxes, for example, teenagers follow celebrity-style diet patterns by consuming snacks that are hits but do not have adequate nutrition or lack of physical activity due to playing

games too often so lazy to move (mager), this cannot be separated from the role of parents. The role of parents and the government must take part in this problem, where the government must have an involvement in maintaining Indonesian youth who will become a good young generation in the future, through village midwives or related health parties need to access health care services for the elderly youth, because society does not understand. The role of midwives is also needed to provide health education to adolescents to be more active in participating in the Youth Posyandu.

The problems described above have never been studied before, this is what makes researchers interested in researching "The Influence of the Role of Midwives on Adolescent Activeness in Participating in Youth Posyandu".

METHODS

The method used is a literature review. Sources of data used in the literature review are secondary data, obtained from previous articles or journals or data from internet sites that are in accordance with topics that have been or have not been published (Zed, 2008; Embun, 2012). Literature study is another term for literature review, literature review, theoretical study, theoretical basis, literature

review, and theoretical review (Embun, 2012).

Searching this literature review using Google Scholar and pubmed. Read the abstract of each research first to provide an assessment of whether the problems discussed are in accordance with what is to be solved in the study. To prevent being trapped in the element of plagiarism, researchers should also record sources of information and include a bibliography. If indeed the information comes from the ideas or results of other people's research.

Make notes, quotes, or information that is systematically arranged so that research can easily be found again if needed. After conducting a literature review, the researcher does not stop until he just reads the literature, but also summarizes, analyzes and synthesizes critically and deeply from the articles reviewed or reviewed. Results The entire literature was selected using inclusion and exclusion criteria. The literature search and selection process in this study is described in the form of a Flow diagram of Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses (PRISMA).

RESULTS

Almost half of the research conducted by a literature review was 37.5% published in 2019 with most of it 75% using design *cross sectional*. Study *literature review* it's half 50% using technique *total sampling* with most of the 62.5% using a questionnaire sheet, the research analysis is very small using the chi square test of 25%.

1. Analysis The Influence of the Role of Midwives on Youth Activeness in Participating in Youth Posyandu

Table 4.2 Effectiveness the influence of the role of the midwife on the activeness of adolescents in participating in the Youth Posyandu

No	The role of midwives towards adolescents	Literature Analysis	Empirical Source
1	The Role of Health Workers and Families in Teenage Pregnancy	The results of the study show 55.9% of respondents became pregnant in their teens. 52.9% of respondents did not feel the role of	Mery Ramadani, Dien Gusta

		health workers with (p value = 0.032), 66.2% lacked family support (p value = 0.025), and 58.8% had low knowledge (p value = 0.002) .	Anggraini Nursal, Livia Ramli (2016)
2	The Relationship between Family Roles and Youth Activeness in Posbindu Efforts Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases in Adolescents	The results showed that the role of the family for the prevention of non-communicable diseases in adolescents was mostly in the quite optimal category (61.1%) and the activeness of adolescents in posbindu was mostly in the less active category (83.3%). The results of statistical analysis revealed that the role of the family is related to the activity of adolescents in posbindu for the prevention of non-communicable diseases in adolescents (p value = 0.045 < 0.05).	Yulia Ambarsari, Susi Wahyuning, Sri Wahyuni (2021)
3	Correlation Study of Midwife and Peer Counselor Scope of Adolescent Behavior	The results showed that there was a relationship between the scope of midwives and adolescent behavior in SMA N 03 Slawi, Tegal Regency ($\alpha = 0.05$, p-value was 0.002).	Siswati, Tri Agustina H, Natiqotul Fatkhiyah (2019)
4	Addiction, Childhood Experiences And Nurse's Role In Prevention: Qualitative Study	Analysis of the data revealed six categories: traumatic events during childhood, inappropriate parenting approaches, Lack of knowledge and tolerance towards drug use, turning a blind eye to the threat of drug use, nurses' bad experiences in drug use prevention, and lack of a clear definition of drug use. the role of nurses in the prevention of drug use.	Jila Mirlashari, Jahanfar Jahanbani, Jamalodin Begjani (2020)
5	The Role of Health Center's Midwives in School Health Programs for Awareness of Breast Self-Examination of High School Students at Semarang District	The role of the midwife as an educator is to provide education and counseling to students regarding adolescent health. The role of midwives in school programs related to breast self-examination awareness has not been carried out optimally because counseling is more focused on adolescent reproductive health. The supporting factors are the availability of health facilities at the Puskesmas such as counseling rooms and collaboration between the Puskesmas and schools in relation to the implementation of the school health program through the coordination of teachers who handle UKS (School Health Units) and with technical guidance and community health center staff. While the inhibiting factor is the lack of	Diana Sundari, Tjahjono Kuntjoro, Resti Nurhayati, V Hadiyono (2019)

