


Affecting Factors Utilization of Mom and Child Health Book by Mothers of 6 Years Old Children in Baktiraja Puskesmas

Fransiska Debata Raja¹, Nova Sontry Node Siregar², Debora Simamora³, Glorya Tambunan⁴,
Benny Maria Lumbantoruan⁵
STIKes Kesehatan Baru

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Support, Utilization of MCH Handbook	The results of this study indicate that mothers who have children aged 6 years make good use of MCH books by 41.4%, have good knowledge of 63.8%, have a positive attitude towards the use of MCH books by 48.3%, get good support from officers health by 48.3% and those who received good support from the closest family were 44.8%. Based on the analysis, there was no relationship between mother's knowledge and the use of MCH books ($p=0.382$), there was a relationship between mother's attitude and the use of MCH books ($p=0.034$), there was a relationship between health worker support and MCH book use ($p=0.017$) and closest family to the use of MCH handbooks ($p=0.002$).
This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license 	Corresponding Author: Fransiska Debata Raja STIKes Kesehatan Baru fransiska.debataraja@stikeskb.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

Increased implementation of the MCH handbook is supported by the central government as one of the programs to improve maternal and child health, guides health workers to provide maternal and child health services according to standards, conducts documentation properly and correctly, and is the only evidence that mothers hold as status documentation. health during pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, immunization and growth and development of toddlers, making it easier for mothers and families as well as health workers to know the health history of mothers and children (Kemenkes, 2015).

In practice, the MCH book has not been used properly, there are still many pregnant women and families who do not understand and do not apply the health information contained in the MCH book (Kemenkes, 2015). The results of RISKESDAS 2018 for KIA book owners are around 49.7%, while in North Sumatra it is 24.1%. Based on Oktarina's 2013 research in Bangkalan Regency, 87.8% of pregnant women's knowledge of using MCH books is less and adherence to using MCH books is 50% less. Based on the results of Kusindijah's research, the knowledge of pregnant women who have MCH books at the Rangkah Health Center Surabaya is 26.3% good and 73.2% less, while ownership of MCH books on attitudes in pregnancy care is 15.8% good and 84.2% moderate (Kusindijah, 2015).

The Ministry of Health together with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has made the MCH book since 1993 and has continued to evaluate and revise it periodically according to the needs of mothers and children, along with the times, which contains information on the health of pregnant women, childbirth, postpartum, immunization, growing

up. development of toddlers, first handling of sick babies, care of children with disabilities and ways to protect children from sexual violence (Ministry of Health, 2015).

The use of the MCH handbook can be optimal if the health workers and cadres ensure that the mother and family understand the contents of the MCH handbook. Improving knowledge of MCH books can be done in various ways, one of which is by providing counseling according to the needs of pregnant women and in depth during pregnancy visits, both in health services and in the community as well as evaluating and monitoring when pregnant women make repeat visits (Ministry of Health, 2015).

Because the Complete Neonates Visit (KN3) and the 4th Visit of Pregnant Women (K4) in the MCH Handbook are written evidence of services provided for pregnant women, the coverage of KN3 and K4 is evidence of the use of the MCH Handbook. The coverage of KN3 and K4 in Humbang Hasundutan Regency 2020 is 56.6% and 47%, respectively. Based on the initial survey through a brief interview with the MCH program manager at the Baktiraja Health Center, the utilization of the MCH Handbook is the lowest in the district, where the coverage of KN3 is 69.6% and K4 is 45.8%. The results of the SDITK Baktiraja Health Center report in 2020, services for toddlers with SDITK are 28.5%. This shows that the utilization of the MCH Handbook in the research location has not reached the target target of 100%. Given the low utilization of MCH books among pregnant women, it is necessary to analyze the use of MCH books at the Baktiraja Health Center as one of the health centers in Humbang Hasundutan Regency and no previous research has been conducted.

