

Factors Affecting Midwife Attitude and Practice in Providing Service during Covid-19 Pandemic in Cengkareng Regional General Hospital

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 becomes an important issue for the current world health organization. The outbreak of Covid-19 in Indonesia also affects midwifery service. It was noted that in September 2020, there were approximately 2,291 midwives were confirmed to be positively affected with Covid-19 and 22 of them were dead. A previous study discovered the high anxiety among midwives in China, covering 50.4% were depressed, 45% were anxious, 34% were suffered from insomnia, and 71.5% were suffered from psychological pressure. This can affect midwives attitude and practice in providing service during Covid-19 pandemic. This research was performed aiming to discover factors affecting midwife attitude and practice in providing service during Covid-19 pandemic in Cengkareng Regional General Hospital in 2021.

This research was done analytically through cross-sectional approach. The sampling was done through total sampling obtaining 50 midwives. In order to obtain the research data, questionnaire was used, whose results were further analyzed using Chi-Square test.

Univariate analysis obtained results regarding the distribution of age frequency among the respondents which were 20-35 years old (54%), working length was more than 5 years (60%), no comorbidity (56%), PPR completeness (52%), and knowledge (64%). Meanwhile, bivariate analysis discovered the effect of age ($p=0.002$) ($p=0.002$); working length ($p=0.000$) ($p=0.001$); comorbidity ($p=0.000$) ($p=0.000$); knowledge ($p=0.000$) ($p=0.000$); PPE completeness ($p=0.001$) ($p=0.001$) on midwives attitude and practice in providing service during COvid-19 pandemic in Cengkareng Regional General Hospital in 2021.

Based on the research results, it was summed up that there is relationship between age, working length, comorbidity, knowledge, and PPE completeness with midwives attitude and practice in providing service during Covid-19 pandemic in Cengkareng Regional General Hospital. This research was expected to improve the midwives attitude and practice to provide service during Covid-19 pandemic in Cengkareng Regional General Hospital so that it can reach qualify midwifery service.

Keywords: Attitude, Practice, Midwife, Midwifery Service, Covid-19

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BACKGROUND

Covid-19 becomes the most current important and challenging issue for the world health organization and government. Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by new coronavirus type. At the end of December 2020 in Wuhan China menjadi masalah paling penting dan menantang pada saat ini bagi organisasi kesehatan dunia dan pemerintah di seluruh dunia. Covid-19 disease outbreak starts in Wuhan China at the end of December, indicated by emergence of pneumonia case with unknown etiology (Li *et al.*, 2020). Covid-19 is very much infectious. This virus can spread easily through respiration of close contact to one individual from patient having either symptom or not during incubation period (Fitria *et al.*, 2020). WHO officially declared Covid-19 as a pandemic in 9 March 2020 meaning that the disease has spread throughout the world (Covid-19 Task Force, 2020).

Based on the data issued by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, among 222 global countries, there were 83.5 million positive cases of which 47 million of them were recovered and 1.82 million of them were dead until 31 December 2020. Meanwhile, in the case of Indonesia, there were 743 thousands positive cases, if which 611 thousands of them were recovered and 22 thousands of them were dead (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

Data of Health Officer Mortality Effect Index (IPKN) per 21 July 2020 issued the ratio of health officer mortality rate compared to total positive Covid-19 mortality in Indonesia which was 2.4%, one of the highest among other countries (Indonesian Doctor Association, 2020). Mortality rate caused by COvid-19 on health officer increases every day. According to Covid-19 report, there were 207 health officer until 28 December 2020 from 29 provinces in Indonesia who died because of Covid-19 (Rizal, 2020). Meanwhile the data obtained from Indonesia Midwives Association Center in September 2020, there were 2,291 midwives who were confirmed positive Covid-19 and 22 of them were dead. Meanwhile, the other 1,345 midwives were recovered from Covid-19, while the remaining 178 midwives were struggling to recover (Supriyatin, 2020). Therefore, the mortality rate caused by Covid-19 on health officer increases daily.

Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia also affects the other aspects such as economy, education, and social. This definitely also affects health aspects, including midwifery service. Health officer, such as midwife, work at the front line to take care of patients, particularly pregnant wife, patient in labor, and patient in the puerperium period with Covid-19, so that it was possible for them to be affected by Covid-19. Although they have worn Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and do preventive actions, but they still have risk to be infected with Covid-19.

Based on a study that was conducted in China involving 1,257 respondents from 34 hospitals who have ward for Covid-19 patients, health officers have risk to be suffered from psychological disorder in treating Covid-19 patients. Furthermore it obtained that 50.4% respondents suffered from depression, 45% respondents were anxious, 34% were suffered from insomnia, and 71.5% suffered from psychological pressure (Lai, 2020). In this case, a quite heavy anxiety can affect someone's attitude in doing daily life activities (Notoatmojo, 2012).

A midwife is demand to provide quality service to every level of society, especially pregnant mothers, mothers in labor, breastfeeding mothers and mothers in puerperium period. Based on a research on 62 midwives on their obedience toward midwifery service, 41 (66.1%) of them had negative attitude in implementing standard service (Sinambela *et al.*, 2019). Meanwhile, another research on midwife attitude at ANC implementation obtained that 14 (77.8%) of total 24 midwives had negative attitude and did not implement

midwifery practice according to integrated standard ANC service. This can further affect midwifery service quality to mothers and lead to increased midwifery service as well as threatening the safety of mothers and baby in the womb (Sinaga, 2019).

Indonesia is encountering non-natural national disaster of Covid-19, so that maternal and neonatal health service becomes one of the services affected and this worries the increase of illness and mortality rate of mother and newborns (Ministry of Health of RI,^b, 2020).

Based on the observation and interview conducted by researcher on several midwives who conduct midwifery practice on patients who were confirmed to be affected by Covid-19, several of them had decreased attitude and practice in providing midwifery service. This because they were afraid to be affected or became a carrier for their family, so that they decrease their contact to their patients. The decrease of practice and action to the mothers make the midwifery service to become not in accordance with the standard midwifery service and able to threaten the safety of the mothers and their children in the womb Based on the research and observation that have been explained above, researchers have several factors that can affect the midwives attitude and practice in providing service.

METHODS

This research was done through analytical survey by using cross-sectional approach. The research was conducted in Cengkareng Regional General Hospital (RSUD Cengkareng) in January 2021. Population involved was all midwives working at RSUD Cengkareng. Sampling was done through total sampling obtaining 50 midwives. This research also applied inclusion and exclusion criteria. The instrument used to collect the data was questionnaire that has been tested for its validity and reliability. Questionnaire used was distributed through google form and further analyzed using Chi-Square test.

RESULT

Based on the Table 1, it was known that most of the midwives were at the age of 20-35 years old by 27 people (54%), have been working for more than 5 years by 30 people (60%), did not have comorbidity by 28 people (56%), did not wear complete PPE by 26 people (52%), had good knowledge by 32 people (64%), had good attitude by 30 people (60%), and had good midwifery practice by 26 people (52%).

Table 1.
Frequency Distribution of Factors Affecting Midwives Attitude and Practice in Providing Service

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
>35 years old	23	46
20-35 years old	27	54
Length of Working		
<5 years	20	40
>5 years	30	60
Comorbidity		
Comorbidity presents	22	44
No comorbidity	28	56
PPE Completeness		
Incomplete	24	48

