


## Overview of Knowledge of Couples of Childbearing Age Signs of Pregnancy in Nagori, Bandar Malaka District, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> PUS Knowledge, Signs of Pregnancy, artificial conception, Extension reproduction</p>	<p>Not all couples of childbearing age (PUS), have healthy reproduction in the sense of having fertility that is ready to be fertilized or fertilized. To overcome this, most PUS choose to have children through artificial conception. Based on the rules that apply in Indonesia, namely Law No. 32 of 1992 concerning Health article 16 paragraphs 1 and 2 and Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights article 10 paragraph 1, only artificial conception through a legal marriage is allowed. So that artificial conceptions through sperm donors of other people who are not legally married are unlawful acts and contrary to the human rights that apply in Indonesia. From the results of the study with the title "Overview of PUS Knowledge About the Signs of Pregnancy in Nagori Bandar Malaka Kec. knowledgeable Less than 22 people (63%). Based on the age, the majority of respondents aged 19-24 years have less knowledge than 12 people (54.54%). Based on the source of information, the majority of respondents who received information sources from friends were 9 respondents (40.90%). Based on the parity, the majority of respondents who are knowledgeable Less at parity &gt;1 person as many as 12 respondents (54.54%). Based on education, the majority of people (90.90%) are in elementary education with less knowledge. It is recommended that pus further increase his knowledge about the signs of pregnancy by reading a lot about information sources. It is expected that health workers will provide more health counseling about the signs of pregnancy so that they know what are the signs of pregnancy.</p>
<p>This is an open access article under the <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/">CC BY-NC</a> license</p> 	<p><b>Corresponding Author:</b> Santi Widya Purba Universitas Efarina Jl. Pdt. J. Wismar Saragih No 72 / 74 ,Pematang Siantar - Sumatera Utara <a href="mailto:santiwidya.07@gmail.com">santiwidya.07@gmail.com</a></p>

### INTRODUCTION

One of the items of the 1994 Cairo ICPD agreement is Reproductive rights and reproductive health including family planning and sexual health issues. The Cairo ICPD defines reproductive health as follows: "Reproductive health is the complete physical, mental and social well-being of all things related to reproductive systems and functions and processes and not just a condition free from disease and disability". In addition, reproductive health issues were also discussed in a workshop organized by The International Islamic Center for

Population Studies and Research at Cairo University, Egypt in November 2000, stating that In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) is allowed except when using sperm, ovum or embryos derived from the donor. The above points show that reproductive health issues are important and are the right of everyone, especially for married couples, to achieve the welfare that has become a concern.

Every married couple always wants to have children or offspring. Children can be obtained through intimate relationships between husband and wife (biological children) or can be done by adopting children from other couples. However, in real life, there are couples whose wives cannot get pregnant due to infertility/infertility disorders in one of the couples, both wife and husband. So that the hope of having children through intimate relationships between husband and wife is difficult to achieve. This encourages couples who experience infertility problems to find a way out, one way is through artificial conception or IVF.

With the advancement of science and technology, especially in the field of medicine, artificial conception has been successful. IVF research was started in the UK by Robert Edwards and Patrick Steptoe, who successfully delivered the world's first IVF in 1978, followed by a second IVF (the first in the United States) in 1981 in Norfolk. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the first IVF was born on May 2, 1988 in Jakarta by the Melati program of RSAB Harapan Kita, (Hanifa Wiknosastro, Midwifery Sciences, p. 937).

Thus, basically artificial conception, or IVF is allowed as long as it does not violate norms, religion, ethics, laws, and human rights and meets medical requirements. Many women already feel pregnant even though they have not checked with a doctor. Most welcome it with joy, but there are times when it is accompanied by anxiety and sadness (Jones, 2005).

Some women who crave pregnancy so much, tend to mimic all the symptoms of pregnancy believing in their own lies. In fact, even though doctors had confirmed she was not pregnant, she refused to believe it. Such women suffer from pregnancy shadows and require psychiatric attention (Jones, 2005).

From the initial survey data in Nagori, Bandar Malaka, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency, there is a population of 1101 people consisting of 300 families. Among them, couples of childbearing age are predicted to be 65% less aware of the signs of pregnancy. The couple of childbearing age only knew about dizziness, nausea and vomiting.

## METHODS

This study is descriptive by using primary data, namely by distributing questionnaires to find out the overview of PUS knowledge about Pregnancy Signs. The population in this study is all existing PUSs in Nagori, Bandar Malaka, Kec. Gunung Malumas, Simalungun Regency, in 2022 with a total of 35 respondents. Sampling in this study uses the total sampling method, namely all populations are used as a sample of 35 respondents.

In order to be able to collect the data needed for data collection techniques, the author first asks for a research permit application. The researcher conducted research through the

distribution of questionnaires to respondents to be answered and then data processing was carried out. The collected data is processed manually with Editing, Coding and Tabulating.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research is entitled "Overview of PUS Knowledge About the Signs of Pregnancy in Nagori Bandar Malaka Kec.

