Jurnal Eduhealth
Volume 16, Number 02 2025 DOI 10.54209/eduhealth.v16i02
ESSN 2808-4608 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/healt

The Relationship Between Husband Support And Compliance Of Pregnant Mothers In Undergoing Triple Elimination Examination In 2024

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Article Info
Keywords:
Husband support,
Compliance,
Triple elimination,
Pregnant woman.

ABSTRACK
The program aimed at achieving and maintaining the elimination of infectious diseases such as HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B from mother to baby to achieve better health through a coordinated approach is called triple elimination.Based on the interviews conducted, out of 10 pregnant women who visited UPTD Puskesmas II, Denpasar Utara District Health Office, it was found that seven pregnant women did not comply with the triple elimination examination.The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between spousal support and the compliance of pregnant women in undergoing triple elimination tests.The research was conducted at UPTD Puskesmas II, Denpasar Utara District Health Office, in March-April 2024.This research is an analytical observational study using a cross-sectional design.The data collection for this research was conducted by distributing questionnaires.The respondents were 38 pregnant women.Data analysis used univariate and bivariate methods with the Chi Square test at a significance level of $p<0.05$.The research results show that 32 pregnant women (84.2%) received support from their husbands in carrying out the triple elimination test, and 32 pregnant women (84.2%) complied with the triple elimination test.Statistical tests yielded a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$, which can be concluded to indicate a significant relationship between spousal support and the compliance of pregnant women in undergoing triple elimination tests.Healthcare workers are expected to enhance efforts in providing integrated pregnancy care to pregnant women who seek prenatal services at healthcare facilities.

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INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is an important event in the life of a woman and her family in general.Pregnancy that is hoped for by a woman is in a normal, healthy state and does not cause difficulties for either the prospective mother or the baby (Antika & Sihombing, 2019). Pregnant women are among the populations at risk of contracting diseases. There are several diseases affecting pregnant women that are a focus for the government, namely Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), Syphilis, and Hepatitis B (Ministry

of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017). The prevalence of HIV cases among pregnant women in Indonesia, based on the Indonesian Health Profile in 2021, showed that 0.18% of pregnant women were HIV positive, with an HIV testing rate of 82.0%. Additionally, the Hepatitis B surface Antigen (HBsAg) test results in 2021 indicated that 1.6% of pregnant women were reactive, with a Hepatitis B testing rate of 60.3%.Bali Province ranks seventh in the number of HIV cases among pregnant women, with a rate of 0.31% and an examination percentage of 82.0%, and 1.2% of reactive Hepatitis B cases (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

Based on the 2022 data from the Denpasar City Health Office, in the city of Denpasar, the data on new cases of pregnant women testing positive for HIV in 2022 was 14 people (0.1%) out of 12,838 pregnant women who had undergone HIV testing. Meanwhile, the number of pregnant women with a positive syphilis status was 95 (0.7%). And from the cases of pregnant women with positive HBsAG in 2022, there were 93 people (0.69%) out of 13,390 people who were tested (Dinkes Denpasar, 2022). Regarding the discovery of these cases, the government has made efforts to break the transmission chain of HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B infections from mother to child through the Triple Elimination screening. Triple elimination is a program aimed at achieving and maintaining the elimination of infectious diseases such as HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B from mother to child to achieve better health for women, children, and their families through a coordinated approach (Herlambang et al., 2021).WHO argues that the transmission rate can decrease to below 5% from the original 15% with preventive activities. The activities include conducting HIV, Hepatitis B, and Syphilis tests during Antenatal Care (ANC) for pregnant women. This must be addressed quickly because the impact of the transmission of these three diseases from mother to baby is very fatal. The impact of HIV during pregnancy is very dangerous, including premature birth, Low Birth Weight (LBW), and the most severe outcome being death (World Health Organization, 2018).

Hepatitis B in pregnant women causes low birth weight (LBW), prematurity, congenital abnormalities, and even death. Babies will also be at risk of suffering from liver diseases ranging from mild to severe (Dibba et al., 2018).Syphilis infection causes 40% of babies born to pregnant women with syphilis to be stillborn or die shortly after birth. Babies with congenital syphilis will also experience bone damage, severe anemia, liver and spleen enlargement, jaundice, nerve problems leading to blindness or deafness, meningitis, or skin rashes (CDC in Asih, 2021).Triple Elimination is one part of PMTCT (Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission), which is a program to prevent the transmission of diseases from mother to child through comprehensive activities, including services, prevention, therapy, and care for pregnant women and infants during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017).The implementation of Triple Elimination in Indonesia is reinforced by PERMENKES No. 52 of 2017 concerning the Elimination of HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B Transmission from Mother to Child. Circular Letter No. HK.01.02/MENKES/37/2017 regarding the Implementation of Triple Elimination for pregnant women is packaged as part of Integrated Antenatal Care (ANC) services, setting a minimum coverage indicator of 95% of all pregnant women undergoing tests for HIV, syphilis, and

