

Factors affecting pregnant women conducting ANC (Antenatal Care) visits at the Rambung Tebing Tinggi health center in 2023

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| Article Info | ABSTRACT |
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| <p>Keywords: Education, Parity, Distance from home, Antenatal Care</p> | <p>The low coverage of K1 and K4 in pregnant women is caused by several factors. The gap between K1 and K4 in 2022 is around 6%. And there was a decrease in visits at the beginning of 2023, precisely in semester I January to June, it was found that 21 people did not carry out their pregnancy check visits from 89 pregnant women. This shows that the percentage of K1 coverage of 76.40% and K4 of 77.5% at the Rambung Health Center is still far from the target set based on the Minimum Service Standard (SPM) of 95%. The purpose of the study was to analyze the factors (education, parity and mileage) that affect pregnant women carrying out ANC visits in the working area of the Rambung Health Center in Tebing Tinggi City in 2023. This study uses a quantitative research type, with a descriptive correlational design. The design of this study used a cross sectional design. The population in this study were all pregnant women who made a pregnancy visit at the Rambung Health Center in Tebing Tinggi City in 2023, the sampling technique used was purposive sampling, a sample of 35 people was obtained. This study was analyzed bivariate with Chi-Square statistical test. The results of this study there is a relationship between the level of education of pregnant women about ANC with ANC visits (p value = 0.0001), there is a relationship between parity and ANC visits (p = 0.012), there is a relationship between the distance from home of pregnant women and ANC visits (p value = 0.007) in Tebing Tinggi City Rambung Health Center in 2023. In conclusion, there is an influence of education, parity and distance with the completeness of ANC (antenatal care) visits for pregnant women at the Rambung Health Center in Tebing Tinggi City in 2023. In conclusion, there is an influence of education with the completeness of ANC (antenatal care) visits, there is an influence of parity with the completeness of ANC (antenatal care) visits and there is an influence of mileage with the completeness of ANC (antenatal care) visits for pregnant women at the Rambung Health Center in Tebing Tinggi City in 2023.</p> |
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INTRODUCTION

Antenatal care visits are very necessary to detect early complications or abnormalities during pregnancy. Antenatal care visits are carried out 6 times during pregnancy. Pregnancy checks aim to ensure protection for pregnant women and fetuses in the form of early detection of risk factors, prevention and early treatment of pregnancy complications (Usman, Nur, et al, 2018).

The global maternal mortality ratio decreased from 2000-2017 by 38% from 342 deaths to 211 deaths per 100,000 live births, meaning there was an average annual reduction of 2.9 percent. Even though there has been a reduction, it still has not met the global goal of 70 per 100,000 live births (Unicef, 2019).

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia has increased from 2019 from 4,221 deaths to 4,627 deaths. Standards of health services for pregnant women are highly recommended to ensure protection for pregnant women and fetuses, such as early detection of risk factors, prevention and treatment of pregnancy and childbirth complications (Ernawati, dr, MSC. 2021).

The MMR reduction target is determined through three Annual Average Reduction Rate (ARR) models or the average annual reduction in maternal mortality. Of the three models, the Ministry of Health uses the second model with an average reduction of 5.5% per year as the performance target. Based on this model, it is estimated that in 2024 the MMR in Indonesia will fall to 183/100,000 live births and in 2030 it will fall to 131 per 100,000 live births (Pusdatin, 2019)

In 2020, the average K4 coverage tends to decrease compared to K1 coverage in each province. Like North Sumatra Province itself, K4 coverage was 82.1%, down from K1 of 89.9%. Apart from pregnancy, other efforts can be made to reduce maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate, namely by encouraging every birth to be attended by trained health personnel. In 2019, 90.32% of births were assisted by health workers. Meanwhile, 86.28% of pregnant women underwent childbirth assisted by health workers at health service facilities. Thus, there are still around 16% of births assisted by health workers but not carried out in health service facilities (Ministry of Health, 2020).

Maternal deaths generally occur due to complications during and post pregnancy. Around 75% of the total cases of maternal death are bleeding, infection, hypertension in pregnancy and birth complications (WHO, 2018). The MMR in Indonesia in 2018 was still high, namely 305 per 100,000 live births and Indonesia's MMR target in 2030 is expected to decrease to 131 per 100,000 live births (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2020).

