



The relationship between knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy and compliance with anc visits in the work area of the sitiung 1 public health center, dharmasraya regency in 2022

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ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization (WHO) in 2017 stated that the maternal mortality rate in the world was 810 deaths per 100,000 live births per day, and maternal mortality data in ASEAN shows that Indonesia ranks second highest. Reports from the WHO that 75% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding, infection, and high blood pressure in the mother during pregnancy. Danger signs of pregnancy are signs or symptoms that indicate the mother or her unborn baby is in danger. Every pregnancy, in its development has a risk of experiencing complications or complications. Therefore, Antenatal services must be carried out routinely, according to integrated standards for quality Antenatal services (Nadhiroh Maftuhaturun, 2018). The research method is an analytic survey with a cross sectional approach. This is research that is carried out at a certain time. Statistical test using Chi-square. Through data analysis with statistical tests using Fisher's exact test with 40 respondents, the results showed that half of pregnant women with low knowledge levels were 17 people (42.5%), then most of pregnant women with obedient levels in ANC visits were 25 people. (62.5%). From the test results, it was found that $P\text{-value} = 0.278 > 0.05$. This means that there is no relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy with ANC visit compliance. (one blank single space line, 9 point font)

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1. Introduction

Danger signs of pregnancy are signs or symptoms that indicate the mother or baby she is carrying is in danger. Every pregnancy, in its development has a risk of experiencing complications or complications. Therefore, antenatal care must be carried out routinely, according to standards and integrated for quality antenatal services (Nadhiroh maftuhaturun, 2018).

World Health Organization (WHO) in 2017 stated that the maternal mortality rate in the world was 810 deaths per 100,000 live births per day, and maternal mortality data in ASEAN shows that Indonesia ranks second highest. Reports from the WHO that 75% of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding, infection, and high blood pressure in the mother during pregnancy. This happened because of the mother's non-compliance in carrying out antenatal care so that the mother lacked information about the health of the mother and baby during pregnancy, and one of these things was also influenced

by the level of knowledge of the mother about the danger signs of pregnancy which was still lacking so that she did not have the motivation and self-awareness to perform antenatal care checks. Therefore, it is very important for pregnant women to have knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy so that they are obedient in conducting antenatal care checks.

The Indonesian Health Profile in 2018 shows the results of data from the Indonesia Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) in 2017, the maternal mortality rate (MMR) decreased from 390 to 305 per 100,000 live births. Although there was a decrease in the maternal mortality rate, it did not succeed in achieving the MDGs target that must be achieved, which is 102 per 100,000 live births in 2015. (Kolantung, M Priska, 2021).

In West Sumatra, the number of Dead mothers in 2019 increased, compared with year 2017 number Dead mother of 113 people and in 2018 experienced a little drop i.e. 111 people, but in 2019 it increased return to 116 people. 2019 year found case Dead mother as many as 19 cases in koto field, number this Keep going increase from two year last. In 2018 found case Dead mother as many as 17 cases and in 2017 namely as many as 16 people. From profile data Padang City health in 2019 was recorded, from 19 people died mother, 7 cases Dead mother occurred in the area of PONE health centers. (Ernawati tuty, 2021)

According to the initial survey data at the Puskesmas Sitiung 1 District Dharmasraya 3 months of data obtained last, mother's data pregnant as many as 267 people, and mother pregnant with anemia (Hb <11.0g/dl) totaled 28 people and mothers pregnant with SEZ (LILA <23.5 cm) totaled 39 people.

The results of interviews conducted on January 28, 2022 in Padang Sidondang, from 5 respondents, there were 2 people who knew about the danger signs of pregnancy with ANC examination compliance and there were 3 people who did not know about the danger signs of pregnancy by not complying with the ANC examination.

Study similar once conducted on November 29 by Rohmawati at the midwife practice private sarwo to mom pregnant consisting of out of 10 people, 4 people get knowledge good about sign danger third trimester of pregnancy while the other 6 still have knowledge not enough about sign danger third trimester of pregnancy. and got Chi-square test results p-value = 0.010 which means p-value <0.05, meaning there is significant relationship. Among knowledge mother about sign danger pregnancy with obedience ANC visit. (Sumiyarsi Ika, 2019).

Factors that can affect the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of third trimester pregnancy, one of which is a person's age, physical and mental changes will occur. In addition to maternal age, other factors that can affect knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy are the mother's education and occupation. (Sumiyarsi Ika, 2019).