Complete	26	52
Attitude		
Poor	18	36
Good	32	64
Practice		
Poor	20	40
Good	30	60

Table 2 further shows the relationship between independent variable and dependent variable of attitude, in which among 50 respondents, the highest age proportion was 20-35 years old, while midwives with good attitude was 22 respondents (81.5%). Based on the statistical results, p-value obtained was 0.002, indicating that there was significant relationship between the midwives' attitude and midwives age. Regarding the length of working, the highest proportion of length of working was more than 5 years and midwives who had good attitude were 26 respondents (86.7%). It obtained p-value of 0.000, meaning that that there was significant relationship between length of working of the midwives and midwives attitude. The highest proportion for the presence of comorbidity was the absence of comorbidity, while midwives who had good attitude was 24 respondents (85.7%). Based on the statistical test result, p-value of 0.000 was obtained, indicating that there was significant relationship between midwives comorbidity and midwives attitude. The highest proportion for the knowledge was good knowledge, while the midwives who had good attitude was 26 respondents (81.3%). Since p-value of 0.000 was obtained, there was also a significant relationship between midwives knowledge and attitude. The highest proportion for PPE completeness was complete PPE, while the midwives who had good attitude was 22 respondents (84.6%). Based on the statistical results, it obtained p-value of 0.001 which means that there was significant relationship between midwives APD completeness and midwives attitude.

Table 2.
Relationship between Midwives Characteristics and Midwives Attitude

Variable	Midwives Attitude				Total		P value
	Poor		Good		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Age							
20-35 years old	5	18.5	22	81.5	27	100	0.002
>35 years old	15	65.2	8	34.8	23	100	
Length of working							
< 5 years	16	80	4	20	20	100	0.000
> 5 years	4	13.3	26	86.7	30	100	
Comorbidity							
Comorbidity presents	16	72.7	6	27.3	22	100	0.000
No comorbidity	4	14.3	24	85.7	28	100	
Knowledge							
Poor	14	77.8	4	22.2	18	100	0.000
Good	6	18.8	26	81.3	32	100	
PPE Completeness							
Poor	16	66.7	8	33.3	24	100	0.001
Good	4	15.4	22	84.6	26	100	

Table 3 shows the relationship between independent variable and dependent variable of practice, in which among 50 respondents, the highest proportion of the age was 20-35 years old, and midwives who had good practice were 20 respondents (74.1%). Based on the statistical test, p-value of less than 0.05 (0.002) was obtained, indicating that there was significant relationship between midwives age and midwives practice. Furthermore, the highest proportion of the midwives length of working was more than five years, while the midwives who had good practice was 22 respondents (73.3%). According to the statistical test, p-value of less than 0.05 (0.001) was obtained, indicating that there was significant level between midwives length of working and midwives practice. In terms of comorbidity, the highest proportion was the absence of comorbidity, while the midwives who had good practice was 22 respondents (78.6%). Based on the statistical test, p-value of 0.000 was obtained, indicating that there was significant relationship between midwives comorbidity and midwives practice. Furthermore, the highest proportion of midwives knowledge was good, while the midwives who had good practice were 24 respondents (75%). Based on the statistical test, it obtained p-value of 0.000, meaning that there was significant relationship between midwives knowledge and midwives practice. Concerning the PPE completeness, its highest proportion was complete PPE with midwives who had good practice was 20 respondents (76.9%). Based on the statistical test, it obtained p-value of 0.000, which means that there was significant relationship between PPE completeness and midwives practice.

Table 3.
Relationship between Respondents' Characteristics and Midwives Practice

Relationship between Respondents' Characteristics and Midwives Practice							
Variable	Midwives Attitude				Total		P value
	Poor		Good				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Age							
20-35 years old	7	25.9	20	74.1	27	100	0.002
>35 years old	17	73.9	6	26.1	23	100	
Length of working							
< 5 years	16	80	4	20	20	100	0.000
> 5 years	8	26.7	22	73.3	30	100	
Comorbidity							
Comorbidity presents	18	81.8	4	18.2	22	100	0.000
No comorbidity	6	21.4	22	78.6	28	100	
Knowledge							
Poor	16	88.9	2	11.1	18	100	0.000
Good	8	25	24	75	32	100	
PPE Completeness							
Poor	18	75	6	25	24	100	0.000
Good	6	23.1	20	76.9	26	100	

DISCUSSION

Midwives Attitude and Practice

Based on the research results, it was known that the highest proportion of midwives attitude in RSUD Cengkareng was categorized as good. This research result is in line with the previous research conducted by Astuti (2016) who stated that midwives who have good attitude will give good service, good communication, so that it makes the patients feel

comfortable. According to the researchers' assumption, midwives attitude in RSUD Cengkareng is categorized as good because on the average midwives in RSUD Cengkareng, there were senior midwives who their preparedness and willingness to take action is already well-trained.