The causes of maternal death can be divided into several problems, including reproductive problems, obstetric complications, health services, socio-economic and cultural and so on. One of the factors that influences heightMaternal mortality rate is the mother's own attitudes and behavior during pregnancy and is supported by the mother's knowledge of her pregnancy. Several factors behind the risk of maternal death are lack of community participation caused by low maternal education level, low family economic capacity, unsupportive socio-cultural position (Saifuddin, 2018).

Indonesia is now one of the 13 countries with the highest maternal mortality rate in the world. The high maternal mortality rate is caused by complications during pregnancy. According to WHO (2018), around 287,000 mothers died due to complications of pregnancy and child birth, such as bleeding 28%, preeclampsia/eclampsia 24%, infection 11%, and indirect causes (obstetric trauma) 5%. And most cases of maternal death in the world occur in developing countries, including Indonesia. One of the efforts made to reduce and prevent complications during childbirth is by carrying out routine prenatal care (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

Antenatal care is important to ensure that the natural process of pregnancy runs normally and remains so, so that pregnant women can go through their pregnancy healthily and safely. It is estimated that around 15% - 20% of all pregnant women will experience high risk conditions and obstetric complications, which endanger the lives of the mother and fetus if not treated adequately (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

Antenatal care is very important for pregnant women to know because it can reduce maternal and infant mortality by knowing the risks and complications that occur during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Antenatal care is one of the health programs in Indonesia to help reduce maternal and infant mortality. This is considered important because every year around eight million women suffer from pregnancy complications and more than eleven women (compared to one in five thousand women in developed countries) die due to pregnancy and childbirth (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

According to WHO (2018), complications of pregnancy and childbirth as the highest cause of maternal death can be prevented by regular pregnancy checks through antenatal care (ANC). Antenatal care or antenatal services provided by trained and professional health workers can prevent and detect complications in fetuses and pregnant women early so that undesirable things do not happen in the future (Magdalena Tri, et al, 2022).

Various studies related to ANC (antenatal care) state that the success of ANC (antenatal care) means that it can save lives or reduce MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate). Through ANC (antenatal care), opportunity to provide education and health promotion to pregnant women in particular can be done better. The supportive and communicative function of ANC (antenatal care) is not only able to reduce MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) but also improves the quality of life for mothers and babies to be born. Apart from that, indirectly the quality of health services has also increased (Magdalena Tri, et al, 2022).

The results of the 2013 and 2018 Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) show an increase in the coverage of maternal health indicators as reflected in the indicators of four ANC visits (K4) and birth assistance provided by health workers. The proportion of K4 pregnancy checks has shown an increase from 70% in 2013 (Riskesdas 2013) to 74.1% in 2018 (Riskesdas 2018). Coverage of childbirth in health service facilities also increased from 66.7% in 2013 (Riskesdas 2013) to 79.3% in 2018. ((Ernawati, dr, MSC. 2021).

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of North Sumatra Province. In the last 7 years from 2014 to 2020, the level of K1 and K4 coverage in North Sumatra experienced fluctuations. "In 2017 K1 coverage was 90.20% and K4 was 87.06% . In 2018,

K1 coverage was 91.51% and K4 was 85.93%. In 2019, K1 coverage was 91.29% and K4 was 85.56%." In 2020, K1 coverage was 91.69% and K4 was 83.49%, which proves that K4 coverage in North Sumatra Province is still very low because it has not reached the 95% target set by the North Sumatra Health Service Strategic Plan (BPS North Sumatra, 2021).

The low coverage of K1 and K4 in pregnant women is caused by several factors consisting of predisposing factors (age, education, parity, income, knowledge and attitudes), enabling factors (location of health services and the presence of health workers) and reinforcing factors (husband's support, health worker support and media exposure). Apart from that, there are several other factors, such as often mothers do not have the right to decide something, some mothers do not know that they have to have their pregnancy checked because of lack of knowledge so the mother does not do it, mothers do not have time to check their pregnancy, and distrust and displeasure with health workers (Saifuddin, 2018) .

Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City is a Community Health Center with a working area consisting of 3 sub-districts. Coverage of pregnancy checks based on the Rambung Community Health Center Profile in 2022 has not yet reached the target of minimum district/city coverage of 95%. From 107 pregnant women, K1 (81%) and K4 (75%) were found and there is still a gap between the number of pregnant women who come to check her pregnancy with K1 and K4 achievements. Based on reports received, the number of pregnant women visiting The Community Health Center will carry out examinations until June 2023 for 68 pregnant women out of 89 pregnant women throughout the work area (Rambung Community Health Center, 2023).

