

Factors Influencing Pregnant Women to Conduct HBsAg Tests in the Working Area of the Rohan Dalam Barito Kuala Health Center

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ABSTRACT

Cases of hepatitis B in Indonesia have a relatively high level, early detection of hepatitis B in pregnant women was carried out in Indonesia in 2013, starting from DKI Jakarta and continuing to grow to other provinces in the following years. In 2016, hepatitis B examination was carried out with the Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) Hepatitis B surface antigen (HbsAg) (SIHEPI, 2019). This study aims to determine the factors that influence pregnant women in carrying out HbsAg examinations in the Working Area of the Spirit of Dalam Barito Kuala Community Health Center. This research uses a descriptive method. The population in this study were all pregnant women who had their HBsAg checked in April-July 2022 in the Working Area of the Spirit of Dalam Barito Kuala Community Health Center, totaling 102 people. Some of the samples in this study were pregnant women who visited the Spirit of Internal Health Center, namely 50 respondents who came to the Lucky Raya Health Center in this study. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the highest level of knowledge of mothers in carrying out HbsAg examinations was in the low category, the education level of mothers in carrying out HbsAg examinations was the highest in the low category, the occupational category owned by mothers was the most, namely the working category, and the most role category of health workers, namely mothers who carry out an HbsAg examination because it was recommended by the health worker.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Cases of hepatitis B in Indonesia have a relatively high level, early detection of hepatitis B in pregnant women was carried out in Indonesia in 2013, starting from DKI Jakarta and continuing to grow to other provinces in the following years. In 2016, hepatitis B examination was carried out using the Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HbsAg) Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT). The number of pregnant women who were examined for hepatitis B was 1,643,204 in 34 provinces. As a result, 30,965 reactive pregnant women (infected with hepatitis B virus), and 15,747 newborns from hepatitis B reactive mothers were given Hepatitis B Immunoglobulin. to increase efforts to protect infants from hepatitis B which is transmitted from their mothers. From 2019 to June, there were 490 pregnant women who had been examined. 588 people with 9,509 reactive HbsAg. From this examination, it was found that 4,559 babies had been given HBIG in less than 24 hours as well as routine immunization and had been protected by transmission of the hepatitis B virus from their mothers (SIHEPI, 2019).

The hepatitis B case in Banjarmasin City has been responded to by the Ministry of Health, especially the Director General of Disease Prevention and Control (P2P), P2P has issued a circular regarding the threat of hepatitis B. Based on data for 2021, hepatitis B was found around 53 cases out of around 700 cases of pregnant women who checked. Furthermore, in 2022, details of hepatitis B cases were reactive in January, as many as 13 of the 677 targets examined. In February 2022 it dropped to 7 cases out of a total of 464 targets examined. Whereas in March 2022 there were 8 cases out of 697 targets (Banjarmasin City Health Office, 2022).

Cases of hepatitis B in the scope of the work environment, namely the Spirit of Internal Health Center, recorded 102 pregnant women who had tested for hepatitis B (HbsAg) in April - July 2022. In 2019 it was registered that hepatitis B immunization was carried out for infants in Barito Kuala District (Barito Kuala Health Office, 2021).

The author conducted a preliminary study in order to dig up more information in order to get clarity on the problem to be examined by the author. 10 people have been interviewed using a questionnaire, where the questionnaire has been adjusted so that it can be a benchmark for the problem that the author will examine. The results of interview data and questionnaires were that 9 out of 10 respondents had insufficient knowledge about Hepatitis B and HbsAg examination.

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that there are still many cases of hepatitis B and the efforts of the government have not been fully handled, and there is still a lack of awareness and knowledge of respondents about Hepatitis B and HBsAg examination which is very important for respondents to do. , so the authors are interested in conducting research on HbsAg which is a very important test for pregnant women to detect hepatitis B disease early so that immediate action can be taken for the health of the mother, her child, and for the safety of the people around herat the Mekarsari Health Center, Barito Kuala District.