Hepatitis B (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017).The goal of triple elimination is to break the transmission chain, which is useful for achieving the three Zero targets: zero new infections (reduction in the number of new cases), zero deaths (reduction in mortality rates), and zero stigma and discrimination (reduction in discrimination levels) (Chasanah et al., 2021).Non-compliance of pregnant women in undergoing triple elimination tests is one of the causes of the increased number of high-risk pregnancies (Mardiyah & Pamungkas, 2021).

Many factors influence a person's behavior in seeking and utilizing healthcare services. Factors related to the behavior of pregnant women in HIV testing include support from their husbands and family. The formation of a positive attitude towards triple elimination testing by pregnant women is influenced by personal experience, support from others considered important (husband or other family members), culture, sources of information (mass media), and educational/religious institutions (Rohani et al., 2022).

This is in line with the research by Rohani et al. (2022), which shows that there is a relationship between spousal support (p-value = 0.003) and the triple elimination examination at Puskesmas Sukarame in 2021.Research by (Koamesah et al., 2021) also supports these results, where a significant relationship was found between family support perception and attitudes towards the triple elimination examination (p <0.001).Mothers who have a positive perception of their husband's support also have a positive attitude towards the triple elimination test at four community health centers in Kupang City, East Nusa Tenggara.

According to the Bali Provincial Health Office (2023) and the Bali Provincial AIDS Commission (2023), it was found that the number of recorded HIV/AIDS cases in Bali Province in 2022 was 27,880 cases, distributed across the City of Denpasar, Badung Regency, and Buleleng. It is known that Denpasar City ranks first in Bali Province with the highest number of HIV cases.

Based on a preliminary study of 10 pregnant women, it was found that 7 pregnant women did not comply with the triple elimination tests. Additionally, in 2022, 1436 pregnant women underwent tests for HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B, but only 1114 pregnant women underwent the HIV test. The data shows that the coverage of HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B tests at UPTD Puskesmas II, Denpasar North Health Office, has not yet reached the target of 95% of the triple elimination goal for pregnant women as set by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2021) and the World Health Organization (2018).In 2022, there were 1 case of HIV, 3 cases of Syphilis, and 28 cases of Hepatitis B detected among pregnant women. Based on the background of the above incidents, the researcher is interested in further investigating the relationship between spousal support and the compliance of pregnant women in implementing triple elimination at UPTD Puskesmas II, Denpasar North Health Office.

METHOD

This research was conducted at UPTD Puskesmas II, North Denpasar District Health Office. This research is an analytical observational study using a cross-sectional design. The research

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was conducted in March-April 2024 using a non-probability sampling technique, namely purposive sampling. The population in this study consists of all pregnant women, totaling 100 pregnant women. The sample in this study consisted of 38 respondents. Data collection was done by distributing questionnaires. Data analysis used univariate methods in the form of frequency distribution and bivariate methods using the Chi Square test with a significance level of $p<0.05$.The instrument in this study is a questionnaire that was self-constructed by the researcher. Based on the results of the validity test analysis, it was found that the calculated r value on the husband support questionnaire ranged from 0.618 to 0.983 because the calculated r value > table r (0.361), meaning all question items are valid. The Cronbach's alpha value on the support questionnaire is known to be 0.986 > 0.70, meaning all question items are declared reliable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics in the Working Area of Puskesmas II Dinas Kesehatan Kecamatan Denpasar Utara

Characteristics Of The Respondents	Frequency (f)	Persentage (%)
Age		
≤ 20 year	3	7 ,9
21-35 year	35	92 ,1
>35 year	0	0
Total	38	100
Education		
Elementary School	3	7 ,9
Junior High School	3	7 ,9
Senior High School	20	52 ,6
Higher education	12	31 ,6
Total	38	100
Occupation		
State Employe	2	5 ,3
Entrepreneur	8	21 ,1
Private Employee	18	47 ,4
Unemploye	10	26 ,3
Total	38	100
Parity		
Primipara	16	42 ,1
Multipara	22	57 ,9
Total	38	100

*) source: primary data

Based on the table above, it is known that the majority of respondents, totaling 35 people (92.1%), are aged 21-35 years. Most of the respondents are Hindu, with 20 people (52.6%). Most of the respondents have a high school education, totaling 20 people (52.6%).