**Table 1.** Distribution of PUS Knowledge About the Signs of Pregnancy in Nagori Bandar Malaka Kec.Gunung Maligas Regency Simalungun

No	Knowledge	Frequency	%
1	Good	5	14,28
2	Enough	8	22,85
3	Less	22	62,85
	Total	35	100

**Table 2.** Distribution of Respondents by age about the knowledge of Pus about the signs of pregnancy Nagori Bandar Malaka Kec.Gunung Maligas Regency Simalungun

No	Age	Knowledge						Total	
		Good		Enough		Less		F	%
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	19 - 24 Years	1	20	2	40	12	54,54	15	42,85
2	25 - 30 Years	2	40	3	37,5	5	22,72	10	28,57
3	31 -35 Years	2	40	3	37,5	5	22,72	10	28,57
	Total	5	100	8	100	22	100	35	100

**Table 3.** Distribution of Respondents' knowledge Based on Sources Information About PUS knowledge About signs of pregnancy

No	Sources Information	Knowledge						Total	
		Good		Enough		Less		F	%
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	Health Workers	3	60	4	50	2	9,09	9	25,71
2	Electronic Media/ Mass Media	2	40	2	25	3	13,63	7	20
3	Family	-	-	1	12,5	8	36,36	9	25,71
4	Friend	-	-	1	12,5	9	40,90	10	28,57
	Total	5	100	8	100	22	100	35	100

**Table 4.** Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge by Parity About PUS Knowledge About Signs of Pregnancy

No	Parity	Knowledge						Total	
		Good		Enough		Less		F	%
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	1 people	-	-	-	-	12	54,54	12	34,28

No	Parity	Knowledge						Total	
		Good		Enough		Less		F	%
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
2	2 people	1	20	2	25	7	31,81	10	28,57
3	>3 people	2	40	2	25	3	13,63	7	20
4	>5 people	2	40	4	50	-	-	6	17,14
	Total	5	100	8	100	22	100	35	100

**Table. 5.** Distribution of Respondent Knowledge Based on Education About PUS Knowledge About the signs of pregnancy

No	Education	Knowledge						Total	
		Good		Enough		Less		F	%
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	SD	-	-	1	12,5	20	90,90	21	60
2	SMP	2	40	3	37,5	2	9,09	7	20
3	SMA	2	40	4	50	-	-	6	17,14
4	College	1	20	-	-	-	-	1	2,85
	Total	5	100	8	100	22	100	35	100

## Discussion

From table 1, it is known that the results of the majority of respondents who are knowledgeable are Less as many as 22 people (63%) and the minority who are knowledgeable as many as 5 people (17%). According to the researchers, a person is knowledgeable when there is a great sense of curiosity about a certain object in a person and it can be achieved through the five senses and effort.

From table 2, it is known that the majority of respondents who are knowledgeable are less than 12 people (54.54%), the minority is found at the age of 19-24 years as many as 1 respondent (20%). According to the researcher's opinion, the older a person is, the better and more mature his mindset, than a person who is younger, it will be difficult to understand because age still lacks understanding.

From table 3. It is known above that PUS Nagori Bandar Malaka Kec. Gunung Maligas Regency Simalungun in 2022 based on information sources, namely knowledgeable, the majority of Friends as many as 9 respondents (40.90), and the minority are Family and Friends with sufficient knowledge as many as 1 person (12.5%). The right source of information has the right role in increasing one's individual knowledge, in this case there are many sources of information from personal experience because it has previously existed from health workers. According to the author's assumption that the more information a person gets, the more knowledge, the higher the way of thinking, the more knowledge a person has.

Based on table 4. that the majority of respondents who are knowledgeable are less at >1 person as many as 12 respondents, and the minority is at the parity of 2 people with good knowledge as many as 1 respondent does not answer 1 respondent (20%). According

to the assumption of the authors, this study is in line with Notoatmodjo's opinion that many births are experienced by mothers and affect a person's level of knowledge. Especially mothers who give birth more than once.

Based on table 5. that respondents in PUS who are educated are mostly in elementary education with less knowledge as many as 20 respondents (90.90%), minorities are in elementary education with sufficient knowledge and in higher education with good knowledge as many as 1 respondent (20%). According to the author's assumption that the higher a person's education, the more knowledge, experience, way of thinking, what he sees and what he hears because he interacts a lot with others.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study entitled "Overview of PUS Knowledge of Pregnancy Signs in Nagori Bandar Malaka, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency in 2022", it can be concluded that the majority of respondents have less knowledge, namely 22 people (63%), while the minority is knowledgeable as many as 5 people (17%). Based on age, respondents with less knowledge amounted to 12 people (54.54%), and the least good knowledge was found in the age group of 19–24 years, which was only 1 person (20%). Judging from the source of information, the majority of good knowledge was obtained from friends as many as 9 respondents (40.90%), while the minority came from family and friends with sufficient knowledge as much as 1 respondent (12.5%). Based on parity, the majority of respondents who have less knowledge are those with more than one child, which is 12 respondents, while the minority is found in the parity of two people with good knowledge as much as 1 respondent (20%). In terms of education, the majority of respondents had an elementary education with less knowledge as many as 20 people (90.90%), while the minority was found in elementary education (sufficient knowledge) and higher education (good knowledge), namely 1 respondent each (20%).

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