

## The Relationship Of Pregnant Women's Motivation And Compliance With 3rd Trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits At The Atikah Midwifery Clinic, Penyabasan District, Mandailing Natal District

Khoirunnisa'a Batubara<sup>1</sup>, Ester Selfia Napitupulu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Akademi Kebidanan Madina Husada

---

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Keywords:

Motivation, Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits

### ABSTRACT

It is very important for pregnant women to have knowledge of the signs and dangers of pregnancy to prevent problems during pregnancy. A good level of knowledge for pregnant women regarding the dangers of pregnancy can motivate themselves and can increase compliance in making ANC visits which affects the quality of life of the mother and child. The aim of this research is the relationship between motivation and compliance with antenatal care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Nur Atikah Sipolu-polu clinic, Payanbungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023. This type of research is quantitative research with a correlational method. The population in this study was pregnant women and 35 people complied with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits at the Atikah Clinic. The sampling technique uses total sampling. Data collection uses a questionnaire. Data analysis used the chi square test. The results of the study showed that the relationship between pregnant women's motivation and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester showed that of the 6 respondents who had good motivation, all of them complied with ANC visits, then of the 17 respondents who had good motivation, most of them complied with the visit. ANC as many as 11 people (31.5%). Meanwhile, of the 12 respondents who had less motivation, the majority did not comply with ANC visits. The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah Panyabungan clinic with a p value = 0.021 ( $p < 0.05$ ). The conclusion of this research is that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Atikah Midwife clinic. It is hoped that health workers will provide counseling to pregnant women to comply with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits.

---

Email :

[batubara@gmail.com](mailto:batubara@gmail.com)

Copyright © 2023 Journal Eduhealth. All rights reserved is

Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- Non Commercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0)

---

### 1. INTRODUCTION

*Antenatal care*(ANC) is every activity or series of activities carried out from the time of conception until before the birth process begins which is given to all pregnant women. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), antenatal care (ANC) aims to detect early the occurrence of high risk of pregnancy and Childbirth can also reduce maternal mortality and monitor the condition of the fetus (Musfufatun & Cempaka, 2019).

It is important to follow the advice of health workers regarding the standards that have been set, namely a minimum of 6 times during pregnancy. The impact that will occur if you do not comply with pregnancy checks early on will have fatal consequences for both the mother and the baby. Clarification of motivation consists of strong motivation, moderate motivation, weak motivation (Ami Fatmawati Samosir, 2020).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), antenatal care is for early detection of high risks of pregnancy and childbirth and can reduce maternal mortality and monitor the condition of the fetus. Pregnancy checks in antenatal care are based on predetermined criteria according to theory,

*The Relationship Of Pregnant Women's Motivation And Compliance With 3rd Trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits At The Atikah Midwifery Clinic, Penyabasan District, Mandailing Natal District.*

*Khoirunnisa'a Batubara et.al*

namely 2 times in the 1st trimester, 1 time in the 2nd trimester, 3 times in the 3rd trimester (WHO, 2020).

Antenatal care (ANC) is a comprehensive and quality antenatal service provided to all pregnant women. An initial survey conducted at the Muara Batu community health center, North Aceh district, found that K1 coverage in 2016 was 90% and K4 coverage was 79%, this has not yet reached the target set at 100% (Silmiyanti Silmiyanti 2019). Service coverage in 2021, the number of pregnant women in Kota Mobagu is 4,998 (69%), k1 visits are 4,160 (83.2%) and k4 visits are 3,456 (69.3%) so that k1 visits for pregnant women are higher than k4 visits (Dinkes Mobagu City, 2021).

Indonesian health profile data on coverage of pregnant women's health services (K4) according to province in 2019 explains that the lowest K4 coverage comes from Papua with a presentation of 37.15% and the highest K4 coverage is in DKI Jakarta province with 103.63% (Ministry of Health, 2020). Antenatal care is a program carried out by health workers to provide health services for pregnant women with the aim of monitoring and detecting early health problems of the mother and fetus for some pregnant women in the third trimester with 3 examination visits. Antenatal care in the Jenggawah Community Health Center area was still achieved at 74.7% of the target of 100%. Compliance with antenatal care visits was 24 (64.9%) compliant and 13 (35.1%) non-compliant (Riska, Winarni, 2023).