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Most of the respondents were private employee totaling 18 people (47,4%). Most of the respondents were multipara, totaling 22 people (57.9%).

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Husband Support for Pregnant Women in Implementing Triple Elimination in the Working Area of Puskesmas II Dinas Kesehatan Kecamatan Denpasar Utara

Husband Suport	Frequency (f)	Persentage (%)
Supporting	32	84,2
Not supporting	6	15,8
Total	38	100

*) source: primary data

Based on the table above, it is known that the majority of pregnant women, amounting to 32 people (84.2%), received support from their husbands in carrying out the triple elimination test, while 6 pregnant women (15.8%) did not receive support from their husbands in the Working Area of Puskesmas II, Denpasar North Health Office.

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women's Compliance in Implementing Triple Elimination in the Working Area **of** Puskesmas II Dinas Kesehatan Kecamatan Denpasar Utara

Compliance	f	%
Compliance	32	84,2
Dicompliance	6	15,8
Total	38	100

*) source: primary data

Based on the table above, it is known that the majority of pregnant women, namely 32 people (84.2%), complied with the triple elimination examination, while 6 pregnant women (15.8%) did not comply with the triple elimination examination in the Working Area of Puskesmas II. Denpasar North Health Office.

Table 4. The Relationship Between Husband's Support and Pregnant Women's Compliance in Undergoing Triple Elimination Tests Puskesmas II Dinas Kesehatan Kecamatan Denpasar Utara

Husband Support	Compliance				
	Obidient	Disobidient	Total		*p*
	f	%			
Supporting	6	15,8	[illegible]	[illegible]	00
Not supporting	0	0,0	32	100	[illegible]

*) source: primary data

Based on table 4, the statistical test results showed a p-value of 0.000 < 0.05, which indicates a significant relationship between spousal support and the compliance of pregnant

women in undergoing triple elimination tests at UPTD Puskesmas II, Denpasar Utara Health District, in 2024.

Discussion

Based on the research results, the respondents in this study numbered 38 people.The following discussion includes the characteristics of the respondents based on age, education, occupation, and number of children according to the data in Table 1. Age Most of the respondents are aged 20-35 years (87.5%). Increasing age determines a person's level of maturity, and as age increases, a person's thinking becomes more mature. Pregnant women in the age range of 21-35 years have better and more logical thinking compared to younger or older pregnant women, as the age of 21-35 years is considered a productive age (Rahmawati et al., 2017).

Pregnant women at a young age of less than 20 years have not yet fully developed their reproductive organs biologically, whereas pregnant women over the age of 35 have experienced a decline in the biological development of their reproductive organs, which can lead to abnormal complications such as prolonged pregnancy and labor (Mardiah et al., 2022).

Education

Most of the respondents have a high school education (52.6%). The amount of knowledge a person has is determined by their level of education. Educated pregnant women are more aware of health issues and have a more positive outlook on their pregnancy.The better someone's level of education, the better their mindset and maturity in thinking and taking actions.Education is necessary to obtain information, such as things that support health, thereby improving the quality of life.According to Mantra as cited (Notoadmojo, 2018), education can influence a person's lifestyle, especially in motivating participation in development in general. The higher a person's education, the easier it is for them to receive information (Sutanto and Fitriana, 2019).

Occupation

Most respondents work as private employees, accounting for 47.4%. Income can influence a person's actions, especially pregnant women, in undergoing health check-ups during pregnancy. Work is an activity carried out to support the life of oneself and one's family.Work determines a person's income and standard of living (Darsini, et al., 2019). Pregnant women who work have plenty of free time to communicate with the community, which can enhance their insights and knowledge. Working can increase the family's income to meet the needs during pregnancy (Astria in Rosyidah, 2017).

Number of Children

Most of the respondents were multiparous (57.9%). Pregnant women who have given birth several times certainly have experience in going through pregnancy. Multipara or mothers who have experienced pregnancy multiple times certainly have a lot of experience; mothers who have given birth tend to be more prepared and experienced in preparing for the birth of a baby. This is because they already have previous experience, which makes the mother pay more attention to everything related to her pregnancy health (Rahmadani, 2017).

Support from Husbands for Pregnant Women in Implementing Triple Elimination at UPTD Puskesmas II, Denpasar Utara District Health Office

Based on the research results presented in Table 2, respondents received support from their husbands in conducting the triple elimination examination at a rate of 84.2%. The percentage of support from husbands is quite high. This indicates that the husband's support for pregnant women is already good.

