

The Relationship Between Husband Support And Antenatal Care Compliance In Pregnant Women At The Puskesmas Tanjung Selamat, Langkat District, 2022.

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ABSTRACT

Antenatal Care is one of the health services to monitor the progress of the pregnancy process in order to ensure the health of the mother and the growth and development of the fetus in it, find out about pregnancy complications that may occur during early pregnancy, including a history of illness and surgery. This study aims to determine the relationship between husband's support and antenatal care compliance for pregnant women at the Tanjung Selamat Health Center, Padang Tualang District. This research method uses a quantitative descriptive approach. The research data was taken from information on pregnant women as many as 40 respondents. Data was collected by distributing questionnaires in the form of questions given to respondents to obtain information. The results showed that the number of respondents who received support from their husbands did antenatal care 26 respondents (65.00%) there were 24 respondents (77.42%) who obeyed the pregnancy examination, and 2 respondents (22.23%) disobeyed. Meanwhile, 14 respondents (35.00%) did not receive husband's support, 7 respondents (22.58%) complied with antenatal care and 7 respondents (77.77%) did not comply. In this study, there was a relationship between husband's support and antenatal care compliance as evidenced by the results of the Chi-Square statistical test, it was found that the value of p value = $0.002 < \alpha = 0.05$ where H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. Suggestions in this study inform that the importance of prenatal care (Antenatal Care) so that husbands are expected to provide support, especially assessment support, instrumental support, and emotional support as well as motivation to wives to do pregnancy checks.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The 2015 Inter-Census Population Survey (SUPAS) showed that the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was still high, namely 305 per 100,000 live births and based on the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was 24 per 1,000 live births. Meanwhile, data from the 2017 IDHS shows that the birth rate for women aged 15-19 years (Age Specific Fertility Rate / ASFR) is 36 per 1000. The results of a further study of the 2010 Population Census show that 6.9% of maternal deaths occur in women aged less than 20 years and 92% die during pregnancy or giving birth to their first child. Results of the 2016 Sample Registration System (SRS, Balitbangkes) showed data on the causes of maternal death were hypertension (33.7%), bleeding (27.03%), non-obstetric complications (15.7%), other obstetric complications (12.04%), infections (4%) and others (4.5%). Causes of death of newborns are complications of intrapartum events (28.3%), respiratory and cardiovascular disorders (21.3%), low birth weight and premature (19%), infection (7.3%), tetanus neonatorum (1.2%), others (8.2%) [1]

Husband's support that is no less important is providing good care for their partners because sometimes wives are faced with situations of fear and loneliness, so husbands are expected to always motivate and accompany pregnant women. In addition, the support provided by the husband can also reduce anxiety and restore the confidence of the expectant mother in experiencing her pregnancy [2].

This is in accordance with the concept that the husband must be able to recognize the danger signs of pregnancy and be ready to accompany his wife to a health service for pregnancy checks. At every pregnancy check-up visit, it is hoped that the husband will accompany his wife so that they know the condition of his wife's pregnancy.

During pregnancy, pregnant women definitely want their womb to be in a healthy condition. Because pregnant women must routinely check with the doctor to ensure that their health condition is maintained. However, there are pregnant women who are lazy to check their contents for various reasons. In fact, routine pregnancy checks help mothers know the development of the fetus and monitor health during the nine months of pregnancy and can also avoid complications that can occur.

Therefore, husband's support in a mother's pregnancy is very important. This is because if the husband's support is not obtained by a mother, it is likely that the mother will have difficulty adapting properly which results in the fetus experiencing developmental delays or emotional disturbances at birth if the mother's stress is not handled properly. Therefore, to reduce the risk of pregnancy caused by a lack of husband's participation, at least have good communication with partners, family and friends because good communication or emotional connection will help deal with a mother's difficulties and sadness.

2. METHOD

This type of research is quantitative. The design used is a descriptive research design with a cross sectional approach. The population of this research is pregnant women who carry out antenatal care starting from January 2022 to July 2022 at the Tanjung Selamat Health Center, Kec. Padang Tualang 43 pregnant women. The sampling technique used in this study is non-probability sampling in the form of accidental sampling. This study uses primary data types. The instrument used in this research is a questionnaire. The data analysis technique used in this study was univariate and bivariate analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Research Subjects

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the characteristics of the respondents can be distributed as follows:

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women Based on Primary Data

Characteristics	Frekuensi	Persentasi (%)
Age		
< 20 Years	2	5,00
20-35 Years	34	85,00
> 35 Years	4	10,00
Amount	40	100%
Education		
SD	4	10,00
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	6	15,00
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	23	57,50
College	7	17,50
Amount	40	100%
Work		
IRT	20	50,00
Farmer	7	17,50
Private	8	20,00
civil servant	5	12,50
Amount	40	100%
Living with Husband		
Yes	40	100
No	0	0
Amount	40	100%