It is very important for pregnant women to have knowledge of the signs and dangers of pregnancy to prevent problems during pregnancy. A good level of knowledge for pregnant women regarding the dangers of pregnancy can motivate themselves and can increase compliance in making ANC visits which affects the quality of life of the mother and child. Antenatal care can detect danger signs during pregnancy to reduce the risk factors that occur (Amini, 2017 in Megalina, 2020).

Motivation of pregnant women to carry out pregnancy visits needs to be increased considering the importance of this, among other things, to prevent or reduce unwanted things both during pregnancy and during childbirth by carrying out efforts to anticipate negative things and fulfill the needs of pregnant women as best as possible. and as early as possible. Therefore, antenatal care or services is an important way to monitor and educate health support for normal pregnant women and detect mothers with normal pregnancies (Prawirohardjo, 2019).

The success of ANC services can be seen from the achievements of the pregnant women's health service program using coverage indicators k1 and k4. Based on the data above, there are still many pregnant women who do not regularly make visits according to standards and this coverage has still not reached the target set in the strategic plan for the North Sumatra provincial health service, namely 95%.

The estimated maternal mortality rate in North Tapanuli Regency in 2016 was 139 per 100,000 live births, an increase compared to 2013 which was 171 per 100,000 live births, in 2014 it was 38 per 100,000 live births and in 2015 it was 115 per 100,000 births and in 2017 it was 87 per 100,000 live births (North Tapanuli Health Service, 2019).

In the initial survey conducted on January 18 2023 by asking for data about motivation regarding compliance with ANC visits in the third trimester at the Atikah midwife clinic, Panyabungan sub-district, Mandailing Natal district, there were 5 people out of 12 pregnant women who had not complied with visits in the third and seventh trimesters. pregnant women who adhere to third trimester visits. Based on the background above, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title the relationship between motivation of pregnant women and compliance with antenatal care (ANC) visits at the Atikah maternity home, Panyabungan sub-district, Mandailing Regency, Christmas 2023.

## 2. METHOD

This type of research is quantitative research with a correlational method. Correlational quantitative research is research using statistical methods that measure the influence between two or more variables. Regarding the relationship between motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits.

This research was conducted at the Nurul Hashanah Kutacane Private Health Vocational School. This research was carried out from January to February 2023. According to Notoadmojo (2020), the population is the entire object studied. The population in this study is the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits at the Atikah clinic as many as 35 people. According

*The Relationship Of Pregnant Women's Motivation And Compliance With 3rd Trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits At The Atikah Midwifery Clinic, Penyabasan District, Mandailing Natal District.*

*Khoirunnisa'a Batubara et al*

to Notoadmojo (2020), the sample is the object being studied and is considered to represent the population. The sampling technique uses total sampling, namely the entire population with a sample size of 35 people.

### 3. RESULTS

#### Univariate Analysis

##### Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age at the Atikah Si Polu-Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, 2023

No	Age	F	(%)
1	< 20 Years	4	11.4
2	20 – 35 Years	23	65.7
3	>35 Years	8	22.9
	Total	35	100.0

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 35 respondents studied, the majority of pregnant women were aged between 20-35 years as many as 23 people (65.7%) and the least number of respondents had an age < 20 years as many as 4 people (11.4%).

##### Frequency Distribution of Respondents based on Education at the Atikah Si Polu-Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, 2023

No	Education	F	(%)
1	elementary school	3	8.6
2	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	13	37.1
3	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	14	40.0
4	College	5	14.3
	Total	35	100.0

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the most respondents had a high school education, namely 14 people (40.0%) and the least number of respondents had an elementary school education, namely 3 people (8.6%).

##### Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Occupation at the Atikah Si Polu-Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, 2023

No	Work	F	(%)
1	IRT	17	48.6
2	Farmer	5	14.3
3	Self-employed	10	28.6
4	Civil servants	3	8.6
	Total	35	100.0

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the most respondents worked as Housewives (IRT) as many as 17 people (48.6%) and the least number of respondents worked as civil servants as many as 3 people (8.6%).

##### Frequency Distribution of Respondents based on Information Sources at the Atikah Si Polu-Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, 2023

No	Resources	F	(%)
1	Print media	5	14.3
2	Electronic Media	18	51.4
3	Health workers	7	20.0
4	Family/friends	5	14.3
	Total	40	100.0

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the most respondents sourced information from electronic media, namely 18 people (51.4%) and the least number of respondents sourced information from family/friends, namely 5 people (14.3%).