Furthermore, the highest proportion of midwives practice in RSUD Cengkareng is categorized as good. This result is in line with the previous research conducted by Fitria (2020) who stated that good midwives practice will give good service. According to the researchers' assumption, midwives practice is categorized as good because they were senior so their preparedness and willingness are well-trained. The midwives were also able to conduct their task according to the standard operational procedure. Midwives were also able to provide service to Covid-19 patients and non-Covid-19 patients according to procedure, such as wearing complete PPE, communicating clearly, and taking action in accordance with the procedure.

The relationship between midwives age and midwives attitude in giving service during Covid-19 pandemic in RSUD Cengkareng

Based on the research results explored, there was significant relationship between the midwives age and midwives attitude in providing service during COVID-19 pandemic in RSUD Cengkareng. These research results are in line with the previous research done by Makkasu (2018) who stated that there was significant relationship between midwives age and midwives attitude in providing service to mothers in labor. Midwives who are younger have higher spirit and better attitude than midwives who are older. This is because the younger midwives have spirit so they fight for their dream to work in the hospital. This obtained p-value < 0.05 (0.004).

According to Astuti (2016) someone who has productive age usually has higher productivity than old worker because his physic is weaker. The researcher assumed that this is because the midwives who worked at RSUD Cengkareng are mostly young midwives who already have experience of more than 5 years, so they are able to fight for the hospital goal.

There was a relationship between the midwives age and midwives attitude in providing service during Covid-19 pandemic in RSUD Cengkareng. This is because the majority of the midwives who worked at RSUD Cengkareng were young midwives but they already have more than 5 years' experience, so they were able to fight for the hospital goal.

The relationship between the midwives length of work and the midwives attitude in providing service during COVID-19 pandemic at RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta

Based on the research results, it was known that there was relationship between the midwives length of work and their attitudes in providing service during the COVID-19 pandemic in RSUD Cengkareng. These results are in line with the previous research performed by Maria (2014) who stated that there was relationship between the midwives length of work and midwives attitude in providing service to isolated patients, in which most of the midwives had more than 5 years working experience, so they had a better attitude than midwives who had working experiences of less than 5 years. This obtained a p-value of < 0.05 (0.006).

The researcher assumed that there was relationship between midwives length of working and midwives attitude in providing service during Covid-19 pandemic in RSUD Cengkareng. This indicated that someone who work at an organization with high experience will have a better attitude. The development of midwives behavior and attitude to take

accurate action is needed for a working experience/working period so that it cause higher self-confidence.

The relationship between midwives comorbidity and midwives attitude in providing service during Covid-19 pandemic at RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta

The current research obtained results that there was significant results between midwives comorbidity and their attitude in giving service during Covid-19 pandemic at RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta. This research is in line with the research conducted by Fitria (2020) who stated that there was significant relationship between midwives comorbidity and attitude in giving service during Covid-19 pandemic. Most of the midwives who worked at hospital did not have any comorbidity, where the midwives were relatively younger, so that most of them did not have illness complain. Through statistical test, it obtained p-value < 0.05 (0.010).

According to the Department of Health of RI (2014), comorbidity is usually related to worse and more complex health condition. This is because there is other chronic episodic disruption or other chronic progressive condition. Such disruption is then referred to health condition experienced by someone simultaneously. Such disruption can be in the form of physical and psychological disorder. Comorbid disorder can be caused by at least three factors. The first one is when one disruption directly affect the initial of the second disruption. As an example, continuous consumption of diabetic medicine which can cause kidney failure or dementia caused by affective changes due to endocrinopathy.