One of the successes of preventing maternal death lies in the accuracy of decision making when complications occur. This can be done if pregnant women and their families have good basic knowledge about pregnancy and childbirth and have access to antenatal services. During pregnancy the mother experiences changes, the changes that occur include physiological and psychological, so that during pregnancy the mother has a dynamic risk, the mother who was originally normal is suddenly at high risk. And one of the interventions in dealing with changes during pregnancy is to perform a prenatal check-up (ANC). (Citrawati Ketut Ni, 2021).

Based on the background described above, the researchers wanted to find out more about "the relationship between knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy and Antenatal care (ANC) compliance in Jorong Padang Sidondang, the working area of the Sitiung 1 Dharmasraya Health Center in 2022".

2. Method

2.1 Relationship of Knowledge of Pregnant Women About Danger Signs of Pregnancy with Compliance with ANC Visits in the Working Area of Sitiung 1 Health Center in 2022.

Based on table 4.4 it is found that almost half of pregnant women who have low knowledge are 17 people (42.5 %). and it was found that the majority of pregnant women with a level of compliance in conducting ANC visits amounted to 25 people (62.5 %). Based on the Pearson Chi Square test because

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the table uses 2x2, the provisions use test analysis Fisher and there are cells with an expected value of less than 5. The results obtained are P value = 0.278 (P value > 0.05) meaning that there is no relationship between knowledge of pregnant women and compliance with ANC visits in the work area of Sitiung 1 Health Center in 2022.

So based on the research I did in the working area of the Sitiung 1 Health Center in 2022, pregnant women with low levels of knowledge and education can be categorized as obedient in conducting ANC visits. This means that the pregnant woman gains knowledge not from the level of education but from actively participating in posyandu activities and often conducting pregnancy checks with health workers and looking for information on social media based on technological advances that continue to advance as in today's era. So based on the results of the research, it was found that 25 pregnant women (62.5%) were obedient to the ANC examination and the statistical results of Fisher's test with a p-value of 0.278 meant that there was no relationship between knowledge of pregnant women and compliance with ANC visits in the work area of the Sitiung Health Center. 1 Year 2022.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Frequency Distribution of Knowledge of Pregnant Women About Danger Signs of Pregnancy

Table 1. Distribution of the Frequency of Knowledge of Pregnant Women About Pregnancy Danger Signs in the Work Area of the Sitiung 1 Health Center in 2022.

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High (76-100%)	14	35.0%
Moderate (56-75%)	9	22.5%
Low (<55%)	17	42.5%
Total	40	100%

Based on table 4.2, it was found that from 40 pregnant women there were almost half of pregnant women with a low level of knowledge, namely 17 people (42.5%).

3.2 Frequency Distribution of Obedience of Pregnant Women in ANC Visits

Table 2. Distribution of the Frequency of Obedience of Pregnant Women Conducting ANC Visits in the Work Area of the Sitiung 1 Health Center in 2022.

Obedience	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Obey	25	62.5%
Not obey	15	37.5%
Total	40	100%

Based on table 4.3, it was found that from 40 pregnant women, most of the pregnant women were obedient in conducting ANC visits, as many as 25 people (62.5 %).

3.3 Relationship between knowledge of pregnant women about danger signs of pregnancy and compliance with ANC visits.

Table 3. Relationship between knowledge of pregnant women about danger signs of pregnancy and compliance with ANC visits.

Knowledge	Obedience of pregnant women				Total		P value
	Obey		Not obey				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
High	12	30.0	2	5.0	14	35.0	0.278
Medium	7	17.5	2	5.0	9	22.5	0.278
Low	6	15.0	11	27.5	17	42.5	0.278

Total	25	62.5	15	34.8	40	100
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Based on table 4.4, it was found that from the 40 pregnant women studied, there were 12 pregnant women with a high level of knowledge (30.0%). While the level of compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits with non-compliance amounted to 11 people (27.5%).

Based on statistical tests using Fisher's exact analysis the results obtained P value = 0.278 (P value > 0.05) This means that there is no relationship between knowledge of pregnant women and compliance with ANC visits in the work area of the Sitiung 1 Public Health Center, Dharmasraya Regency in 2022.

Discussion

3.4 Frequency Distribution of Knowledge About Pregnancy Danger Signs in Pregnant Women at Sitiung 1 Health Center in 2022.

Based on the results of the study as presented in table 4.2, it was found that almost half of pregnant women with low levels of knowledge amounted to 17 people (42.5 %).

Knowledge is an indicator of a person in taking action. When a person is based on good knowledge of health, that person will understand the importance of maintaining health and motivate himself to apply it in his life. Knowledge is needed as support and foster self-confidence as well as attitudes and behavior every day. Knowledge is the main factor that supports one's actions (Putu ayu gusti, 2021).