**Frequency Distribution of Respondents based on Parity at the Atikah Si Polu-Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, 2023**

No	Parity	F	(%)
1	Primipara	12	34.3
2	Scundipara	13	37.1
3	Multiparous	8	22.9
4	Grandemultiparous	2	5.7
	Total	35	100.0

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the most respondents had scundipara parity, namely 13 people (37.1%) and the fewest respondents had grande multipara parity, namely 2 people (5.7%).

**Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women's Motivation for Compliance with Third Trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits at the Atikah Si Polu-Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, 2023**

No	Motivation for Pregnant Women	F	(%)
1	Good	6	17.1
2	Enough	17	48.6
3	Not enough	12	34.3
	Total	35	100.0

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of pregnant women's motivation for compliance with third trimester antenatal care (ANC) visits has sufficient motivation, namely 17 people (48.6%) and the minority of respondents has good motivation in carrying out antenatal care (ANC) visits as many as 6 people (17.1%).

**Frequency Distribution of Adherence to Third Trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits at the Atikah Si Polu-Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, 2023**

No	Visit Compliance ANC	F	(%)
1	Obedient	21	60.0
2	Not obey	14	40.0
	Total	35	100.0

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents complying with antenatal care (ANC) visits in the third trimester were compliant with ANC visits, namely 21 people (60.0%) and the minority of respondents did not comply with antenatal care (ANC) visits, namely 14 people (40.0%).

**Bivariate Analysis**

To test the relationship between independent variables which include age, education, employment, information sources, parity with the dependent variable, namely the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with third trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) visits using bivariate analysis using the chi-square test with  $\alpha=0.05$ .

**Results of Analysis of the Relationship between Motivation of Pregnant Women and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester Based on Age**

Mother's Age	Motivation for Pregnant Women						Total		pvalue
	Good		Enough		Not enough		f	%	
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
<20 years	0	0.0	1	2.9	3	8.6	4	11.4	0.035
20-35 years	3	8.6	15	42.9	5	14.3	23	65.7	
>35 years	3	8.6	1	2.9	4	11.4	8	22.9	
Total	6	17.1	17	48.6	12	34.3	35	100.0	

*The Relationship Of Pregnant Women's Motivation And Compliance With 3rd Trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits At The Atikah Midwifery Clinic, Penyabungan District, Mandailing Natal District.*

*Khoirunnisa'a Batubara et.al*

The results of the analysis of the relationship between pregnant women's motivation and compliance with third trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) visits based on age showed that of the 23 mothers aged between 20-35 years, the majority had sufficient motivation for ANC visits, 15 people (42.9%). Furthermore, the majority of respondents aged < 20 years had less motivation, 3 people (8.6%), while the majority of respondents aged > 35 years had good knowledge, 4 people (11.4%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on age, with  $p$  value = 0.031 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Results of Analysis of the Relationship between Motivation of Pregnant Women and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester Based on Education**

Education	Motivation for Pregnant Women						Total		pvalue
	Good		Enough		Not enough		f	%	
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
elementary school	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	8.6	4	8.6	
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	1	2.9	5	14.3	7	20.0	13	37.1	
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	2	5.7	10	28.6	2	5.7	14	40.0	0.005
Go.High	3	8.6	2	5.7	0	0.0	5	14.3	
Total	6	17.1	17	48.6	12	34.3	35	100.0	

The results of the analysis of the relationship between pregnant women's motivation and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester based on education showed that the majority of 14 pregnant women with high school education had sufficient knowledge, 10 (28.6%). Furthermore, most of the respondents with tertiary education had good knowledge, namely 3 people (8.6%). Meanwhile, the majority of respondents with junior high school education had less knowledge, 7 people (20.0%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on education with  $p$  value = 0.005 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Results of Analysis of the Relationship between Motivation of Pregnant Women and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester Based on Occupation**

Work	Motivation for Pregnant Women						Total		pvalue
	Good		Enough		Not enough		f	%	
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
IRT	1	2.9	11	31.4	5	14.3	17	48.6	
Farmer	0	0.0	1	2.9	4	11.4	5	14.3	
Self-employed	3	8.6	4	11.4	3	8.6	10	28.6	0.034
Civil servants	2	5.7	1	2.9	0	0.0	3	8.6	
Total	6	17.1	17	48.6	12	34.3	35	100.0	