METHODOLOGY

This type of research is descriptive analysis research using quantitative research methods with a cross-sectional or cross-sectional research design, namely to determine the correlation between risk factors and effects, and with an approach, observation or data collection at a certain time (Notoatmojo, 2002). The design in research is structured to be able to guide researchers so that they can help researchers obtain answers to research questions (Arikunto, 2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge, Attitudes, Support of Health Officers and Closest Family Support Related to the Use of Maternal and Child Health Books (KIA)

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge, Attitudes, Support of Health Officers and Closest Family Support Related to the Use of Maternal and Child Health Books (KIA)

No	Variable	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Knowledge		
	Well	37	63.8
	Enough	12	20.7
	Not enough	9	15.5

Total	58	100
2. Attitude		
Positive	28	48.3
negative	30	51.7
Total	58	100
3. Healthcare worker support		
Good	28	48.3
Enough	20	34.5
Not enough	10	17.2
Total	58	100
4. Dukungan Keluarga Terdekat		
Good	26	44.8
Enough	26	44.8
Not enough	6	10.3
Total	58	100
5. Pemanfaatan Buku KIA		
Baik	24	41.4
Cukup	29	50
Kurang	5	8.6
Total	58	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 58 respondents based on knowledge of the use of MCH handbooks, the majority have good knowledge as many as 37 respondents (63.8%) and the minority with less knowledge as many as 9 respondents (15.5%). Based on the respondent's attitude toward the use of the MCH handbook, 28 respondents (48.3%) had a positive attitude and 30 respondents (51.7%).

Based on the support of Health Officers in the Baktiraja Health Center area through questionnaires from 58 respondents, it was concluded that the support was in the good category as many as 28 respondents (48.3%), the support category was sufficient as many as 20 respondents (34.5%) and the support was lacking as many as 10 respondents (17.2%).

Based on the support of the closest family of respondents to the use of MCH books in the category of good and poor support as many as 26 respondents (44.8%) and support in the less category of 6 respondents (10.3%). Based on the MCH book utilization variable, respondents who used MCH books in the good category were 24 respondents (41.4%), sufficient category were 29 respondents (50%) and 5 respondents (8.6%) less.

Bivariate Analysis

The Relationship of Respondents' Knowledge on the Use of Maternal and Child Health Books (KIA) by Mothers with 6-Year-Old Children

Table 2 .Cross Tabulation based on Respondents' Knowledge of the Use of Maternal and Child Health Books (KIA) by Mothers with 6-Year-Old Children

Knowlegde	Pemanfaatan Buku KIA			Amount	<i>P Value</i>
	Good	Enough	Not Enough		

	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%	
Good	17	29.3	16	27.6	4	6.9	37	63.8	0,382
Enough	3	5.2	9	15.5	0	0	12	20.7	
Not Enough	4	6.9	4	6.9	1	1.7	9	15.5	

Based on the table above. It is known that from 37 respondents who have good knowledge who make good use of MCH handbooks as many as 17 respondents (29.3%), 16 respondents (27.6%) who use MCH handbooks and 4 respondents (6.9%). Of the 12 respondents who had sufficient knowledge, 3 respondents (5.2%) used the MCH book well, 9 respondents (15.5%) used the MCH book adequately. Of the 9 respondents who had less knowledge, 4 respondents (6.9%) used the MCH handbook well and only 1 respondent (1.7%).

The Relationship of Respondents' Attitudes to the Use of Maternal and Child Health Books (KIA) by Mothers with 6-Year-Old Children

Table 3. Cross Tabulation based on Respondents' Attitudes towards the Use of Maternal and Child Health Books (KIA) by Mothers with 6-Year-Old Children

Attitude	Utilization of MCH Handbook						Amount		<i>P Value</i>
	Good		Enough		Not Enough		F	%	
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
Positive	15	25.9	13	22.4	0	0	28	48.3	0.034
Negative	9	15.5	16	27.6	5	8.6	30	51.7	

In the table above, it is known that of the 28 respondents who have a positive attitude who make good use of the MCH handbook, as many as 15 (25.95%), who use the MCH book adequately, 13 respondents (22.4%) and no respondent who does not use the MCH book less. Of the 30 respondents who had a negative attitude, 9 respondents (15.5%) used the MCH book well, 16 respondents (27.6%) used the MCH book enough and 5 people (8.6%) less used the MCH book.

