

History Of Jamu Consumption Habits On The Incidence Of Infant Asphicia In Public Mothers

Kiki Mai Wulandari^{1*}, Shanty Natalia²

^{1,2}Institut Ilmu Kesehatan STRADA Indonesia

Corresponding Author : kikimaiwulandari97@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The incidence of asphyxia infants is caused by the habit of the mother during pregnancy which consumes herbal medicine including consisting of saffron colored rice , chili paper, sour turmeric, curcuma, sinom, and various other turmeric mixtures. As a result , many pregnant women experience complication during labor including turbid membranes, retained placenta, placenta accreta. The aim is to determine the effect of a history of herbal consumption habits with the incidence of asphyxia in post partum mothers. The literatur is sourced from the Google Scholar, Cendekia, and Pubmed Central database published from 2010 to 2019, and manually selects articles relevant to the research question. The result of the study mentioned that all journals stated that there was an influence on the history of herbal consumption habits with the incidence of asphyxia infants. It can be concluded that the use of herbal medicine in pregnant women can lead to asphyxia in infants. Therefore, the use of traditional medicines that are often consumed as herbal medicine for pregnant women has an oxytocic effect, that affecting the safety of the fetus in the womb.

Keywords: Asphyxia, Consumption Of Herbal Medicine, Pregnantwome.

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INTRODUCTION

Consolidation of traditional medicine is increasingly being improved and developed by prioritizing existing resources in Indonesia starting from studies, research, and testing of various types of traditional medicine. Currently there are around 60% of pregnant and lactating women who use drugs or supplements. Research on the consumption of traditional medicines and their effects on the fetus has not been clinically proven, but research conducted on experimental animals has shown that some medicinal plants used as herbal medicine for pregnant women are oxytocic (stimulating the uterus), resulting in uterine and intestinal bleeding, fetal death, and abnormal (slow) fetal growth. Therefore, the use of traditional medicine by pregnant women must be wary. Some natural ingredients from traditional medicines that are often consumed as herbal medicine for pregnant women actually have an oxytocic effect that affects the safety of the fetus in the womb. (Purnawati & Ariawan, 2012)

World Health Organization (WHO) data worldwide, every year an estimated 4 million babies die in the first year of life and two-thirds die in the first month. Two-thirds of those who die in the first month die in the first week. The main causes of death in the first week of life are complications of pregnancy and childbirth such as asphyxia, sepsis and complications of low birth weight. Nearly 99% of these deaths occur in developing countries (WHO et al., 2017)

Currently the Neonatal Mortality Rate (AKN) is still relatively high, Indonesia is one of the countries that has a high AKN. According to the results of the 2017 Indonesian

Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), the AKN was 15 per 1000 live births. There are many factors that affect the level of Infant Mortality Rate. According to WHO, newborn asphyxia is the 3rd cause of infant death in the world in the early period of life. Various possibilities that cause neonatal asphyxia include preterm delivery, postterm delivery, umbilical cord entanglement, respiratory center disorders, maternal factors and many other factors. (Indonesian Health Profile, 2018)

According to Demographic Health Survey data (2015), the perinatal mortality rate for East Java Province is 21 per 1000 KH. Based on the 2018 East Java Province Health Development Program and Activity Implementation Report, the causes of neonatal death included 125 incidents of low birth weight babies, 85 incidents of asphyxia, 47 incidents of congenital abnormalities, 5 incidents of jaundice, and 138 other causes.

The number of infant deaths in Pasuruan is still below the SDG's (Sustainable Development Goal's) target of 0.70 and still below the Pasuruan City target of 2.48 per 1000 live births (Pasuruan Health Office, 2015).