The results of the analysis of the motivation of pregnant women regarding compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester based on work showed that the majority of 17 mothers who worked as housewives had sufficient knowledge, 11 people (31.4%). Furthermore, the majority of respondents who work as entrepreneurs have sufficient knowledge, 4 people (11.4%) while the majority of respondents who work as civil servants have good knowledge, 2 people (5.7%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on occupation with  $p$  value = 0.034 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Results of Analysis of the Relationship between Motivation of Pregnant Women and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester Based on Parity**

Parity	Motivation for Pregnant Women						Total	pvalue
	Good		Enough		Not enough			

*The Relationship Of Pregnant Women's Motivation And Compliance With 3rd Trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits At The Atikah Midwifery Clinic, Penyabasan District, Mandailing Natal District.*

*Khoirunnisa'a Batubara et al*

	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Primipara	0	0.0	5	14.3	7	20.0	12	34.3
Scundipara	1	2.9	10	28.6	2	5.7	13	37.1
Multiparous	4	11.4	1	2.9	3	8.6	8	22.9
Grandemultiparous	1	2.9	1	2.9	0	0.0	2	5.7
Total	6	17.1	17	48.6	12	34.3	35	100.0

Based on the data analysis table above, it was found that of the 12 respondents with scundipara parity, most of them had less knowledge, 7 people (20.0%). Furthermore, most of the primiparous parity respondents had poor knowledge, 10 people (28.6%) and the majority of multiparous parity respondents had good knowledge, 4 people (11.4%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on parity with p value = 0.008 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

#### Results of Analysis of the Relationship between Pregnant Women's Motivation and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester Based on Information Sources

Resources	Motivation for Pregnant Women							Total	pvalue	
	Good		Enough		Not enough		f			%
	f	%	f	%	f	%				
Print media	0	0.0	4	11.4	1	2.9	5	14.3		
Electronic Media	2	5.7	10	28.6	6	17.1	18	51.4		
Health workers	4	11.4	2	5.7	1	2.9	7	20.0		
Family	0	0.0	1	2.9	4	11.4	5	14.3		
Total	6	17.1	17	48.6	12	34.3	35	100.0		

Based on the analysis of the data above regarding the relationship between motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester based on information sources, it was found that of the 18 respondents who obtained information from electronic media, most of them had sufficient knowledge, 10 people (28.6%). Furthermore, the majority of respondents who obtained information from health workers had good knowledge, 4 people (11.4%) and the majority of respondents who obtained information from print media had sufficient knowledge, 4 people (11.4%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Atikah Midwife clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on information sources with a p value = 0.017 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

#### Results of Analysis of the Relationship between Pregnant Women's Motivation and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester

Motivation for Pregnant Women	ANC Visit Compliance				Total		pvalue
	Obedient		Not obey		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Good	6	17.1	0	0.0	6	17.1	
Enough	11	31.5	6	17.1	17	48.6	
Not enough	4	11.4	8	22.9	12	34.3	
Total	21	60.0	14	40.0	35	100.0	

Based on the analysis of the data above regarding the relationship between motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester, it was found that of the 6 respondents who had good motivation, all of them complied with ANC visits, then of the 17 respondents who had good motivation, the majority had compliance. in ANC visits as many as 11 people (31.5%). Meanwhile, of the 12 respondents who had less motivation, the majority did not comply with ANC visits. The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency with a p value = 0.021 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

*The Relationship Of Pregnant Women's Motivation And Compliance With 3rd Trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits At The Atikah Midwifery Clinic, Penyabasan District, Mandailing Natal District.*

*Khoirunnisa'a Batubara et.al*

## Discussion

### **Relationship between Pregnant Women's Motivation and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester Based on Age**

The results of the univariate analysis on the maternal age variable showed that the most respondents were 20-35 years old, namely 23 people (65.7%) and the least respondents were <20 years old, 4 people (11.4%). The age of pregnant women in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency, shows that the majority of pregnant women are 20-35 years old.

Too young an age such as less than 20 years has a greater danger than an older mother's age. The high risk that mothers can experience if they are too young in pregnancy is experiencing bleeding during childbirth, stillbirths, children being born with low weight, and difficult births. Being too old, such as over 35 years, can cause persistent hypertension, so mothers must have regular pregnancy checks. (Hardiani & Purwanti, 2012).