Gestational Age		
1-3 Months	29	72,50
4-6 Months	4	10,00
7-9 Months	7	17,50
Amount	40	100%

The table above shows that the age of most of the respondents is between 20-35 years as many as 34 respondents (85.00%). Most of the respondents' education level was high school with 23 respondents (57.50%). Most of the respondents' jobs are housewives (IRT), namely 20 respondents (50.00%). All respondents lived with their husbands, namely 40 respondents (100%) and the gestational age of the respondents was mostly around 1-3 months, namely 29 respondents (72.50%).

Husband's support for pregnant women in pregnancy checks.

Based on the results of research that has been done, husband's support in Pregnancy check-ups at UPT Tanjung Selamat Health Center can be described as follows:

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Husband's Support

Category	Frekuensi	Persentasi
Support	26	65,00
Does not support	14	35,00
Amount	40	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that 26 respondents (65.00%) supported husbands in prenatal care at the Tanjung Selamat Health Center UPT Puskesmas Langkat, while 14 respondents (35.00%) did not support. Thus stated that most husbands provide support to their partners in antenatal care examinations.

Table 3 Cross tabulation of Respondents' Characteristics with Husband's Support

Kategori	Husband Support				Total	
	Support		does not support		F	%
	F	%	F	%		
Age						
< 20 Years	2	7,70	-	-	2	5,00
20-35 Years	21	80,77	13	92,86	34	85,00
> 35 Years	3	11,53	1	7,14	4	10,00
Amount	26	100	14	100	40	100
Education						
SD	1	3,85	3	21,42	4	10,00
Junior high school	4	15,38	2	14,30	6	15,00
Senior high school	15	57,70	8	57,14	23	57,50
College	6	23,07	1	7,14	7	17,50
Amount	26	100	14	100	40	100
Work						
IRT	17	65,39	3	21,42	20	50,00
Farmer	2	7,69	5	35,71	7	17,50
Private	5	19,23	3	21,42	8	20,00
civil servant	2	7,69	3	21,42	5	12,50
Amount	26	100	14	100	40	100
Living with Husband						
Yes	26	100	14	100	40	100
No	0	-	0	-	0	0
Amount	26	100	14	100	40	100
Gestational Age						

1-3 Months	21	80,78	8	57,14	29	72,50
4-6 Months	2	7,69	2	14,30	4	10,00
7-9 Months	3	11,53	4	28,56	7	17,50
Amount	26	100	14	100	40	100

The table above illustrates that the results of the tabulation of husband's support in the antenatal care examination based on the characteristics of the respondents at the UPT Puskesmas Tanjung Selamat, Langkat Regency, show that the category of support is the majority aged 20-35 years, as many as 21 respondents (80.77%), 15 respondents had high school education (57.70%), 17 housewives (IRT) (65.39%), 26 respondents (100%) who lived with their husbands, while the gestational age ranged from 1- 3 months as many as 21 respondents (80.78%).

Compliance of Pregnant Women Carrying Out Pregnancy Check-ups

Based on the results of research that has been done, the level of adherence of pregnant women carrying out antenatal care is described as follows:

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on ANC Compliance

ANC examination	Frekuensi	Persentasi
Obey	31	77,50
Not obey	9	22,50
Amount	40	100 %

The table above shows that based on the results of research conducted at the UPT Puskesmas Tanjung Selamat from the 40 respondents studied, it was found that the majority of respondents were obedient during the antenatal care inspection visit, there were 31 respondents (77.50%) and only a small proportion were disobedient as many as 9 respondents (22.50%).

Table 5 Relationship between Husband's Support and ANC Compliance

Husband Support	ANC examination				Amount	
	Obey		Not obey		F	p-value
	F	%	F	%		
Support	24	77,42	2	22,23	20	0,04
Does not support	7	22,58	7	77,77	14	
Amount	31	100	9	100	40	

Based on the results of the analysis in the table above, it shows that 26 respondents (65.00%) had 24 respondents (77.42%) who were obedient in prenatal care, and 2 respondents (22) ,23 %) disobedient. Meanwhile, 14 respondents (35.00%) did not receive husband's support, 7 respondents (22.58%) complied with antenatal care and 7 respondents (77.77%) did not comply.

The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between husband's support and adherence to antenatal care at UPT Puskesmas Tanjung Selamat, Langkat Regency, as evidenced by the results of the Chi-Square statistical test, it was found that the value of p value = 0.002 < α = 0.05 where H_0 rejected and H_a accepted..

