



## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTIVATION AND COMPLIANCE OF NEWBORN MONITORING FORM FAMILY BASED

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### Abstract

**Background** : West Lombok is one of the districts with the third highest birth rate in the province of NTB, with 13,867 births. Health problems are often not realized by mothers and families so early detection of complications is often overlooked. Through the family-based newborn monitoring form, it is hoped that it can be used for early detection of newborn health conditions. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between mother's motivation and adherence to filling out family-based newborn forms. **Method**: This type of observational analytic research uses a cross-sectional design with a sample size of 72 respondents. The instrument used is a questionnaire. The resulting data were processed by bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test. The results: it showed that out of a total of 72 respondents, it was found that 22 respondents (75.9%) were motivated and obedient in filling out the family-based newborn monitoring form and those who were motivated but not 7 people (24.1%) obeyed in filling out the family-based newborn monitoring form, while 10 people (23.3%) had less motivation but were obedient in filling out the family-based newborn monitoring form. From the results of the Chi-Square test, it was found that there was a significant relationship between maternal motivation and adherence to filling out family-based newborn forms with a p-value of 0.0039 (p-value <0.05). **Conclusion**: there is a relationship between maternal motivation and compliance filling out the family-based newborn form.

Keywords: motivation, obedience, Newborns

### INTRODUCTION

The birth rate in NTB is still quite high, in 2019 there were 103,315 live births. This has an impact on the high Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in NTB of 800 or 80 per 1,000 live births (Health Service, 2020). West Lombok is one of the districts with the third highest number of birth cases in NTB with 13,867 births (Health Office, 2020). Health problems at an early age are often not detected optimally, resulting in delays in optimal treatment. The group that is most vulnerable to experiencing health problems and even death is the Newborn (Neonates) group. Most of infant deaths (even more than 67%) occur in the neonatal age (0-28 days).



Awareness of emergency conditions and obtaining basic treatment cannot be separated from a mother's awareness of her child's condition. Family involvement in monitoring newborn health independently at the family level is very important. Compliance is also one of the factors for developing a family-based newborn health monitoring system. Compliance is a series of a person's behavior in carrying out or obeying the rules that apply on the basis of respect and self-awareness. There are several factors that affect a person's level of compliance including education level, accommodation, motivation, family support, personality and environment (Sanderi and Sukmawati, 2013).

According to Irwanto (2013), motivation is divided into 3 categories, namely strong motivation if a person has a positive desire, high hopes and a strong belief that he will succeed in achieving a goal or desire. Moderate motivation if inside a person only has positive desires and high hopes but the belief in succeeding in achieving goals and desires is low and motivation is weak if inside a person has positive desires but hopes and beliefs that he is able to achieve his goals and desires low. If a mother has low motivation, then the mother only has a positive desire, namely for her child to be healthy, but the mother does not have confidence that she is able to keep her baby healthy. It has an impact on the mother's actions in monitoring the health of newborns based on family.

Motivation has the goal of moving or uploading someone so that the desire and ability to do something arises so that they can get results or achieve goals. In achieving motivational goals, everyone who will provide motivation must know and understand the true life background, needs, and personality of the person who will be motivated. (KURNIAWATI, 2016).

The family-based newborn health monitoring system is one of the ongoing programs in the province of NTB. The purpose of this study was to determine the motivation of mothers in monitoring the health of newborns and the level of compliance of mothers in filling out family-based newborn monitoring formulas in the working area of the Meninting Health Center, West Lombok district.



## METHOD

This type of research is a quantitative study with the research design used is a cross sectional study, measurement of independent variables or risk factors (independent) with effect factors or dependent variables (dependent) is carried out once at the same time. The total population, namely mothers who had newborns in December 2022 at the Meninting Health Center, totaled 72 people and the number of samples used was the total population. The independent variable in this study was the mother's motivation while the dependent variable in this study was compliance with filling out the family-based newborn monitoring form in the working area of the Meninting Health Center. The instrument used in the research process with a closed questionnaire contains a list of questions that are structured in the form of yes and no answers. The data was collected and processed and then analyzed using software namely Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) version 23 and analyzed in a univariate manner presented in the form of a table that describes each variable and bivariate to see the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable using a test Chi-square statistics to determine the level of strength of the relationship seen based on the value of the correlation coefficient (Correlation coefficient). Spearman's rank is based on the scale of the independent variable data (ordinal) and the scale of the dependent variable data (ordinal) which were examined.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Univariate analysis

Table 1. Univariate analysis of mother's motivation

Mother motivation	Frequency	
	Amount (n)	Percentage(%)
<b>motivated</b>	29	40.3
<b>Lack of motivation</b>	43	59.7
<b>Total</b>	72	100

Based on the table, it is known that 27 people (40.3%) were motivated in filling out the family-based newborn monitoring form and 45 people (59.7%) were less motivated.

Table 2 Univariate Analysis of Compliance

Obedience	Frequency	
	Amount (n)	Percentage (%)
<b>obey</b>	32	44.4
<b>Not obey</b>	40	55.5
<b>Total</b>	72	100

Based on the table, it is known that 32 people (44.4%) obeyed the filling out of the family-based newborn monitoring formula and 40 people (55.5%) did not comply in filling out the family-based newborn monitoring form.

### Bivariate Analysis

Table 4 Bivariate analysis of motivation and compliance

Mother's motivation	Obedience				Amount		P-Value
	obey		Not obey		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
<b>motivated</b>	22	75.9	7	24.1	29	100	0.0039
<b>Lack of motivation</b>	10	23.3	33	76.7	43	100	
<b>Total</b>	32	44.4	40	55.5	72	100	

Based on the analysis of a total of 72 respondents, it was found that 22 respondents (75.9%) were motivated and obedient in filling out the family-based newborn monitoring form and 7 people were motivated but disobedient in filling out the family-based newborn monitoring form (24,1%) while those who had less motivation but were obedient in filling out the family-based newborn monitoring form were 10 people (23.3%)

Based on the output table, it is known that the Asymp, Sig, (2-sided) value on the Chi-Square test is 0.0039 because the Asymp, Sig, (2-sided) value is 0.0039 <0.05, it can be concluded that Ho is rejected and Ha accepted. It can be interpreted that there is a relationship between mother's motivation and adherence to filling out family-based newborn monitoring forms in the working area of the Meninting Health Center in 2022. This is in line with the theory of motivation according to (Maslow, 2013) It is said that motivation is a driving force from within that causes humans to do something or try to fulfil their needs. In this study, what is meant by motivation is the desire that drives or encourages mothers to use and utilize family-based newborn monitoring forms to determine the condition of their babies. According to (Mahfudhoh and Rohmah, 2015) One of the factors that influence compliance is motivation. The better a person's motivation, the better the



expectations that encourage someone to behave so that the desired goals can be achieved (Budiarni and Subagio, 2012).

Lack of motivation in mothers can result in low mother's confidence which is characterized by mother's non-compliance in filling out family-based health monitoring of newborns. From the results of the study, it was found that the percentage of mothers who were obedient and motivated was 75.9%, while mothers who were obedient and lacked motivation were 23.3%.

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The conclusion was that there was a relationship between maternal motivation and maternal compliance in filling out family-based newborn monitoring forms in the working area of the Meninting Health Center. Suggestions for the community, especially mothers who have babies, should try to increase their curiosity so that it is hoped that they can foster motivation about the benefits of the family-based newborn monitoring form and how to use it so that mothers can be more obedient in the process of using the monitoring form. The health center should improve counselling services, especially with regard to the use of the monitoring form so that it is hoped that later the purpose of using the form can be achieved.

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