The results of the analysis of the relationship between pregnant women's motivation and compliance with third trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) visits based on age showed that of the 23 mothers aged between 20-35 years, the majority had sufficient motivation for ANC visits, 15 people (42.9%). Furthermore, the majority of respondents aged < 20 years had less motivation, 3 people (8.6%), while the majority of respondents aged > 35 years had good knowledge, 4 people (11.4%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on age, with  $p$  value = 0.031 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

This is in accordance with research conducted by Fatmawati Samosir (2020) that the age of a pregnant woman influences a person's mindset. Mothers of productive age (20-35 years) can think more rationally compared to mothers who are younger or too old. So that mothers of productive age have more motivation to check their pregnancy. According to researchers' assumptions, the average age of these respondents is 20-35 years old. Adult and mature age is related to the mother's knowledge and mindset. So mothers who are older will have a better level of knowledge. This makes pregnant women aged 20-35 years tend to be more regular because they still feel that pregnancy checks are very important.

### **Relationship between Pregnant Women's Motivation and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester Based on Education**

The overall research results show that mothers' knowledge of correct pushing techniques is quite good, this can be seen from the characteristics of respondents based on education level which shows that all respondents have studied at least 9 years, namely 14 respondents (40.0%) from high school, 14 respondents from junior high school. 13 respondents (37.1%) and universities as many as 5 respondents (14.3%) because the higher the education of pregnant women in the third trimester, the better they are at accessing information. This information can be obtained from other people's experiences, such as the experiences of mothers who comply with antenatal care (ANC) visits.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between pregnant women's motivation and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester based on education showed that the majority of 14 pregnant women with high school education had sufficient knowledge, 10 (28.6%). Furthermore, most of the respondents with tertiary education had good knowledge, namely 3 people (8.6%). Meanwhile, the majority of respondents with junior high school education had less knowledge, 7 people (20.0%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on education with  $p$  value=0.005 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

The results of this research are not in line with (Rohan, H, & Siyoto, S, 2013) that the level of education greatly influences how a person acts and looks for causes and solutions in his life. Likewise, highly educated mothers will have their pregnancy checked regularly in order to maintain the health of themselves and the child in their womb. In accordance with research in Surabaya with a cross sectional

*The Relationship Of Pregnant Women's Motivation And Compliance With 3rd Trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits At The Atikah Midwifery Clinic, Penyabasan District, Mandailing Natal District.*

*Khoirunnisa'a Batubara et al*

research design conducted by Heriati in 2008, it was found that as many as 75% of mothers with a high level of education had their pregnancies checked (Rohan, 2013).

According to researchers' assumptions, the majority of education levels of third trimester pregnant women at the Atika Midwife Clinic are high school. Education is the same as knowledge which is the result of knowing and occurs if someone has done a certain object, and if the mother knows a lot of information about the importance of complying with ANC visits, she will know how to prevent the risk of pregnancy so that it can help reduce the maternal mortality rate (MMR). still high.

#### **Relationship between Pregnant Women's Motivation and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester Based on Occupation**

The research results showed that the majority of respondents' employment status was as housewives (housewives) as many as 17 people (48.6%) and the least number of respondents worked as civil servants as many as 3 people (8.6%). The results of the analysis of the motivation of pregnant women regarding compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester based on work showed that the majority of 17 mothers who worked as housewives had sufficient knowledge, 11 people (31.4%). Furthermore, the majority of respondents who work as entrepreneurs have sufficient knowledge, 4 people (11.4%) while the majority of respondents who work as civil servants have good knowledge, 2 people (5.7%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on occupation with  $p$  value = 0.034 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

#### **The Relationship between Pregnant Women's Motivation and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester Based on Information Sources**

The results of the univariate analysis on the source of information variable revealed that the most respondents sourced information from electronic media, namely 18 people (51.4%) and the least number of respondents sourced information from family/friends and print media, namely 5 people each (14.3%). Based on the analysis of the data above regarding the relationship between motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester based on information sources, it was found that of the 18 respondents who obtained information from electronic media, most of them had sufficient knowledge, 10 people (28.6%). Furthermore, the majority of respondents who obtained information from health workers had good knowledge, 4 people (11.4%) and the majority of respondents who obtained information from print media had sufficient knowledge, 4 people (11.4%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Atikah Midwife clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on information sources with a  $p$  value = 0.017 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

According to the researchers' assumption that knowledge about pushing techniques can be improved in various ways, including by reading frequently, listening to the radio, watching television and attending counseling about the meaning of pushing techniques so that midwives must continue to provide counseling to pregnant women about pushing techniques, for example when pregnant women do it. pregnancy check-up visits.