Meanwhile, respondents who did not receive support from their husbands in undergoing the triple elimination test amounted to 15.8%. This condition indicates that quite a number of respondents have not yet received support from their husbands to undergo the triple elimination test. This indicates that this percentage needs to be reduced through socialization, education, and counseling activities about the triple elimination test for pregnant women and their husbands, so as to improve the achievement of good triple elimination test results.

The husband's support for the pregnant woman is the husband's involvement or efforts to motivate the pregnant woman to undergo triple elimination tests.

and regular ANC during the pregnancy period. The husband's role in the pregnancy process is to create a comfortable atmosphere for the pregnant mother and to make her healthier both physically and mentally. Support from the husband in undergoing the triple elimination test will have a positive impact on his wife's pregnancy. If the mother feels supported, loved, and cared for, positive emotions will arise that will enhance feelings of happiness and comfort, as well as the feeling of being supported by a loved one. Husband's support is an important factor for pregnant women to undergo their pregnancy in a healthy and happy manner; with support from their husbands, mothers will feel more confident (Antasari, 2019).

The high percentage of support from husbands for pregnant women indicates that husbands understand the importance of conducting regular pregnancy check-ups, especially the triple elimination test for pregnant women, as an effort to screen and manage HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B as early as possible. Husbands already have a good understanding because they are supported by the abundance of media available to access health information, especially for pregnant women. This is in line with Wijayati's (2023) research, which found that out of 100 respondents, the majority (61%) received good support from their husbands in undergoing the triple elimination test during pregnancy at TPMB Ika Mardiyanti Prambon Sidoarjo.

The role of the husband is very important for the mother in undergoing the triple elimination test during pregnancy; the support provided by the husband can make the mother feel more comfortable and happy, thereby allowing the pregnancy period to be experienced healthily (Khasanah & Sukmawati, 2019). The support given by the husband and family can increase the mother's confidence, comfort, and experience of success during pregnancy. The husband is considered the party most capable of influencing the mother to undergo the triple elimination test during pregnancy. Support from the husband plays a significant role for the mother during her pregnancy. The greater the support received, the more motivated the mother will be to regularly undergo pregnancy check-ups (Rohani et al., 2022).

Compliance of Pregnant Women in Implementing Triple Elimination at UPTD Puskesmas II, Denpasar North District Health Office

Based on table 3, the majority of respondents' compliance with the triple elimination examination is compliant at 84.2% and non-compliant at 15.8%. It is known that the majority of respondents have complied with the triple elimination, the researcher assumes that this has been achieved due to the well-implemented and continuous program from Puskesmas II, North Denpasar District Health Office. The programs from the community health center include: regular prenatal classes, early risk detection conducted by the health center, and home visits by health officers to monitor the health condition of pregnant women and provide direct counseling to the pregnant women and their families. This way, if any abnormal conditions or health issues are found in the pregnant women, immediate actions will be taken to address them.

Based on the research results, 15.8% did not comply with the triple elimination examination, which may be due to the fact that during pregnancy, mothers feel no complaints and consider their pregnancy to be healthy. Additionally, the mothers also mentioned that they could not visit the Puskesmas II Denpasar North Health Department because there was no one to take care of their children at home, which caused them to postpone the triple elimination examination. Some mothers were also hindered by the cost of the triple elimination examination.This is in accordance with Inayah and Fitriahadi (2019), who state that distance and income are enabling factors that influence the regularity of pregnant women in undergoing examinations.

The result is in line with the research by Wijayati (2023), which shows that almost all (90%) respondents complied with the triple elimination examination during pregnancy at TPMB.Ika Mardiyanti Prambon Sidoarjo. Most pregnant women have complied with the triple elimination test due to their high level of education and understanding of the triple elimination test. The educational background of pregnant women also greatly influences their adherence to routine pregnancy check-ups.If the education level of pregnant women is low, it will be difficult for them to receive information, and conversely, pregnant women with a good education will better receive information, which impacts their compliance with triple elimination examinations (Arisman, 2018). The education of the mother greatly influences how someone acts in seeking causes and solutions. Pregnant women with higher education levels usually act more rationally. Pregnant women with an education will be more open to new ideas. Highly educated pregnant women will regularly check their pregnancy to maintain their own health and the health of their unborn child (Walyani, 2015).

Highly educated pregnant women will regularly check their pregnancy to maintain their health and the health of their unborn child (Walyani, 2015). Compliance is the end result of behavioral change that begins with an increase in knowledge. Once a person has good knowledge about something, it will change their attitude towards the newly acquired knowledge, and subsequently, the person will change their behavior. In changing their behavior, a person will first assess the benefits they will gain (Notoatmojo, 2017). Compliance is the final outcome of behavioral change that begins with an increase in knowledge. Once a person has a good understanding of something, it will change their attitude towards the newly acquired knowledge, and subsequently, the person will change their behavior. In changing their behavior, a person first assesses the benefits they will gain (Notoatmojo,

2017). According to (Arisman, 2018), compliance is defined as the level of adherence of patients to follow the treatment methods and behaviors recommended by their doctor or others.Compliance in this study refers to the adherence of pregnant women in carrying out routine pregnancy check-ups, particularly the triple elimination test.

