

Connection Knowledge to Attitude Mother Pregnant About Utilization Book of "KIA"

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ABSTRACT

Utilization of maternal and child health services is currently still hampered by a lack of mothers' knowledge and attitudes regarding dangerous signs of pregnancy and other related matters of pregnancy, and it is essential to give understanding to pregnant women regarding the book Maternal and Child Health (KIA). The average mother knows That the KIA book is only used during pregnancy. This research uses methods of interviews to determine the relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women regarding the use of KIA books at Banjarmasin health centers. This type of research is analytical descriptively using the chi-square test. The results showed that knowledge of pregnant women's attitudes regarding the use of KIA books obtained a p-value of 0.009 with a degree of 95% confidence ($p < 0.05$), so the obtained conclusion is connection significant between knowledge of the attitudes of pregnant women regarding the use of KIA books, as well as necessity counseling periodically because not all women are pregnant remember or know Benefits of the KIA book.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The death rate of babies and the number of mothers deaths are still significant problems in the world because they are Still spelled out tall. Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015 stated that around 800 mothers died worldwide every day as a consequence of complications in pregnancy and childbirth. The leading causes of Maternal deaths include bleeding, hypertension, infection and disease accompanying others suffered by the mother before pregnancy. According to data, the maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is still relatively high when compared with neighboring countries. According to the results of the Indonesian Household Health Survey (SKRT), 90% of the direct causes of death in Indonesia occur during childbirth. Apart from that, an indirect cause of maternal death is the factor of lateness, that is, a late decision to be referred to the site health services, for example, is late recognizing danger signs until the mother arrived at the place Health services are in exemplary condition emergency (Arlin, 2017).

Apart from the reasons that Many pregnant women do not get checked pregnancy in health facilities, especially in the province Banjarmasin, this can be seen from k4 coverage. K4 is a form of service during pregnancy to get antenatal care, consisting of at least one contact in the first trimester, once in the second and twice in the third trimester. This can be seen from K4 coverage in the province Jambi, which is declining every year, from Riskesdas data. It was found that in 2017, K4 coverage was 97.37%; in 2018, it was 88.03% and in 2019 it was 88.54%. Coverage for postpartum mothers receiving health services from workers is also below the national target. Although every year experiences improvement, its coverage is below the national target, namely 90%, while data shows that coverage in 2019 only reached 85.52%. Several programs and efforts government to overcome this problem, including the implementation of the safe method approach in 1990, a maternal and child health book program that began to be tested in 1994, the Movement Loving Mother in 1996, Making pregnancy safer in 2000, health operational assistance (BOK) in 2011, and also the expanding maternal and neonatal safer program in 2012 (Arlin, 2017).

Based on Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) 2016, analysis results show that 80.8 % have

a KIA book, but only 40.4 % can exhibit the KIA book during the inspection. As many as 19.2 mothers did not have a KIA book at all. Variation possession of a KIA book and being able to show the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book according to province between scope lowest in West Papua (14.8%) and highest in DI Yogyakarta (63.5%). Utilization of maternal and child health services is still hampered by quiet Mother's knowledge and attitudes regarding dangerous signs of pregnancy and other things related to pregnancy, childbirth, up to the age of the child under 5 years of utilization from the book Maternal and Child Health (KIA). Most of the women who are pregnant assume that the KIA book is only used for pregnancy records. Some things support this statement, proven by Yuya Puji Rahayu's research in 2015, which stated there is a connection between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women using the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book. Researchers used the chi-square test and found a p-value for the variable ability equal to $0.001 < 0.05$ and a p-value for the inconsistent attitude similar to $0.000 < 0.05$.