An adequate level of knowledge of pregnant women will make pregnant women more obedient in carrying out ANC, whereas if their knowledge is lacking, pregnant women will not obey in carrying out ANC. Disobedience of pregnant women in carrying out ANC can cause various complications that can affect pregnancy cannot be detected, so they cannot be immediately addressed (Saifuddin Wahyu, 2018).

According to Febyanti and Susilawati's research entitled "The relationship of knowledge of pregnant women about Antenatal Care to the behavior of pregnancy visits" where a person's obedience can occur if a person is aware of the benefits based on good knowledge then followed by good health behavior as well. Knowledge is one of the predisposing factors for the formation of a person's behavior. A person's behavior that is formed and based on knowledge will last longer than behavior that is not based on knowledge. This can be seen from the results of the study, that from 64 respondents, 28.1% had poor knowledge because the level of education was dominated by elementary schools and high schools (93.8%) which would give birth to non-compliance behavior in conducting periodic pregnancy checks, namely from research data. there are 14.1% and the results obtained P value <0.01 then statistically there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of pregnant women about antenatal care.

In this study it was found that most of the pregnant women had a low level of education. Education is an effort to provide knowledge so that there is an increase in positive behavior changes. The level of education has an influence on the level of knowledge, people who have a higher level of education will have a higher level of knowledge. Someone who has a higher education will find it easy to understand information about the danger signs of pregnancy.

Based on the results of interviews with midwives who work in the work area of the Sitiung 1 Health Center, Dharmasraya Regency that every midwife who works in every jorong of the working area of the Sitiung 1 Health Center will conduct Posyandu once a month, and every time the Posyandu is carried out, all pregnant women are required to take part in the activities provided. conducted. Each village midwife also cooperates with cadres to facilitate the work of midwives, this is to increase the knowledge of pregnant women about the importance of checking pregnant women so that they can prevent and know the danger signs of pregnancy and invite pregnant women to frequently make ANC visits at least 6 times during pregnancy. If there are pregnant women who are not present at the posyandu activity for no good reason, the village midwife and cadre will use a door- to-door system, meaning they will make a home visit.

Based on the results of research conducted in the working area of the Sitiung 1 Health Center, the high level of knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy was obtained not from formal education but from non-formal education, such as counseling by health workers, and the

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experiences of previous respondents and the experience gained from others. With counseling about the danger signs of pregnancy provided by health workers, one does not need to learn about the danger signs of pregnancy to formal education such as midwifery school.

3.5 Frequency Distribution of Obedience of Pregnant Women in Conducting ANC Visits at Sitiung 1 Health Center in 2022.

Based on the results of the study as presented in table 4.3, it was found that the majority of pregnant women were obedient in conducting ANC visits, as many as 25 people (62.5 %).

From the results of the study above, obedient pregnant women made the most ANC visits and those who did not obey the least. And mothers who are in the category of fertile women are more fertile where at that age a mature age will affect a person's mindset, so that the mother will be obedient in carrying out her pregnancy checks.

Compliance with the implementation of Antenatal Care (ANC) for pregnant women with health workers is a visit made to check their pregnancy.

One of the predisposing factors is people's attitudes towards health. A bad attitude from the community will reduce the health status of the community itself. To reduce morbidity and mortality, the attitude of the community or sufferers themselves is the most important thing because it is an awareness of increasing and maintaining their health. Good for yourself, your family and the surrounding family (Notoadmodjo, 2017).

There were 44 pregnant women who were obedient in conducting ANC visits (73.3%). Meanwhile, there were 16 people who did not comply with ANC visits (26.7%). Likewise, the results of research conducted by Wulantika 2017 show that the proportion of respondents who have an age that is not at risk to comply with ANC visits is (48.7%) while the proportion of respondents who have an age at risk to comply in ANC visits is (41.6%). . Pregnant women who are obedient in conducting ANC visits will easily get information about the importance of maintaining pregnancy, know the danger signs in pregnancy and get professional help if there are problems in the pregnancy process, and get health services, so that mothers are encouraged to make regular pregnancy visits. regular. Mothers are expected to make the best use of health facilities, because mothers who are obedient in conducting ANC visits in addition to receiving information about the importance of maintaining pregnancy, mothers can also monitor fetal growth and development, so that maternal and fetal nutrition are well monitored (Wirandoko, 2017).

The conclusion that can be drawn in this study is to increase compliance with antenatal care visits to health facilities to reduce the risk of pregnancy, especially mature pregnancies and other impacts so as to prevent complications in pregnancy.

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