Herbal medicine is a finished drug or natural ingredients derived from plants, animals, minerals, galenic preparations or a mixture of these materials which have traditionally been used for treatment based on experience (Sudibyo, 2009). Meanwhile, many people think that the use of medicinal plants or traditional medicine is relatively safer than synthetic drugs. However, this does not mean that medicinal plants or traditional medicine do not have adverse side effects, if they are used inappropriately, for example during pregnancy, many people think it is important to consume herbal medicine. The results of Utami's research (2007) state that the phenomenon that exists in the community is that many pregnant women are found consuming herbal medicine such as turmeric tamarind and cabepuyang with the reason that after drinking these herbs the feeling of fatigue and aches disappears besides that drinking herbal medicine has become a habit or hereditary.

Behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge; women who have higher knowledge will practice consumption behavior correctly (Notoatmodjo, 2012b). If a pregnant woman who is sick should not take medicine carelessly because it can affect the fetus in her womb. Can cause defects in the fetus or miscarriage. Sales of types and quantities of jamu carrying vary greatly (Anggraeni et al., 2017).

Based on the problems above, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the aim of knowing the effect of a history of herbal consumption habits on the incidence of asphyxiated babies.

METHODS

A. Research Questions

Problem	: Asphyxia in newborns
Intervention	: Effect of consumption of herbal medicine
Comparison	: Herbal medicine
Outcome	: Asphyxia

The keywords used in the literature search are combinations of Jamu and Asphyxia

B. Inclusion and Exclusion

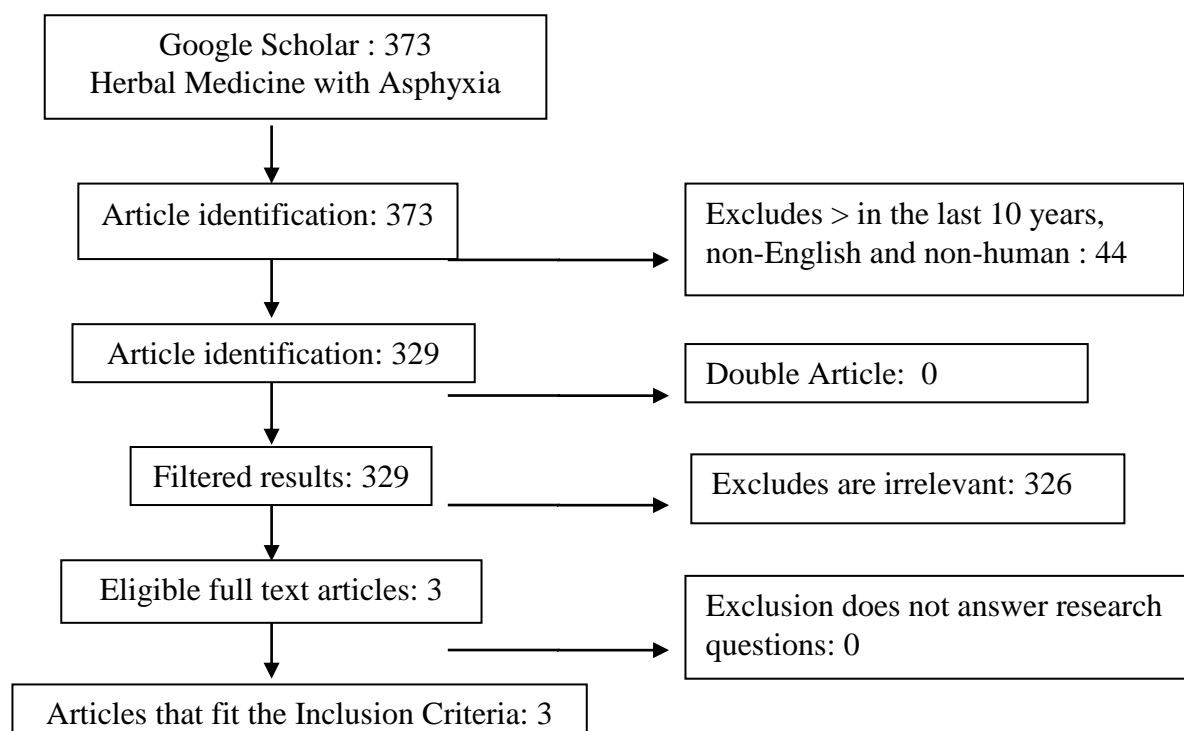
Search results are limited from 2010 to 2019 and manually select relevant articles according to research questions. The article inclusion criteria was a history of herbal medicine consumption habits on the incidence of asphyxia in postpartum mothers. The intervention used is the need to improve health education and counseling for pregnant women about the habit of consuming herbal medicine for the incidence of asphyxia in postpartum mothers. The results of the study showed that there was an influence of a history of herbal