Mother and family knowledge on maternal and child health, mobilizing and empowering the community to live healthily, increasing access to quality health services, and growing system surveillance, monitoring, and health information. Good knowledge will give mothers positive attitudes toward using Maternal and Child Health (KIA) books. Success in using Maternal and Child Health (KIA) books only occurs when the mother, husband, family and child caretaker are in a home/institution. Well-being, Socially active children read, learn, and gradually understand the contents of the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book and apply them daily. Therefore, the required role of various parties, especially health workers and cadres, to facilitate and ensure they understand will be to fill in the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) Book and apply the messages in the KIA Book. Mothers or child caregivers are also asked to participate in Mother Classes (Pregnant and Toddler Mother Classes) and Toddler Family Development.

According to research conducted by W Wijayanti (2018) with the title "The Relationship Between Using Kia Books and Pregnant Women's Knowledge About Danger Signs Pregnancy," there is a significant relationship _ between the Utilization of KIA books with pregnant women's knowledge of danger signs pregnancy. The research was conducted by Ribka Yulia Ruindungan et al. (2017). Based on the results of an initial survey conducted in July, this was carried out by asking answers to 23 mothers who did antenatal visits regarding the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book. All mothers say they have a Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book from a midwife when they first checked pregnancy. Still, only 9 mothers brought a Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book every time they visited pregnancy, and 14 other mothers did not get the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book the reasons that it had been lost, forgotten and said no must bring a Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book when visiting pregnancy so that if no got not to be a problem. Based on that background _, the author is interested in researching relationships and knowledge of pregnant women's attitudes regarding using KIA books.

2. METHODS

This research is analytical, with a cross-sectional approach, namely a study that aims to find the connection between knowledge of the attitudes of pregnant women regarding the use of KIA books in the Banjarmasin Community Health Center working area in 2021. The population in this study was 23 pregnant women who had KIA books. The sampling technique used is total sampling, i.e., all folks made samples as research objects totaling 23 people. This research uses a method of interviews in this research, a questionnaire containing _ questions related to pregnant women's knowledge about the existence of KIA books and the attitudes of pregnant women regarding the use of KIA books. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate and processed using the Chi-Square test.

3. RESULTS

Analysis Univariate

Results The study obtained data about the characteristics of respondents based on age, education, and work. And Also knowledge as well as attitude respondents.

Table 1: Distribution frequency characteristics of respondents

Age			
No	Characteristics	F	%
1.	20-30 years	13	56.5
2.	31-40 years old	10	43.5
Total		23	100
Education			
1.	Elementary school	7	30.4
2.	Junior high school	10	43.5
3.	High school _	6	26.1
Total		23	100
Work			
1.	IRT	23	100
2.	Work	0	0
Total		23	100

From the data above, it is obtained that respondents aged 20-30 years with 13 people own percentage (56.5%). Respondents with education in Senior High School more Lots with 10(43.5%), and respondents on average as Mother House ladder 23 respondents with percentage (100%).

Table 2: Distribution frequency based on knowledge and attitudes

Knowledge			
No	Characteristics	F	%
1.	Not enough	16	69.6
2.	Enough	6	26.1
3.	Good	1	4.3
Total		23	100
Attitude			
1.	Negative	10	43.5
2.	Positive	13	56.5
Total		23	100

Based on the table, it is known that the respondents' average knowledge is not enough to utilize book KIA, with amount respondents 16 (69.6%), and the attitude from Mothers even Enough positive in using book KIA with amount respondents 13 with percentage (56.5%).

Analysis Bivariate

Table 3: Relationship Analysis based on Knowledge and Attitude Mother Pregnant About Utilization Book of "Kia"

No	Knowledge	Attitude				P Value		
		Negative		Positive				
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
1.	Not Enough	10	43.5	6	26.1	16	69.5	0.009
2.	Enough	0	0	6	26.1	6	26.0	
3.	Good	0	0	1	4.3	1	4.34	
Total		10	43.5	13	56.5	23	100	

Based on the table 3, known respondents with knowledge lacking attitude negative totaling 10 people with a percentage of 43.5%, attitude positive amount 6 people with a percentage of 26.1%, respondents with enough knowledge negative attitudes destroying 0 people with a percentage of 0%, attitude positive amount 6 people with a rate 26.1%, and respondents with knowledge Good own attitude negative totaling 0 people with a percentage of 0%, attitude positive amount 1 person with percentage 4.3%. From the results of test statistics, the chi-square obtained a mark p-value of 0.009

($p < 0.5$). Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant connection between the knowledge and attitude of pregnant mothers about the utilization of the book KIA in the PMB Banjarbaru.

