The Corelation Knowledge Be About Pregnancy Maternal Care (ANC) Towards Antenatal Care Mojoroto Village District Kediri

Rofik Darmayanti[1], Betristasia Puspitasari[2]

[1,2]Akademi Kesehatan Dharma Husada Kediri

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Antenatal Care ANC, Knowledge pregnant women V Chapterrs	Antenatal care (ANC) is treatment given to mother during pregnancy. Antenatal care is effort together both health officer and pregnant mother, that is consist of check pregnancy and correlation effort to deviation had found.The important of antenatal care to guarantee natural process in order to normally, during pregnancy. The knowleg during pregnant mother is very important because can be influences of pregnancy, that is fetus. The purpose of research is to know the correlation between knowleg be about pregnancy maternal care towards antenatal care. The design of research is used on this research is correlation study, with cross – sectional approach. The population research is all of pregnant mother done on Mojoroto Village Kediri Regency at 37 people.Total sample 30 responden using purposive sampling, Independen variable (Knowledge be abaut pregnancy maternal care) and dependent variable (Antenatal regularly). The collecting data using questionnaire done on 14 - 26 November 2023, then processing data by editing, coding, tabulating, scoring. The result of research got that knowledge be abaut pregnancy maternal care have good criteria is 20 responden (66,6%) and visited antenatal care toward regulare criteria are 19 responden (63,3%). Statistics test Chi Square p value 0,001 < 0,05. It can be concluded that H1 accepted, it means mat the correlation between knowledg be about pregnancy maternal care towards antenatal care. The conclusion in this research that good of knowledge would be caused antenatal care regularly, poor of knowledge would be show that poor regularly on antenatal care. So that, needed lead knowledge maximally to get antenatal care regularly in order to pregnancy of mother to be normal.
	Corresponding Author: Rofik Darmayanti Akademi Kesehatan Dharma Husada Kediri rofik.darmayanti@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Antenatal care (ANC) is care given to mothers during pregnancy. ANC is a joint effort between officers and pregnant women, this includes pregnancy checks and efforts to correct any deviations found (Varney, 2007). Antenatal care is important to ensure that natural processes continue to run normally during pregnancy. Antenatal examinations are carried out by midwives, doctors, specialist doctors in obstetrics and gynecology (Sp.OG), team (Asrinah, 2010).

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The role of antenatal care in promoting the survival of mothers and newborns is logically a very complicated matter because there are so many styles or models and within the environment that interact with each other to influence the effectiveness of that care, in addition to the quality of the care itself. (Hani, 2010). Pregnancy examinations are planned to follow the growth and development of the fetus and to identify abnormalities that can interfere with the normal birth process. Women and their families can seek support to cope with stress and learn parenting skills (Bobak, 2004).

Based on the results of the 2007 IDHS survey, the maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is currently still quite high, reaching 228/100,000 births. Although previously Indonesia was able to reduce the figure from 300/100,000 births in 2004. The number of maternal deaths in Indonesia is still quite high. In fact, based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the MMR is set at 103/100,000 births (Propiona, 2010).

One of the causes of death during childbirth is the mother's lack of knowledge regarding her physical health during pregnancy and childbirth. Knowledge of pregnant women about undesirable things during pregnancy and childbirth is very important because it is a way to prevent or reduce high risks during pregnancy. Therefore, service or ANC is an important way to monitor and support the health of normal pregnant women and detect mothers with normal pregnancies (Prawirohardjo, 2005).

METHOD

The type of research used is research.   Correlational, using a cross-sectional approach. In this study, researchers revealed the relationship between third trimester pregnant women's knowledge about ANC and the regularity of ANC in the Sukorame Community Health Center area, Kediri City. The sample is part or representative of the population studied (Arikunto, 2006).). The population in this study was all 37 pregnant women in the working area of the Sukorame Community Health Center, Kediri City. The sample in this study is the independent variable in this study is the knowledge of TM III pregnant women about ANC. The dependent variable in this study is the regularity of ANC. The instruments used in this research were questionnaires and observations. Data collection techniques: The researcher carried out ANC examination service activities, then the researcher gave a questionnaire about the relationship between knowledge of TM III pregnant women and ANC regularity. Data collection was carried out by looking at the KIA book.
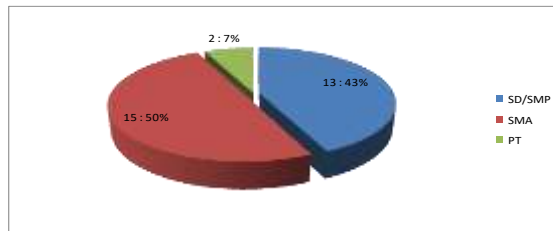
RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent characteristics based on age