The Relationship between Health Officers' Support for the Use of Maternal and Child Health Books (KIA) by Mothers with 6-Year-Old Children

Table 4. Cross Tabulation based on the Support of Respondent Health Officers on the Use of Maternal and Child Health Books (KIA) by Mothers with 6-Year-Old Children

Healthcare worker support	Utilization of MCH Handbook						amount		<i>P Value</i>
	Good		Enough		Not Enough		F	%	
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
Good	12	20.7	15	25.9	1	1.7	28	48.3	0,017
Enough	6	10.3	13	22.4	1	1.7	20	34.5	
Not Enough	6	10.3	1	1.7	3	5.2	10	17.2	

Based on the table above, it is known that of the 28 respondents whose support from health workers was good, who used the MCH handbook properly, 12 respondents (20.75%), 15 respondents (25.9%) were sufficient and 1 respondent (1.75%) less and a minority of staff support 10 respondents (17.2%) in the poor category of health by using the MCH book in the good category as many as 6 respondents (10.3%), only 1 respondent (1.75%) and 3

respondents (5.2%) lacking.

The Relationship of the Closest Family Support to the Use of Maternal and Child Health Books (KIA) by Mothers with 6-Year-Old Children

Table 5. Cross-tabulation based on the closest family support for the use of maternal and child health books (KIA) by mothers with 6-year-old children

Closest Family Support	Utilization of MCH Handbook						amount		<i>P Value</i>
	Good		Enough		Not Enough		F	%	
	f	%	f	%	f	%			
Good	10	17.2	15	25.9	1	1.7	26	44.8	0,002
Enough	14	58.3	11	19.0	1	1.7	26	44.8	
Not Enough	0	0	3	5.2	3	5.2	6	10.3	

Based on the table above. It is known that of the 26 respondents who used the MCH handbook well, 10 (17.2%) were sufficient, 15 respondents (25.9%) and less category 1 respondent (1.7%). Of the 26 respondents whose family support is closest to the sufficient category with good use of the MCH handbook, 14 respondents (24.1%), only 11 respondents (19%) and less than 1 respondent (1.75), and from 6 respondents who lacked support from their closest family, good utilization of MCH handbook is not available, sufficient and less than 3 respondents (5.2%).

The use of the MCH book for mothers of toddlers is said to be effective if the mother has read, understood and applied the contents of the MCH book. In this study, there were 15 questions that measured the utilization of MCH handbooks. The assessment of the use of MCH books uses a fairly high standard limit, which is 75% of the total score obtained, so that out of 58 mothers who have children aged 6 years who effectively use MCH books, only 41.4%, while the rest are sufficient and less effective. This is in line with research conducted by Agusri (2013) where only 44% of the sample included in the category of using MCH books at the Sronol Health Center in Semarang City.

Knowledge, according to Notoatmodjo (2007), is a very important factor in shaping one's actions or behavior. Based on the results of the research conducted, it shows that 29.3% of mothers who have children aged 6 years have a good level of knowledge about the use of good MCH books. Based on the results of interviews regarding the contents of the MCH handbook, most (80%) mothers could fully state when to bring the MCH handbook, what it was used for and the contents of the MCH book. This is due to the mother's experience when attending posyandu, examinations. In addition, most of the respondents often only skimmed the contents of the MCH handbook without understanding the information in depth. This is supported by the results of Sari's research in Purwonegoro Village which says that there is a relationship between the intensity of reading MCH books and knowledge about MCH.