The Relationship Between Husband's Support and Pregnant Women's Compliance in Undergoing Triple Elimination Tests in the Work Area of Puskesmas II, Denpasar North Health Office

The results of the statistical test showed a p-value of 0.000 (< 0.05), which indicates a significant relationship between spousal support and the compliance of pregnant women in undergoing triple elimination tests in the working area of Puskesmas II, Health Department of North Denpasar District. Based on the research results, respondents who receive support from their husbands will comply with the triple elimination examination. Support is a pattern of positive interaction or helping behavior given to an individual in facing a stressful event or occurrence. The support felt by individuals in their lives makes them feel loved, appreciated, and recognized, and it makes them feel more meaningful and able to optimize the potential within themselves. People who receive support will feel like they are part of the supporters (Antasari, 2019).

This is in line with the research by Rohani et al. (2022) which shows that there is a relationship between spousal support (p-value = 0.003) and the triple elimination examination at Puskesmas Sukarame in 2021. Research by (Koamesah et al., 2021) also supports these results, where a significant relationship was found between family support perception and attitude towards the triple elimination examination (p <0.001). Mothers who have a positive perception of their husband's support also have a positive attitude towards the triple elimination examination at four community health centers in Kupang City, East Nusa Tenggara.

Support can be obtained from within the family, such as support from a husband, parents, or siblings, and can also come from outside the family, such as friends and other relatives. Support can be provided in several forms, namely emotional support, instrumental support, informational support, and esteem support (Widatiningsih, 2023). Support from the husband for pregnant women is the husband's involvement or efforts to motivate the pregnant woman to undergo triple elimination tests and regular ANC during the pregnancy period. The husband's role in the pregnancy process is to create a comfortable atmosphere for the pregnant woman and to make her healthier both physically and mentally. Support from the husband in conducting the triple elimination test will have a positive impact on his wife's pregnancy. If the mother feels supported, loved, and cared for, positive emotions will arise that will enhance feelings of happiness and comfort, as well as the feeling of being supported by a loved one.

Husband's support is an important factor for pregnant women to go through their pregnancy healthily and happily; with support from their husbands, mothers will feel more confident (Antasari, 2019). Respondents who do not receive support from their husbands tend to be non-compliant with the triple elimination test at a rate of 15.8%. The researchers assume that this may be due to mothers who do not receive support from their husbands

being less motivated and enthusiastic to undergo the triple elimination examination, because the presence of family support, which can be in the form of emotional, instrumental, informational, and appraisal support, will increase the mother's confidence in carrying out her pregnancy so that it can proceed well (Wahyuni et al., 2021).

These results are supported by research (Sari et al., 2021), which found a relationship between maternal knowledge and the regularity of integrated antenatal visits. Research by Ningsih also supports these results, showing a relationship between knowledge and regular Antenatal Care (ANC) visits at the Pariaman City Health Center. Mothers who have high knowledge about pregnancy health consider integrated antenatal visits not just as a duty, but as a necessity for their pregnancy (Rahmawati in Sari, 2021). The knowledge that mothers have about integrated antenatal services and the importance of pregnancy check-ups impacts pregnant women to have their pregnancies checked by healthcare professionals (Syarif et al., 2019).

The understanding of pregnant women about pregnancy also affects their daily lives. The better the understanding of pregnant women, the better they absorb information, especially in their attitude towards undergoing pregnancy examinations, particularly the triple elimination test.This affects the compliance of pregnant women in undergoing the triple elimination test (Arisman, 2018). Pregnant women with a low understanding of routine pregnancy check-ups will exhibit less compliance in their motivation to undergo these examinations. On the other hand, pregnant women who have good knowledge about routine pregnancy check-ups are more likely to be motivated to undergo these check-ups, especially the triple elimination (Notoatmojo, 2017).

CONCLUSION

Most pregnant women receive support from their husbands, and most pregnant women comply with the triple elimination test.There is a significant relationship between spousal support and the compliance of pregnant women in undergoing triple elimination tests at UPTD Puskesmas II, Denpasar Utara District Health Office. This research can serve as a reference or source of guidance for healthcare workers, especially midwives, in their efforts to provide integrated pregnancy care to pregnant women who seek prenatal services at healthcare facilities.

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