Discussion

According to Notoatmodjo (2012), knowledge results from knowing, which happens after someone senses something object. Sensing occurs through the five senses of man, namely, the senses of hearing, sight, smell, feeling and touch. Some knowledge man obtained through eyes and ears. Attitude is a mental and nervous state from regulated readiness through experience that provides influence dynamic or directed toward individual responses to all related objects and situations (Widayatun, 1999). Based on the research results, respondents with fewer knowledge attitudes totaling 10 people with a percentage of 43.5%, attitude positive counting 6 people with a percentage of 26.1%; this is supported by research by Erlina Arlin (2017), which states that insufficient knowledge results in attitude negative about the use of KIA books.

Respondents with sufficient knowledge and negative attitudes amounted to 0 people with a percentage of 0%, totaling 6 people with a ratio of 26.1%; this is supported by research by Erlina Arlin (2017) which states that sufficient knowledge produces attitude negative about the use of KIA books, and respondents with good knowledge have attitude negative amount 0 person with percentage 0%, attitude positive amount 1 person with rate 4.3% matter This supported with study Erlina Arlin (2017) Which state that good knowledge produces attitudenegative about utilization book KIA.

Results study This, following Rahayu's research (2015), states that there is a connection between the knowledge And attitudes of pregnant women regarding the use of books KIA in Martapura. The results of study by Silvia et al. (2017) state that connection knowledge mothers are using the KIA book. The more suitable knowledge of Mother Pregnant Eats, the more positive the mother's attitude in the book KIA. Results of the study by Satika et al. (2017) state that there is a connection between knowledge and mentality in the used book KIA. The higher the level of understanding of pregnant women, the more Good Also, use the book KIA on Mother Pregnant. Results Wijayanti's research (2017) Also states There is A positive And significant connection between knowledge and attitudes in utilizing the book.

Mother pregnant, With insufficient knowledge, tends to ignore health and ultimately will take action, Which will endanger himself Alone. Lack of knowledge can be aggravated by a paucity of information Because there is awrong assumption or perception about the book of KIA and its accompanying things. Communication is one factor influencing somebody's knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2012). Information can stimulate someone, and source data can be obtained from print media (letter news, leaflets, posters), electronic media (television, radio, videos), family, and other sources of information (Sariat, 2015).

After someone obtains knowledge from various sources of information, it will give rise to attitude And behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2012). The more Good Mother is pregnant about using KIA books, the more positive the philosophy, which showed that for utilizing book KIA, According to Azwar (2013), knowledge about something will influence his attitude. Attitude, positive or negative, depends on understanding the individual about something that matters, so attitude will push the individual to behave in a specific way to the moment needed. However, if the mood is negative, that's right, it will avoid the behavior. Individuals understand the impact of positive or negative something behavior.

4. CONCLUSION

Knowledge Mother pregnant about Utilization of KIA books at village health posts Betung Bleeding West is in the category Lack of Knowledge as much as 16 people with a percentage of 69.6%, knowledge Enough as much 6 people with a portion of 26.1%, and Knowledge Good as much 1 person with rate 4.3%. The results concluded that respondents with knowledge most dominant are respondents with a level of expertise not enough as 16 people with a percentage of 69.6%. Attitude: The mother is pregnant about the utilization book KIA, which is categorized as attitude negative and attitude positive. The negative attitudes of pregnant women totaled 10 people, a percentage of 43.5%, and the positive attitudes of 13 people, a portion of 56.5%. The results concluded that respondents with attitude positive attitudes were most dominant. Existing connection knowledge

with attitude. The mother is pregnant about using KIA books in the Banjarmasin Community Health Center working area.

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