consumption habits on the incidence of asphyxia in postpartum mothers. Exclusion criteria are articles that are irrelevant to the research question.

C. Literature Study

In this literature study research, researchers use at least 3 academic data bases from Google Scholar.

D. Research Algorithm: In searching for research journal data obtained from Google Scholar with the keyword Herbal Medicine with Asphyxia and obtaining the results of 373 journals from 2010-2019, out of 373 journals found 44 English-language journals, so that there were 329 journals, out of 329 journals double journals were not found so that the number of filtered journals was fixed, out of 329 journals only 3 journals were found that met the inclusion criteria and were used as research material for literature studies.



Based on the results of the study (Anggraeni et al., 2017) it was stated that most of the respondents had consumed herbal medicine as much as 62.5% of respondents but of the respondents who had consumed herbal medicine 50% of all respondents experienced asphyxia. Meanwhile, of the respondents who never consumed herbal medicine, 37.5% only 6.2% of respondents experienced asphyxia.

Based on the results of the study (Aliyanto & Putriana, 2015) the results of the distribution of respondents based on the variable amniotic fluid mixed with meconium in the asphyxia group was 39.6% while in the group that was not asphyxia it was 6.2%. These results indicate that the percentage of fetuses experiencing amniotic fluid mixed with meconium was greater in the asphyxia group than in the non-asphyxia group. There is a relationship between amniotic fluid mixed with meconium (caused by consumption of herbal medicine) and the incidence of asphyxia as evidenced by the results of the Chi Square multiple logistic regression test p-Value 0.000 < 0.05.

Jamu is a finished drug or a concoction of natural ingredients derived from plants, animals, minerals, galenic preparations or a mixture of these materials which have been traditionally used for treatment based on experience. Meanwhile, many people think that the use of medicinal plants or traditional medicine is relatively safer than synthetic drugs.

However, this does not mean that medicinal plants or traditional medicine do not have adverse side effects, if they are used inappropriately, for example during pregnancy many people think it is important to consume herbal medicine (Sudibyo, 2009).

Based on the results of the research above, it was stated that all journals stated that there was an effect of a history of herbal consumption habits on the incidence of asphyxia babies. So it can be concluded that the use of herbal medicine in pregnant women can result in asphyxia in infants, this is because the consumption of traditional medicines and their effects on the fetus has not been clinically proven, but research conducted on experimental animals shows that several medicinal plants are used as herbal medicine for pregnant women. are oxytocic (stimulating the uterus), resulting in uterine and intestinal bleeding, fetal death, and abnormal (slow) fetal growth. Therefore, the use of traditional medicine by pregnant women must be wary. Some natural ingredients from traditional medicines that are often consumed as herbal medicine for pregnant women actually have an oxytocic effect that affects the safety of the fetus in the womb.