#### **The Relationship between Motivation of Pregnant Women and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester Based on Parity**

The results of the univariate analysis on the parity variable showed that the most respondents were primipara parity, namely 15 people (37.5%) and the least number of respondents had grandemultipara parity, namely 3 people (7.5%). Based on the data analysis table above, it was found that of the 12 respondents with scundipara parity, most of them had less knowledge, 7 people (20.0%). Furthermore, most of the primiparous parity respondents had poor knowledge, 10 people (28.6%) and the majority of multiparous parity respondents had good knowledge, 4 people (11.4%).

The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on parity with  $p$  value = 0.008 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

*The Relationship Of Pregnant Women's Motivation And Compliance With 3rd Trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits At The Atikah Midwifery Clinic, Penyabasan District, Mandailing Natal District.*

*Khoirunnisa'a Batubara et.al*

Pregnant women who have previous experience of pregnancy often put aside and ignore antenatal check-ups. Because their paradigm has been successful in carrying out previous pregnancies even though it was not based on antenatal obstetric examinations. In fact, without them knowing and being aware of the risks and dangers that could have occurred during previous pregnancies, they could also occur in current pregnancies (Kusumo, 2016). The experience of pregnant women in carrying out previous pregnancy checks will influence the mother's behavior in carrying out pregnancy checks now. Mothers who had unpleasant experiences when carrying out examinations during previous pregnancies will tend to be less enthusiastic about carrying out pregnancy examinations, because they are afraid that the previous experience will repeat itself (Safitri, 2014).

According to researchers' assumptions, mothers who have had more than one parity are more likely to be disobedient to ANC because they think they have sufficient pregnancy experience so they don't make enough ANC visits. This is different from first-time mothers who assume that their pregnancy is a new experience and ANC is something that must be done regularly to maintain and know the development of the fetus they are carrying.

#### **Relationship between Pregnant Women's Motivation and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester**

Based on data analysis regarding the relationship between pregnant women's motivation and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester, it was found that of the 6 respondents who had good motivation, all of them complied with ANC visits, then of the 17 respondents who had good motivation, most of them complied with their visits. ANC were 11 people (31.5%). Meanwhile, of the 12 respondents who had less motivation, the majority did not comply with ANC visits. The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency with  $p$  value=0.021 ( $p<0.05$ ).

According to Fatmawati (2020), mothers who comply with ANC visits will find it easy to get information about the importance of maintaining pregnancy, get professional help if there are problems during the pregnancy process, and get health services, so that mothers are encouraged to make regular pregnancy visits. Mothers are expected to be able to make the best use of health facilities, because mothers who comply with ANC visits apart from receiving information about the importance of maintaining pregnancy, mothers can monitor the growth and development of the fetus, so that the nutrition of the mother and fetus can be well monitored.

The study findings are clear and consistent messaging regarding ANC could include information about the ideal time to first attend ANC, helping pregnant women and their families know when to attend. Increasing knowledge about the services provided at ANC clinics and their aims will also be beneficial. Messages could also emphasize the importance of preventive medicine and ensure women and their communities know that attending ANC is not only to ensure ease of delivery but for the overall health of the mother and child (Ridho, 2018).

This may be due to other factors, for example because pregnant women are too busy with work and pregnant women who have given birth before because more and more mothers have a history of giving birth, ANC visits decrease because pregnant women think that they have enough experience so they are less motivated to check their pregnancy. . On the other hand, in the study there were respondents with less motivation but who regularly attended ANC examinations. This may be because there are factors that cause this, so that even though they have poor knowledge but are regular in ANC check-ups, the causal factors include the mother's motivation to want the baby to be born healthy and have no problems because the majority of pregnant women who come to the Sukadana Health Center have high motivation. Official information about ANC is only available in community health centers and posyandu, there are no advertisements and no radio, so mothers who have never been to a community health center will never be exposed to information. Informally, it's just word of mouth.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