2. METHODS

This research is a descriptive study using a quantitative research design. The population is pregnant women who carry out HBsAg checks in April-July 2022 in the Working Area of the Rohan Dalam Banjarmasin Public Health Center as many as 102 people. The sample in this study were pregnant women who had carried out an HbsAg examination in a total of 50 people from all the objects studied and were considered to represent the entire population. The data used in this study were primary data obtained through research questionnaires, while secondary data was obtained from the Spirit of Internal Health Center in Banjarmasin (Notoatmodjo, 2005).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Based on Knowledge of Pregnant Women about Hepatitis B and HbsAg Examination

No.	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	High (> 7)	14	28 %
2.	Moderate (5-7)	16	32 %
3.	Low (< 4)	20	40 %
Amount		50	100 %

Based on table 1 above, it shows that the knowledge of pregnant women about hepatitis B and HbsAg examination is mostly in the low knowledge group, namely 20 people (40%).

Table 2 Based on Education of Pregnant Women

No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	High	10	20 %
2.	Low	40	80%
Amount		50	100 %

Based on table 2 above, it shows that the education of pregnant women is mostly in the low education group, namely 40 people (80%).

Table 3 Based on the Occupation of Pregnant Women

No.	Work	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Work	27	54 %
2.	Doesn't work	23	46 %
Amount		50	100%

Based on table 3 above, it shows that most of the work of pregnant women is in the working group, namely 27 people (54%).

Table 4 Based on the Role of Health Workers

No.	The role of the health worker	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Suggestion by health workers	44	88 %
2.	Self awareness	6	12%
Amount		50	100 %

Based on table 4 above, it shows that the role of health workers is mostly suggested by health workers, namely 44 people (88%).

Discussion

Based on the results of research data processing it is known that the level of knowledge of pregnant women is in the high category as many as 14 respondents (28%), in the moderate category as many as 16 respondents (32%), and in the low category as many as 20 respondents (40%). So it can be concluded that the highest level of knowledge of mothers in carrying out HBsAg examinations is in the low category, namely 20 respondents (40%). The more information the mother gets, the more knowledge the mother gets, especially about health. (Islahiyah, 2020).

Based on the results of research data processing, it is known that the education level of pregnant women is in the high category as many as 10 respondents (20%), and in the low category as many as 40 respondents (80%). So it can be concluded that the education level of mothers in carrying out HBsAg examinations is mostly in the low category, namely 40 respondents (80%). The education levels of pregnant women used in this study were elementary-high school education, and D3/S1 higher education. Low education results in a lack of knowledge possessed by mothers, resulting in many mothers not being aware of the importance of HBsAg testing. (Dr. Rahmat Hidayat, MA, et al, 2019).

Based on the results of research data processing, it is known that pregnant women are in the working category as many as 27 respondents (54%), and in the non-working category there are 23 respondents (46%). So it can be concluded that the most categories are pregnant women who work as many as 27 respondents (54%). Occupation that is owned also plays a role in the factors that influence pregnant women in carrying out HbsAg examinations. For mothers who have time to do HBsAg checks because the activities they do do not require too much time and can still take time to participate in other activities or things are included in the category of not working, whereas pregnant women who do not have time to do HbsAg checks due to a job that is done at work and requires a fairly long time so that the mother does not have time for other things is included in the work category. The more working time a mother has, the less time he has to do HBsAg examination. Work is everything that is done to earn income (KBBI, 2021).

Based on the results of research data processing, it was found that pregnant women who carried out HbsAg examinations based on suggestions from health workers were 44 respondents (88%), and pregnant women who carried out HbsAg examinations based on their own wishes were 6 respondents (12%). So it can be concluded that the highest category is pregnant women who carry out HBsAg examinations based on recommendations by health workers as many as 44 respondents (88%). Lack of knowledge, low education, and work that takes up a lot of time are the reasons most pregnant women have less awareness about HBsAg testing, so the role of health workers is very important in advising mothers to do HBsAg testing. Unlike the case with mothers who have high education and knowledge, even though they have working hours that take up a lot of time, but the mother has self-awareness to do an HBsAg test before it is recommended by health workers. The role of a health worker (health worker) plays a very important role in the factors that influence pregnant women in carrying out HbsAg examinations. Pregnant women whose knowledge is relatively low, and do not have knowledge about hepatitis B and HbsAg examination, will get advice from health workers to carry out HbsAg examinations and convey knowledge about hepatitis B disease, which is very important for the health of pregnant women, their fetuses, as well as the people around them. (UU No. 36, 2014).

4. CONCLUSION

The results of this study can be concluded that knowledge and education are not the main factors that influence mothers to carry out HbsAg examinations, but the work and role of health workers are

the main factors that influence mothers to carry out HbsAg examinations in the Working Area of the Roh in Banjarmasin Health Center.

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