The results of a study of 416 mothers giving birth in Bekasi from January to May showed that mothers who consumed herbal medicine during pregnancy had a 7 times the risk of giving birth to asphyxic babies compared to mothers who did not consume herbal medicine during pregnancy. Pregnant women should avoid taking the Cabepuyang herb which contains Javanese chili (*Piper retrofractum*vahl) continuously because it has the effect of inhibiting muscle contractions during labour. Cabejawa contains piperine alkaloids which have the effect of inhibiting muscle contractions so that it will complicate labor. Apart from the Cabepuyang herbal medicine, the herbal medicine that should be avoided is tamarind turmeric. The dominant amount of turmeric (*Curcuma domestica*vahl) in thick tamarind turmeric concoction needs to be considered when using it because turmeric extract has a stimulant effect on uterine contractions and abortivum. (Muktiningsih, 2001)

One thing that is of medical concern is the possibility of sedimentation of herbal ingredients in the amniotic fluid. Amniotic fluid mixed with herbal residues makes the amniotic fluid cloudy and causes hypoxic babies, thereby disrupting the fetal airways. This is as conveyed by most of the birth attendant informants who say that there is a link between herbal medicine and asphyxia in newborns. The possibility of the deposition of herbal material in the amniotic fluid really depends on the dose and duration of herbal consumption. However, in this study, the relationship between dose and duration of herbal medicine consumption was not carried out. In addition to the varied answers of the respondents, this is also due to the absence of standard rules for consuming herbal medicine. The thickness of herbal medicine varies according to the experience of each herbalist because they only make it based on estimates and input from customers.

In the study (Purnawati & Ariawan, 2012) it was explained that pregnant women who consume herbal medicine during pregnancy have a 7 times risk of giving birth to asphyxia babies, but these results cannot be concluded that herbal medicine can cause asphyxia because there are several things that cannot be disclosed in research this is related to the diagnosis of asphyxia in newborns such as the time of exposure, both in terms of regularity in consumption, dosage, thickness, and so on. The condition of newborns is very closely related to the skills of birth attendants. Babies that should be born healthy, but due to poor delivery management and unskilled helpers, can cause babies to be born with asphyxia.

In the study (Anggraeni et al., 2017) stated that most of the respondents who used herbal medicine experienced asphyxia in infants, the use of herbal medicine in pregnant women mostly did not use the appropriate dosage, they even thought that by drinking lots of herbal medicine, the baby would be healthier thing, with this research it is proven that the assumption that drinking herbal medicine is good for babies is wrong, because by drinking

herbal medicine what happens is the amniotic fluid becomes cloudy so that it can result in asphyxia in newborns. In research (Aliyanto & Putriana, 2015) states that babies with lots of meconium have a greater risk of asphyxia than little meconium. babies other than due to long labour.

Based on the discussion above, the use of herbal medicine can result in asphyxia in newborns where the mother regularly drinks herbal medicine will cause a lot of meconium, according to a research journal (Aliyanto & Putriana, 2015) a lot of meconium causes asphyxia in newborns. With this discussion, it is concluded that there is an influence of the history of the habit of consuming herbal medicine with the incidence of asphyxia babies.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that pregnant women who drink herbal medicine will have a 7.10 times risk of giving birth to asphyxia babies compared to pregnant women who do not drink herbal medicine. So it can be concluded that the use of herbal medicine in pregnant women can result in asphyxia in infants, this is because the consumption of traditional medicines and their effects on the fetus has not been clinically proven, but research conducted on experimental animals shows that several medicinal plants are used as herbal medicine for pregnant women. are oxytocic (stimulating the uterus), resulting in uterine and intestinal bleeding, fetal death, and abnormal (slow) fetal growth. Therefore, the use of traditional medicine by pregnant women must be wary. Some natural ingredients from traditional medicines that are often consumed as herbal medicine for pregnant women actually have an oxytocic effect that affects the safety of the fetus in the womb. Suggestions for health services with the results of this research are that health services can be applied to pregnant women especially, by promoting the use of herbal medicine properly and correctly. Suggestions for the midwifery profession with the results of this study can provide additional knowledge in the midwifery profession so that it is hoped that the midwifery profession can provide services, especially regarding problems in pregnant women who often drink herbal medicine.

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