Based on statistical tests, it was explained that there was a significant relationship between respondents' attitudes and the use of the MCH book $p= 0.034$ ($p < 0.05$) with $df 2$. Theoretically explained according to Azwar (2008), an attitude was not automatically formed into appropriate behavior or actions. To form actions and behaviors that are in accordance with attitudes, other factors that can influence attitudes are needed, such as the influence of

other people, cultural factors, and husband or family support which were not examined in this study. The results of this study are in accordance with the research of Oktarina & Mugeni (2015), which states that there is a significant relationship between mother's attitude and the use of MCH books.

Based on the bivariate test, it was explained that there was a significant effect between the support of health workers and the utilization of the MCH handbook ($p=0.034$). The results of this study are in line with the research of Oktaviani (2013), which says that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and the use of MCH books.

From the results of the research on support from the closest family using the MCH Handbook by mothers who have children aged 6 years, 48.8% of family support is sufficient and 10.3% of family support is lacking.

Based on statistical tests, it can be seen that there is a relationship between family support and the use of the MCH Handbook. There are still respondents who do not use the MCH handbook, even though their families support them. According to the respondents, this could be due to the influence of the surrounding environment, perhaps the mothers were too busy so they tended to not regularly use the MCH handbook. Family support factors also affect the mother's behavior. Social interactions that are limited to a reference group without knowing groups or individuals outside the group, will lead to incorrect perceptions and to actively participate or involve themselves in an activity from the perspective of environmental influences.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant relationship between attitude and the utilization of the KIA Handbook in Baktiraja. This is evidenced by the p -value = 0.034 ($p < 0.05$). 2. There is a significant relationship between immediate family support and the utilization of the KIA Handbook in Baktiraja. This is evidenced by the p -value = 0.002 ($p < 0.05$). 3. There is a significant relationship between health worker support and the utilization of the KIA Handbook in Baktiraja. This is evidenced by the p -value = 0.017 ($p < 0.05$).

REFERENCES

- Abdullah, dkk. *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kunjungan Antenatal Care di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Darussalam Medan Tahun 2009*. 2011.
- Arikunto. *Prosedur Penelitian. Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. 2013.
- Colti S, Elvira G., Dyah Umiyarni, Purnama Sari. *Fungsi Pemanfaatan Buku KIA terhadap Pengetahuan Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak pada Ibu*. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional. Vol 8 No 8. Artikel Penelitian Unsoed. 2012. Hal. 353-356.
- Depkes R.I. *Petunjuk Teknis Penggunaan Buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak*. Jakarta: Departemen Kesehatan dan JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency). 2015.
- Ernoviana, M. H. *Pemanfaatan Buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak di Dinas Kesehatan Kota Sawahlunto*. UGM: Yogyakarta. 2006.