		availability of health resources such as health workers, funds, and health service facilities	
6	Hubungan Pengetahuan Remaja Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi Dengan Peminatan Pembentukan Posyandu Remaja	Menunjukkan bahwa 44,7% remaja memiliki pengetahuan baik tentang kesehatan reproduksi dan 52,4% remaja tidak memiliki minat terhadap pembentukan Posyandu remaja, serta terdapat hubungan pengetahuan remaja tentang reproduksi dengan minat pembentukan posyandu remaja dengan kemaknaan $p\text{-value} = 0,000 < \alpha 0,05$.	Dwi Lestari, Siti Saadah, Uli Artha Silalahi (2019)
7	Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Minat Remaja Berkunjung Ke Posyandu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan minat remaja berkunjung ke posyandu (nilai $p\text{-Value} 0,000 < 0,05$). - Tidak ada hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan minat remaja berkunjung ke posyandu (nilai $p\text{-Value} 0,333 > 0,05$). - Tidak ada hubungan dukungan tokoh masyarakat dengan minat remaja berkunjung ke posyandu (nilai $p\text{-Value} 0,177 > 0,05$). - Tidak ada hubungan dukungan kader dengan minat remaja berkunjung ke posyandu (nilai $p\text{-Value} 0,469 > 0,05$). 	Ni Made Muliati, Sudirman, Herlina Yusuf (2017)
8	Influence Of Adolescent Masturbation Behavior	Hasil penelitian menunjukkan variabel yang signifikan berhubungan dengan sikap ($p\text{-value} 0,004$) 95% CI (1,585-11,790) dan peran orang tua ($p\text{-value} 0,005$) 95% CI (1,521-11,790).	Ani Triana, Herlina Susmaneli (2020)

Based on the results of the literature review analysis, there were 8 journals that stated H_a or the alternative hypothesis was accepted. With the increasing role of midwives on adolescent activity, the results showed that there was an effect of the

midwife's role on adolescent activity. Adolescent activities also vary, from juvenile delinquency, adolescent knowledge, but it does not differentiate much from adolescent activity because there are still elements of indicators from adolescents.

DISCUSSION

A. Identifying the Role of the Midwife

delinquency in general. Mery Ramadani's research (2016) shows that there is a significant relationship between the role of

Based on the results of the literature shows the role of health workers is very influential on adolescents. Where teenagers have health problems and health workers and teenage pregnancy with ($p\text{ value} = 0.032$) Judging from the role of health workers, the incidence of teenage pregnancy is more in

adolescents who assess the role of health workers as less (69.4%). The relationship between the officer's role and teenage pregnancy was found. Information obtained from health workers can reduce the incidence of early marriage and prevent pregnancy at a young age.

The role of midwives as professionals is as managers, implementers, educators and researchers. The midwifery profession as a health worker in Indonesia certainly has an obligation to provide health services to the community that are promotive, preventive, and curative.

This research is in line with Siswati's research (2019) which states that there is a relationship between the scope of midwives and adolescent behavior with a correlation coefficient of <0.05 ($p = 0.002$).

The role of health workers is needed to reduce the risks that occur in teenage pregnancy. Health workers as educators play a role in carrying out guidance or counseling, educating clients, families, communities, and health workers including midwives/nursing students on overcoming health problems, especially those related to reproductive health including teenage

pregnancy. The role of counseling health workers is carried out by the process of providing assistance through interviews with health workers to individuals who are experiencing health problems.

As motivators, health workers are obliged to encourage positive behavior in health, implemented consistently and more developed. For the role of facilitator, health workers must be able to properly bridge between meeting the security needs of clients and families so that risk factors in not meeting security needs can be overcome, then assist families in facing obstacles to improve health status.

All roles of health workers can be carried out in the Youth Care Health Service Program (PKPR), which is a health service to adolescents through special treatment.

tailored to the desires, tastes, and needs of adolescents. The objectives of the PKPR Program are to improve the provision of quality adolescent health services, increase knowledge and skills of adolescents in preventing health problems and increase youth involvement in planning, implementing and evaluating adolescent health services.

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