Based on the results of the study, the majority of respondents were 19 respondents (63.3%) out of 30 respondents aged 20 to 35

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Characteristics of respondents based on education

Based on the results of the study, the majority of respondents were 19 respondents (63.3%) out of 30 respondents aged 20 - 35 years.

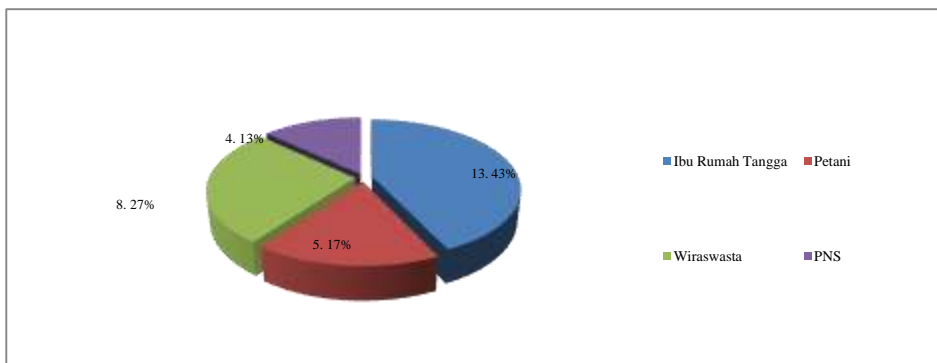## Job-based Respondent Characteristics

Figure IV.3 Work Characteristics of Respondents Based on research results, half of the respondents were 13 respondents (43.3%) out of 30 respondents as housewives.

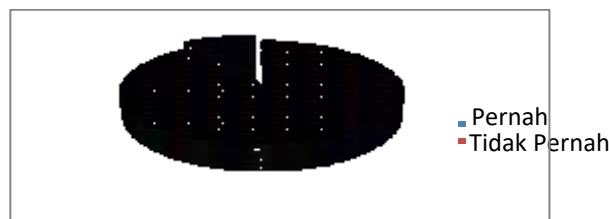## Information-based respondent characteristics

Figure IV.4 The characteristics of respondents based on information obtained by research indicate that almost all respondents have received information, i.e. 27 respondents.

Characteristics of respondents based on sources of information obtained

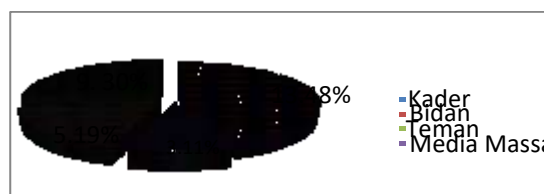Figure IV.5 Characteristics of respondents based on the origin of the information obtained Based on the results of the study, half of the respondents received information from the health care staff, which is 13 respondents (43.3%) out of 30 respondents.

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Characteristics of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Pregnant Mother TM III About ANC

No	Knowledge	Frequency	Prosentase (%)
1	Good	20	66.67
2	Enough	6	20.00
3	Less good	4	13.33
4	Not good	0	0.00
Total		30	100.00

Based on the results of the study showed that the majority of respondents, 20 respondents (67%) have good knowledge.

No	Regularity of Pregnant Women When Conducting Examination 48/5,000 Characters	Frequency	Prosentase (%)
1	Regular	19	63.33
2	Less regularly	7	23,33
3	Irregular	4	13,33
	Jumlah	30	100.00

Based on the research results, it shows that the majority of the 19 respondents (63%) regularly carry out ANC checks.

Data Analysis

The relationship between TM III pregnant women's knowledge about ANC and the regularity of ANC (Antenatel Care) examinations. To determine whether or not there is a variable relationship between the knowledge of TM III pregnant women about ANC and the regularity of ANC examinations, Cross Tabulation is used for each variable by proving the hypothesis using the Chi Square Statistical Test.