The data above shows that the gap between K1 and K4 in 2022 will be around 6%. And there was a decrease in visits at the beginning of 2023, precisely in semester 1 (January-June), it was found that 21 people did not carry out their pregnancy check-up visits out of 89 pregnant women. This shows that the percentage of K1 coverage of 76.40% and K4 of 77.5% at the Rambung Community Health Center is still far from the target set based on the Minimum Service Standards (SPM) of 95%.

The results of interviews with health workers at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City, showed that the lack of antenatal visits by pregnant women was thought to be caused by distance traveled. From the profile of the Rambung Community Health Center, it is known that the distance between the community health center and its domicile in the sub-district area is > 2 km, where there is no public transportation available to the Rambung Community Health Center. Likewise, family income is a reason why pregnant women do not come due to high transportation costs. Apart from that, it is also suspected that pregnant women have low education and knowledge about the importance of antenatal visits. Mothers with parity > 2 think they already know the progress of their pregnancy because they are experienced, so they think checking their pregnancy is not important.

From the results of interviews conducted with pregnant women, it is known that pregnant women who have more than 2 children tend not to have their pregnancies checked regularly by health workers because they have had experience with previous

pregnancies. Based on previous research conducted by Kusumo (2014), it shows that pregnant women with high parity tend to think that they already have experience in pregnancy and childbirth, so they are not too worried about their current pregnancy. Pregnant women who have never had a pregnancy check-up said that pregnancy is a normal thing that every woman will face so there is no need for a special check-up, especially for experienced mothers or mothers who already have more than one child. From the results of interviews with four pregnant women who carried out pregnancy checks, they said that they checked their pregnancies in the third trimester just to confirm whether a pregnancy was actually occurring. This is because apart from having experience, the mother also said she was lazy about going to the Health Service to check her pregnancy because she felt there were no complaints during pregnancy.

Based on the background above, the author is interested in carrying out research with the title "Factors That Influence Pregnant Women to Carry Out."ANC (Antenatal Care) Visit at Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023"

METHODS

This type of research uses descriptive correlational to determine the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables. This type of research was conducted using analytical survey research using a cross sectional approach. This type of research aims to determine "Factors that Influence Pregnant Women Carrying out Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023"

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Characteristics of respondents at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi city. In this study, they were grouped based on age and occupation. The characteristics of respondents are described in table 1 as follows:

Table 1 Characteristics of Respondents at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City, 2023

| No | Demographic Data | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----|------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | Age | | |
| | 19-26 | 3 | 8.6 |
| | 27-34 | 11 | 31.4 |
| | 35-42 | 21 | 60 |
| | Amount | 35 | 100 |
| 2 | Work | | |
| | Work | 9 | 25.7 |
| | Doesn't work | 26 | 74.3 |
| | Amount | 35 | 100 |

From table 1, the characteristics of respondents based on majority age 35-42 years are 21 people (60%), and minorities 19-26 years are 3 people (8.6%), based on occupation

the majority are unemployed as many as 26 people (74.3%).) and minorities as not working 9 people (25.7%). Frequency distribution data on the education level of pregnant women who carry out ANC (Antenatal Care) visits at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023 can be seen in

Table 2 Frequency distribution data

| No | Education | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----|---------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | elementary school | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Middle/Junior High School | 13 | 37.1 |
| 3 | high school/high school | 11 | 31.4 |
| 4 | DIPLOMA/GRADUATE | 11 | 31.4 |
| | Amount | 35 | 100 |

From table 4.2, the frequency distribution of respondents based on education is that the majority are SMP/Junior High School, 13 people (37.16%), and the Minority SMA/Senior High School and Diploma/Bachelor are 11 people (31.4%). Data on the frequency distribution of parities carrying out visits by pregnant women at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023 can be seen in table 4.3 below:

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Parities Carrying out ANC (Antenatal Care) Visits at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023

| No | Parity | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | < 2 children | 13 | 37.1 |
| 2 | ≥ 2 children | 22 | 62.9 |
| | Amount | 35 | 100 |

From table 4.3, the frequency distribution of respondents based on parity, the majority ≥ 2 children is 22 people (62.9%), and the minority ≥ 2 children is 13 people (37.1%). Frequency distribution of data on the distance traveled by pregnant women who visit pregnant women at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023 can be seen in table 4 below:

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of Distance Traveled by Pregnant Women Who Undergo ANC (Antenatal Care) Visits at Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023

| No | Mileage | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----|---------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | ≤2km | 21 | 60 |
| 2 | >2km | 14 | 40 |
| | Amount | 35 | 100 |

From table 4, the frequency distribution of respondents based on distance traveled by the majority > 2 km is 21 people (60%), and the minority ≤ 2 km is 14 people (40%). Data on the frequency distribution of ANC (Antenatal Care) visits at Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023 can be seen in table 5 below:

Table 5 Frequency Distribution of ANC (Antenatal Care) Visits at Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023

| No | ANC visit | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | complete | 16 | 45.7 |
| 2 | incomplete | 19 | 54.3 |
| | Amount | 35 | 100 |

From table 5, the frequency distribution of respondents based on ANC (Antenatal Care) visits, the majority were incomplete, 19 people (60%), and the minority were complete, 19 people (54.3%).

Discussion

From the results of research on "Factors that influence pregnant women to carry out ANC (Antenatal Care) visits at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023" are as follows:

Education level of pregnant women who carry out ANC (Antenatal Care) visits at the Rambung Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023. Based on the table, it can be seen that the distribution of the educational frequency of pregnant women who carry out ANC (Antenatal Care) visits at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023 from 35 respondents (100%) namely the majority of respondents with a final education of SMP/SLTP as many as 13 people (37.1%).

Education is a predisposing factor for a person to behave so that educational background is a very basic factor in motivating a person towards health behavior and a reference for one's learning. Lawrence Green (2017). According to researchers, pregnant women with low levels of education are caused by insufficient knowledge about ANC visits. In this study, it was still found that respondents had basic education (SMP) and the majority had lower secondary education, where the education of pregnant women had an influence on the level of knowledge of pregnant women about ANC.

Parity for ANC (Antenatal Care) Visits at the Rambung Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023. Based on the table, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of parity at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023 is from 35 respondents (100%), namely the majority of respondents with parity ≥ 2 children (62.9%).

Parity or the number of pregnancies experienced by the mother, is divided into primigravida, which is a woman who is pregnant for the first time, secundigravida, who is pregnant for the second time, multigravida, who is pregnant more than twice, grandemultigravida, who is pregnant more than five times. Moreover, if the gap between pregnancies is less than 2 years, the mother will be weak due to frequent pregnancies, childbirth and breastfeeding. This often results in various problems such as mothers suffering from anemia, malnutrition, and even frequent bleeding after giving birth which endangers the mother's life. The risk of giving birth to a baby with disabilities and low birth weight (LBW) also increases after 4 pregnancies and after the mother is 35 years old.

According to researchers, pregnant women with parity ≥ 2 children are due to the characteristics of the respondents in this study who are also in the age range > 35 years. So

parity tends to be higher compared to women < 35 years. Distance traveled by pregnant women who carry out ANC (Antenatal Care) visits at the Rambung Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023. Based on the table, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of the distance traveled by pregnant women at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023 is from 35 respondents (100%), namely the majority of respondents with the distance traveled by pregnant women > 2 km (60%). According to researchers, the distance between pregnant women and the health center is quite far because the health center is located in an area where there is no public transportation, so it tends to be hampered by problems with cheap transportation.

Completeness of ANC (Antenatal Care) Visits at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023. Based on the table, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of ANC (Antenatal Care) visits at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023 is from 35 respondents (100%), namely that the majority of respondents did not carry out visits. ANC complete (54.3%). research conducted at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023 revealed that the utilization of antenatal care visit services was still very low. The coverage of pregnancy checks carried out by mothers has not met the number of visits that should be. Based on the research results, it is known that there is still a gap between K1 coverage and other visit coverage. And it was found that there are several factors that significantly influence pregnant women in carrying out ANC visits, namely education, parity, and distance traveled.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the results and discussion, it can be concluded that: There is an influence of the education of pregnant women on the completeness of ANC (antenatal care) visits for pregnant women at the Rambung Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023. There is an influence of parity on the completeness of ANC (antenatal care) visits for pregnant women at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023. There is an influence distance traveled by pregnant women with complete ANC (antenatal care) visits for pregnant women at the Rambung Community Health Center, Tebing Tinggi City in 2023.

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