- Farida, Nita. *Determinan Pemanfaatan Buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) di Puskesmas Wanakerta Kabupaten Karawang Tahun 2015*. The Southeast Asian Journal of Midwafery. Vol 2 No 1. 2016.
- Gunarto, M. *Analisis Statistika dengan Model Persamaan Struktural*. Bandung: Alfabeta. 2018.
- Green L, Kreuter M. *Health Program Planning: An Education and Ecological Approach with PowerWeb Bind-in Card*. 4th Edition. McGraw-Hill. New York. 2005.
- Handini, M. C. *Metodologi Penelitian untuk Pemula*. Tangerang: Pustaka Pedia. 2017.
- Hanum R. dan Safitri M. E. *Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu hamil tentang Pemanfaatan Buku KIA di Puskesmas Namu Ukur*. Jurnal Bidan Komunitas. Institut Kesehatan Helvetia. Medan. 2018. Vol 1 No. 3 hal. 152-160.
- Hulu, V. T. dan Sinaga, T.R. *Analisis Data Statistik Parametrik Aplikasi SPSS dan Statcal (Sebuah Penantar untuk Kesehatan)*. Medan: Yayasan Kita Menulis. 2019.
- Lestari R. *Hubungan Pengetahuan dengan Sikap Ibu Hamil tentang Pemanfaatan Kelas Ibu Hamil di Desa Nagrak Kecamatan Cianjur Kabupaten Cianjur*. In: Prosiding Industrial Research Workshop and National Seminar. 2016. P.47-
- Maharani K, Qomariah, dan Rahimah, Nur. *Determinan Pemanfaatan Buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) pada Ibu Hamil di Puskesmas Karangayu Kota Semarang*. Jurnal Kesehatan STIKES Telogorejo. 2019. Vol XI No 2.
- Mahayani N. M. D, Hernowo B. S., Judistiani RTD. *Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Praktik Penggunaan Buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak pada Anak umur 35 Tahun di Kota Denpasar*. Abstrak. 2014.
- Mariani Nim. *Faktor-Faktor yang Berpengaruh terhadap Pemanfaatan Buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak oleh Ibu Balita di Desa Latong Kecamatan Seunangan Kabupaten Nagan Raya Tahun 2013*. Universitas Teuku Umar Meulaboh. 2014.
- Nasir M. *Pengembangan Sistem Informasi Pelayanan Kesehatan Ibu dan Bayi untuk Mendukung Evaluasi Program Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) di Puskesmas Kabupaten Lamongan*. Program Pascasarjana Universitas Diponegoro; 2008.
- Notoatmodjo S. *Promosi Kesehatan dan Ilmu Perilaku*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. 2012.
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2003). *Pendidikan dan Perilaku Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2010). *Ilmu Perilaku Kesehatan*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Noviyanti, Yuni. (2015). *Gambaran Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Pemanfaatan Buku KIA oleh Ibu Hamil di Wilayah Puskesmas I Denpasar Selatan*. Skripsi. Fakultas Kedokteran Program Studi Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Udayana
- Oktarina dan Mugeni. (2015). *Hubungan Pengetahuan, Sikap, Kepatuhan Ibu Hamil dan Ibu Bayi dalam Penggunaan Buku KIA*. Pusat Humaniora, Kebijakan Kesehatan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Badan Litbangkes, Kemenkes RI. Jurnal, Vol. 18 No. 2, April 2015: 141-150.
- Puji Rahayu, Yayu dkk. (2015). *Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu Hamil Tentang Tanda Bahaya Kehamilan Terhadap Pemanfaatan Buku KIA di UPT*. Puskesmas Martapura. STIKES Sari Mulia Banjarmasin dan Poltekes Kemenkes Banjarbaru. Jurnal, Vol 13 No. 15, Juli 2015.

- Profil Kesehatan Puskesmas Baktiraja, 2020.
- Rahayu Y. P., Mahpolah M., Panjaitan M. F. P. *Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu Hamil tentang Tanda Bahaya Kehamilan terhadap Pemanfaatan Buku KIA di UPT. Puskesmas Martapura*. Din. Kesehatan Kebidanan dan Keperawatan. 2015;6 (1):146-52.
- Sistiarani, Colti dkk. *Analisis Kualitas Penggunaan Buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak*. Jurusan Kesehatan Masyarakat FKIK Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto. Jurnal Kesmas, Vol. 10 No. 1, 2014: 14-20.
- Sugiyono. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sartika. *Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu Hamil dengan Penggunaan Buku KIA di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Ranotana Weru Kecamatan Wanea Manado*. Jurnal Keperawatan. Vol 2 No 2. 2014.
- Subiyatun, Sri. *Gambaran Pemanfaatan Buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) oleh Ibu Hamil*. Jurnal Kebidanan dan Keperawatan. 2017. Vol 13 No 2. Hal 203-209.
- Wawan A., Dewi M. *Teori dan Pengukuran Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Manusia*. Yogyakarta Nuha Med. 2010;11-8.
- Widdefrita, Mohanis. (2014). *Peran Petugas Kesehatan dan Status Pekerjaan Ibu dengan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif*. Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Padang. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat, Vol. 8 No. 1