Discussion

Husband's Support in Antenatal Care

The results of the research conducted on pregnant women at the Tanjung Selamat Health Center from the 40 respondents studied, found that most of the respondents received support from their husbands in carrying out antenatal care as many as 26 respondents (65.00%). That matter occurs because husbands have started to understand the purpose and benefits of doing antenatal care so they strongly encourage their partners to do antenatal care, it also happens because there is good communication between the two partners and the availability of suitable time so that the husband always has time to

accompany his partner to examination. This support is also given in the form of praise when the mother has regular antenatal care.

Husband is one of the most important people for a pregnant woman. There is ample evidence that women who are cared for and loved by their partners during pregnancy show fewer emotional and physical symptoms, adjust more easily during pregnancy and are less at risk of complications during childbirth. It is believed that this is because there are two main needs shown by women during pregnancy, namely receiving signs that they are loved and appreciated and the need for acceptance by their partners for their children (Rukiyah, 2014).

Compliance with Antenatal Care Examination

Antenatal Care is a pregnancy examination to optimize the mental and physical health of pregnant women, so that they are able to deal with childbirth, postpartum, preparation for breastfeeding and the return of reproductive health in a reasonable manner. The results of research conducted at the UPT Puskesmas Tanjung Selamat found that 31 respondents (77.50%) obeyed the antenatal care, while 9 respondents (22.50%) did not comply. Compliance in carrying out antenatal care is a visit which was carried out from the first sign of pregnancy to the third trimester with the criteria of 1 visit in the first trimester, 1 visit in the second trimester, and 2 visits in the third trimester.

Respondent compliance in antenatal care examinations can be influenced by age, education, occupation, status of residence, economic adequacy and gestational age. As an illustration, a pregnant woman with a higher education tends to be able to accept the information provided so that she can increase her knowledge and be able to take a wiser and more obedient attitude in carrying out pregnancy checks. Apart from being highly educated, antenatal care compliance is also supported by the family economy. the good one. The results showed that 15 respondents had high school education (57.70%), aged between 20-35 years as many as 21 respondents (80.77%), worked as housewives (IRT) as many as 17 respondents (65.39%) with a gestational age of 1-3 months as many as 21 respondents (80.78 %) tend to be more obedient in carrying out antenatal care.

Relationship between husband's support and antenatal care compliance

Based on the results of the study, it is known that there is a relationship between husband's support and compliance with Antenatal Care examinations at the Tanjung Selamat Health Center UPT Langkat Regency in 2022 as evidenced by the value of p value = $(0.002) < \alpha (0.05)$. The results of the analysis show that mothers who get support from their husbands in carrying out antenatal care have the opportunity to carry out antenatal care examinations appropriately.

Husband's support is a form of husband's attitude, action and acceptance of the wife's condition that requires proper antenatal care examinations to determine the condition of her pregnancy. Forms of husbandly support that can be provided include information support which includes giving advice, directions, other information needed related to proper Antenatal Care examinations. Then there is a form of appreciation support by giving recognition and attention to the condition of the wife's pregnancy. Furthermore, there is instrumental support, which can be done by taking the wife for a check-up and paying for the antenatal care. In addition, emotional support is also needed, which is done through paying attention, listening to complaints, sympathizing and empathizing with the wife's condition. The research data shows that out of 40 respondents who did antenatal care and received husband's support, there were 26 respondents (65.00%), there were 24 respondents (77.42%).who obeyed the pregnancy examination, and 2 respondents (22.23 %) who did not comply. Meanwhile, 14 respondents (35.00%) did not receive husband's support, 7 respondents (22.58%) complied with antenatal care and 7 respondents (77.78%) did not comply. So it can be concluded that the relationship between husband's support and adherence to antenatal care is demonstrated by carrying out regular prenatal care.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that was conducted at the puskesmas tanjung selamat upt, langkat district in 2022, the conclusion from the 40 respondents researched, it was found that most of the respondents received the support of husbands in conducting pregnancy examination (antenatal care) of 26 respondents (65.00%). This happened because husbands already understand the purposes and

benefits of doing antenatal care so they strongly recommended their couples to conduct pregnancy (antenatal care). 9 respondents (22.50%) did not comply. There is a relationship between husband's support and compliance with pregnancy examination (antenatal care) at the puskesmas tanjung selamat upt, langkat district in 2022 which is proven with a value of ρ value = $(0.002) < \alpha (0.05)$. These results show that women who get the support of the husband in conducting pregnancy (antenatal care) have a great chance to do antenatal care examination properly.

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