There is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance

*The Relationship Of Pregnant Women's Motivation And Compliance With 3rd Trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits At The Atikah Midwifery Clinic, Penyabasan District, Mandailing Natal District.*

*Khoirunnisa'a Batubara et.al*

with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency ( $p = 0.021$ ). There is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Atikah Midwife clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on age ( $p = 0.031$ ). The results of the analysis show that mothers aged  $>35$  years have better knowledge about pushing techniques compared to mothers aged  $<20$  years and 20-35 years. There is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Midwife Atikah clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on education ( $p = 0.004$ ). Mothers with higher education have better knowledge about pushing techniques compared to mothers with medium and low education. There is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Atikah Midwife clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on occupation ( $p=0.036$ ). Mothers who work as civil servants have higher knowledge about pushing techniques than mothers who do not work or housewives. There is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Atikah Midwife clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on information sources ( $p=0.002$ ). The majority of mothers who obtain information from health workers already have good knowledge compared to mothers who obtain information from print and electronic media. There is a significant relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Atikah Midwife clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency based on parity ( $p=0.030$ ). Most mothers with multiparous parity have better knowledge than mothers with primiparous parity. It is recommended that health workers further improve health education and counseling for pregnant women in their environment so that they can provide correct information to pregnant women about the importance of attending Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester. The results of this research should be able to add to literature references regarding the motivation of pregnant women regarding compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester. For future researchers, further research is needed so that they can study in more depth the motivation of pregnant women regarding compliance with antenatal care visits in the third trimester, because by examining the motivation of pregnant women, we can find out the compliance of pregnant women in making visits, in order to improve the health of pregnant women and fetuses during pregnancy to delivery.

#### REFERENCES

- AF samosir, S Subiyatun, N khofiyah, S keb – (2020) – digilib. Unisayogya.ac.id <https://sg.docworkspace.com/d/sIDWakru0AejflasG?sa=00&st=0>
- Arini & suryani ( 2020 ). Motivasi ibu hamil dengan kepatuhan kunjungan *antenatal care* ( ANC ).<https://perpus.fikumj.ac.id/index.php?p=fstream-pdf&fid=20478&bid=5724>
- Dinas kesehatan provinsi riau (2021). Profil kesehatan provinsi riau. In profil kesehatan.
- Dinas kesehatan tapanuli utara. (2019). Profil kesehatan tapanuli utara. In profil kesehatan.
- Dinkes kotamobagu ( 2021). Profil kesehatan kotamobagu tahun 2019. Dinas kesehatan kotamobagu.
- Fatmawati A .S. (2020) motivasi ibu hamil dengan kepatuhan kunjungan antenatal care trimester III. <http://digilib.unisayogya.ac.id/5171/1/AMI%20F>
- Kementerian kesehatan republik indonesia.(2020). Profil kesehatan indonesia.2020. p, 1- 220.
- Kementerian kesehatan RI. (2021). Profil kesehatan republik indonesia tahun 2021.
- Masfufatun jamil, C. K. S. (2019). Hubungan pengetahuandengan kepatuhan*antenatal care*( ANC) pada ibu hamil di karangsari agung boyokarangtengah demak, 159-163.
- Ningsih, E. S. ( 2018) hubungan pendidikan ibu hamil trimester III dengan kepatuhan kunjungan ANC.
- Prawiraharjo, S, ( 2019). buku acuan nasional pelayanan kesehatan maternal dan neonatal, PT bina pustaka, jakarta.
- Triana A.(2023). Relasi karakteristik ibu hamil dengan kepatuhan melakukan kunjungan antenatal care <https://jurnal.academiacenter.org/index.php/IJOH>

*The Relationship Of Pregnant Women's Motivation And Compliance With 3rd Trimester Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits At The Atikah Midwifery Clinic, Penyabungan District, Mandailing Natal District.*

**Khoirunnisa'a Batubara et.al**

Winarni, R ( 2023). Hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dengan kepatuhan kunjungan antenatal care pada ibu hamil trimester III. Vol 5 No. 1 <https://ovari.id/index.php/ovari/article/view/54>  
WHO, 2020 WHO recommendations kepatuhan antenatal care for potisive pregnancy eksperience,jurnal WHO dalam <https://www.who.int/>,