No	Knowledge	Regular	%	Less Regular	%	Regular	%	∑	%
1	Less Good	3	10	1	3.33	-	-	4	13,3
2	Enought	1	3.33	4	13.3	1	3.33	6	20
3	Good	-	-	2	6.66	18	60	20	66,7
	Jumlah	4	13.3	7	23.3	19	63,3	30	100

Discussion

Based on table IV.1 regarding the knowledge of pregnant women in the third trimester, the research results show that the majority of respondents, namely 20 respondents (67%) have good knowledge, 6 respondents (20%) have sufficient knowledge, and a small portion, namely 4 respondents (13%) knowledgeable less than 30 respondents.

According to Notoatmodjo (2003) that knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people sense a particular object. This sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, feeling and touch. And most human

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knowledge is obtained through sight and hearing. Apart from that, general factors (age, education, information, sources of information) can also influence a person's knowledge.

From the data analysis above, respondents' knowledge shows good results. From the results of table IV.1, many respondents already know about the importance of prenatal checks on pregnant women. In acquiring knowledge, educational factors play a very important role. Based on Figure IV.2 regarding education, almost half of the respondents have a high school education, namely 15 respondents (50%) out of 30 respondents, while the lowest education is elementary school, namely 6 respondents (20%).

According to Nursalam and Pariani (2001), education can influence a person's behavior, including a person's behavior regarding lifestyle, especially in motivating them to participate in health development. The higher a person's education, the more knowledge they have on the other hand, a lack of education will hinder the development of a person's attitude towards the new values being introduced

In this study, it was found that the majority of respondents had a high school education so it can be concluded that the higher a person's level of education, the better the knowledge the respondent will have, conversely, less education will hinder the development of a person's attitude towards new values being introduced which can affect the mother's knowledge in do a pregnancy check.

One of the reasons for good knowledge is the information factor. Based on Figure IV.4, it shows that most of the 27 respondents (90%) had received information about ANC. Most of the 13 respondents (48%) had received information about ANC from midwives. According to Aswar 2001, in conveying information, the mass media carries messages containing suggestions that can direct someone's opinion. The presence of new information about something provides a new cognitive basis for forming an attitude towards that thing, if it is strong enough it will provide an affective basis for assessing something so that a certain direction of attitude is formed.

From the research results, it was found that the majority of respondents had received ANC information from midwives. Here midwives played a very important role because from midwives respondents could learn about the importance of pregnancy checks, when respondents had ANC checks, so respondents made regular ANC visits. From the data above, it can be concluded that educational background factors and information can have an impact on a person's knowledge. In accordance with the theory that the level of knowledge about something can be different for each individual. Good knowledge will provide awareness and understanding of the importance of continuous ANC, so that mothers will be more regular in carrying out ANC

ANC regularity

Based on table IV.2, the research results from 30 respondents, 19 respondents (63.3%) were regular in carrying out ANC, 7 respondents (23.3%) were less regular in carrying out ANC, 4 respondents (13) were irregular in carrying out ANC .3%). Regularity is the similarity of circumstances, activities, or processes that occur several times or more regularly (Ayurai, 2009). Antenatal Care (ANC) is a joint effort between staff and pregnant women, this includes pregnancy checks and efforts to correct any deviations found (Varney, 2007). Antenatal care

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is important to ensure that natural processes continue to run normally during pregnancy (Salmah, 2006).

From the research, it was found that the majority of respondents already had awareness and understanding of the importance of ANC, so they made regular ANC visits. The factor that influences ANC regularity is education. Most of the respondents' education in Karangrejo Village, Karangrejo District is high school, there are 15 respondents (50%).

CONCLUSION

Based on research conducted on the relationship between pregnant women's knowledge about ANC and the regularity of ANC examinations, the following conclusions can be drawn: Knowledge of pregnant women, namely the majority of respondents had good knowledge, namely 20 respondents (66.67%). Regularity of ANC examinations, namely 19 respondents (63%) were regular in carrying out ANC. Based on the Chi Square statistical test, the p value was 0.001 < 0.05, so H0 was rejected. H1 was accepted, which means there is a relationship between pregnant women's knowledge about ANC and the regularity of ANC. From the results of the research that has been carried out and based on the studies in the previous chapters, the researcher then provides suggestions: Divide the research location; Midwives can provide counseling to pregnant women about the importance of pregnancy checks. Midwives can provide counseling to pregnant women about the importance of regular ANC during pregnancy.

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