Current researcher assumed that there was significant relationship between midwives comorbidity and attitudes in giving service during Covid-19 pandemic in RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta. This is because the midwives who worked at RSUD Cengkareng were relatively young so they had healthy condition and did not have any complain, so that their attitude in providing service got better.

The relationship between midwives knowledge and midwives attitude in providing service during Covi-19 pandemic at RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta

Based on the research results, it was known that there was relationship between midwives attitude in providing service during Covid-19 pandemic at RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta. These research results are in line with the previous research conducted by Arumsari (2015) who stated that there was relationship between the midwives knowledge and their attitudes in giving service to mothers in labor. Therefore, midwives need to have good knowledge and procedure in taking care of the patients, so that they can build good attitudes. Through statistical test, this obtained p-value < 0.05 (0.006).

Researchers assumed that there was relationship between midwives knowledge and their attitude in giving service during Covid-19 pandemic at RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta. This is because with a good knowledge, a midwife can explain midwifery service well to COvid-19 patients. Therefore, a good attitude from the midwives is also built in giving service to mothers in labor affected with Covid-19.

The relationship between PPE completeness and midwives attitude in giving service during Covid-19 pandemic at RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta

The current research obtained results that there was a relationship between PPE completeness and midwives attitude in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital. These results are in line with the previous research carried out by Arbanyak (2012) who stated that there was a relationship between PPE completeness and

midwives attitude in providing midwifery services to mothers who were in labor, in which by wearing complete PPE when helping deliveries, it shows a good attitude of a midwife. Through a statistical test, the p-value obtained was <0.05 (0.008).

According to WHO (2020), PPE must be worn simultaneously with administrative controls and mechanical controls. It is recommended that place, target recipient, exposure risk (eg type of activity), and pathogen transmission dynamics (such as contact, droplets, or aerosols) are used as indications for PPE use. The types of PPE used when treating Covid-19 patients is varied depends on the situation, type of workforce, and activities. Health workers who involved directly in taking care of patient should wear PPE as indicated. Especially for procedures that produce aerosols, 1 health worker must wear a respirator, eye protection, gloves, and a liquid-tight apron or robe.

According to the assumptions of the researchers, there was a relationship between the PPE completeness and midwives attitude in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital. This is because the use of PPE is adjusted to the type of PPE, the situation, the type of workforce, and its activities. The use of complete PPE by health workers is adapted to the conditions when treating Covid-19 patients, such as for aerosol-generating procedures and supportive treatments (tracheal intubation, noninvasive ventilation, tracheotomy, cardiac pulmonary resuscitation, manual ventilation before intubation, bronchoscopy). The more complete the PPE worn, the better the attitude.

The relationship between midwives age and midwives practice in giving service during Covid-19 pandemic at RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta

Based on the research results, it was discovered that there was a relationship between the midwives age and their practice in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital. The results of this study are in line with previous research performed by Sinambela (2014) who explained that there was a relationship between the midwives age and their practice in providing services to mothers in labor. A younger midwife usually has higher spirit and better practices than the older midwife. This is because young midwives have enthusiasm, so they are able to achieve the hospital goal. This obtained a p-value <0.05 (0.010).

According to the researchers' assumptions, there is a relationship between the midwives age and their practice in providing services during the Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital. This is because most of the midwives who worked at Cengkareng Hospital are young midwives but they already have work experience of more than 5 years, so they are able to pursue the hospital goal. The younger the midwives' age, the higher the enthusiasm, so that the midwives practice at Cengkareng Hospital becomes better.

The relationship between the midwives length of work and midwives practice in providing service during Covid-19 pandemics at RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta.

Based on the results obtained in the current study, it revealed that there was a relationship between the midwives length of work and their practice in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital. This is in line with Istikhomah's (2016) study which stated that there was a relationship between the midwives length of work and their practice in providing services to isolated patients, in which most of the midwives who worked at RSIA Karomah had work experience of more than 5 years and have good midwifery practices compared to midwives who had length of work of midwives of less than 5 years. This obtained a p-value of <0.05 (0.022).

According to the researchers' assumptions, there was a relationship between the midwives length of work and their practice in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital. This shows that a midwife who had quite high working experience at an organization will have a better midwifery practice because of the experience she has. The development of midwives behavior and practice in making decisions to carry out appropriate actions requires a work experience to have high self-confidence.

The relationship between midwives comorbidity and their practice in providing service during Covid-19 pandemic at RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta.

Current results discovered that there was a significant relationship between the midwives comorbidity and their practice in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital, Jakarta. These results are in line with previous study conducted by Fitria(2020) which stated that there was a significant relationship between midwives comorbidity and their practice in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic. Most of the midwife who worked in the hospital had no comorbidity because they were relatively young so most of them had no illness complaints. Through a statistical test, the p-value obtained was <0.05 (0.010).

According to the researchers' assumptions, there was a significant relationship between midwives comorbidity and their practice in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital, Jakarta. This is because the midwives who worked at Cengkareng Regional Hospital were still relatively young and did not have comorbidity so they were in good health and had no complaints. Therefore, their practice in providing services is also getting better.

The relationship between midwives knowledge and their practice in providing service during Covid-19 pandemic at RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta.

The results of the current research revealed that there was a relationship between midwives knowledge and their practice in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital, Jakarta. The results of this study are in line with Arumsari's research (2015) which states that there was a relationship between midwives knowledge and their practice in providing services to mothers in labor. Therefore, in providing midwifery care, they must be knowledgeable and in accordance with procedures, so they can create a better midwifery practice. Through a statistical test, the p-value obtained was <0.05 (0.016).

According to the researchers' assumptions, there was a relationship between midwives knowledge and their practice in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital, Jakarta. This is because when a midwife has a good knowledge, then they are able to explain what Covid-19 is, how to prevent Covid-19, and how to properly provide midwifery care to Covid-19 patients. Therefore, a good midwifery practice can be created to mothers in labor who are affected with Covid-19.

The relationship between midwives PPE completeness and their practice in providing service during Covid-19 pandemic at RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta.

The results of this research obtained that there was a relationship between midwives PPE completeness and their practice in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital. The results of this study are in line with previous study conducted by Arbayak (2012) which explained that there was a relationship between midwives PPE completeness and their practice in providing midwifery services to mothers in labor. The

reason is because by wearing a complete PPE when helping deliveries shows a good midwife practice. Through a statistical test, the p-value obtained was <0.05 (0.016).

According to the researchers' assumptions, there was a relationship between midwives PPE completeness and their practice in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital. This is because the use of PPE is adjusted to the type of PPE, the situation, the type of workforce, and its activities. The use of complete PPE by health workers is adapted to the conditions of treating Covid-19 patients, such as for aerosol-generating procedures and supportive treatments (tracheal intubation, noninvasive ventilation, tracheotomy, cardiac pulmonary resuscitation, manual ventilation before intubation, bronchoscopy). The more complete PPE worn, the better the practice of midwives.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the current research involving 50 midwives who worked at Cengkareng Regional Hospital, it can be concluded that most of the midwives were at the age of 20-35 years old by 54%, their length of work is mostly more than 5 years by 60%, the majority of them have no comorbidity by 56%, most of them wore complete PPE by 52%, most of them have good knowledge of Covid-19 by 64%, most of them have good attitude by 60%, and majority of them have good practice by 52%. Furthermore, it was revealed that there was a relationship between age, length of work, medical history, knowledge, and completeness of PPE with the attitude of midwives in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital. Research on the practice of midwives also showed a relationship between age, length of work, medical history, knowledge, and completeness of PPE with the practice of midwives in providing services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital.

SUGGESTION

It is expected that the results obtained from the current research can be useful for the midwives to increase their knowledge and insight about midwife services during Covid-19 pandemic at Cengkareng Hospital. Further researches need to be carried out in order to conduct a research involving a larger number of samples and more varied independent variables in order to describe the attitudes and practices of midwives better.

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