

Factors Associated With ANC Visits in PHC Hope Raya Pekanbaru 2018

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Abstract-Visits Antenatal Care (ANC) is suatu kegiatan examination conducted by pregnant women to a health professional. From the data obtained by the Health Service coverage pekanbaru 2016 KI KI as many visits as much as 85% and as much as 88.32% K4. While in 2017, PHC Hope Kingdom at coverage increased to 96.0 K1 and K4 visits decreased to 87.1. Antenatal Care service target of Pekanbaru City Health Department for K1 and K4 92.09% 95% The aim of this study was to determine the Factors Associated with ANC Visits in PHC Hope Kingdom Year 2016 type of research is quantitative analytical, design cross sectional. The population in this study all pregnant women who visit antenatal care at the health center Harapan Raya Pekanbaru in January-March 2018, as many as 363 people, while the sample in this study were 78 pregnant women with consecutive sampling technique. The analysis is univariate and bivariate. The results of this study found no relationship between knowledge (p value 0.000 with OR 0.035) attitude (p value 0.000 with OR 3.6) Education (p value 0.006 with OR 0.188) husband support (p value of 0.001 with OR 29.250) and economic status (p value 0,026 with OR 0.172) against ANC visits. The analysis is univariate and bivariate. The results of this study found no relationship between knowledge (p value 0.000 with OR 0.035) attitude (p value 0.000 with OR 3.6) Education (p value 0.006 with OR 0.188) husband support (p value of 0.001 with OR 29.250) and economic status (p value 0,026 with OR 0.172) against ANC visits. The analysis is univariate and bivariate. The results of this study found no relationship between knowledge (p value 0.000 with OR 0.035) attitude (p value 0.000 with OR 3.6) Education (p value 0.006 with OR 0.188) husband support (p value of 0.001 with OR 29.250) and economic status (p value 0,026 with OR 0.172) against ANC visits. It is expected that health practitioners can make home visits and counseling pregnant women about the importance of antenatal care visits for maternal and infant health.

Keywords : Visits Antenatal Care, Health Center of Hope Kingdom

1. Introduction

Antenatal Care is monitoring prior to delivery primarily aimed at the growth and development of the fetus in the womb. The main purpose of antenatal care to prepare the mother and baby are healthy by preparing the psychology of mothers, detected signs of life-threatening dangers of pregnancy and prepare for delivery (Yulaikhah, 2009).

Based on Indonesia's health profile data 2017 Antenatal care coverage (ANC) and births attended by skilled health personnel nationwide in 2013 amounted to 90.88%. (Indonesia Health Profile Data, 2018).

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia based on data from AKI SUPAS 2015 amounted to 305 per 100,000 live births and AKN at 15 per 1,000 live births. The causes of high maternal and infant mortality is eclampsia (28%), bleeding (20%), infection (11%), paretus old (5%), (SUPAS, 2015) The health status of society can be seen from the figures maternal and infant mortality. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Indonesia is still high compared with neighboring countries such as Singapore, Malaysia. Therefore, the government gives top priority to accelerating decline in MMR and IMR. Target SDG's MMR reached 75 per 100,000 live births (SUPAS, 2015).

Efforts to decrease MMR basically refers to the strategic intervention "Four Pillars of Safe Motherhood", one of which is access to quality antenatal care which still needs to be improved continuously. Good prenatal care can reduce maternal mortality. Health workers should be able to identify factors associated with age, parity, history of poor pregnancy, and bleeding during pregnancy. Maternal deaths are also characterized by non-technical things into categories underlying cause, such as the level of knowledge and attitude of pregnant women are still low, and pass the

importance of antenatal care (K4), which is still less than the national reference standards (Fakih, 2010).

Based on the Health Department's profile coverage pekanbaru 2016 KI KI as many visits as much as 85% and as much as 88.32% K4. While in 2017, PHC Hope Kingdom at coverage increased to 96.0 K1 and K4 visits decreased to 87.1. The importance of ANC because every pregnancy can develop into a problem or complication at any time. That's why pregnant women require monitoring during pregnancy. Antenatal Care service target of Pekanbaru City Health Department for K1 and K4 92.09% 95% (DHO Pekanbaru, 2017).

Although the numbers pretty good coverage, but has yet to reach the target. K4 not achieving targets, one of which caused an understanding of the guidelines for Maternal and Child Health (MCH), especially prenatal care visits are less, so it is still found pregnant women who do not know the importance of prenatal care on a regular basis. Antenatal care is one way to reducing the MMR by doing prenatal care routine. One such effort is to make a visit K4 (Fakih, 2010).

The data obtained at one of the health centers researcher in Pekanbaru that Hope Health Center KI Kingdom 2016 visit and each - each amounted to 85% and 88.32%. However, in 2017 visits increased to 96.0 K1 and K4 visits decreased to 87.1 but has not reached the target of 95% Community Health Center.

Based on the preliminary survey conducted by researchers at the Health Center of Hope Kingdom in March - April 2016 78 people found pregnant women.

2. Research methods

This type of research is "analytic quantitative" research design with "cross-sectional". This study was conducted in March-April 2018. The population in this study were all pregnant women are 78 people with consecutive sampling technique. Analysis of the data used univariate and bivariate analysis.

3. result

a. Research result

Univariate analysis was intended to decrypt of each variable that uses a frequency distribution table. Based on the results obtained will serve as a discussion. Results of univariate analysis can be seen from the following table:

Table 1. The frequency distribution of respondents by knowledge, attitudes mother, education, support of her husband, the economy in the clinic hopes of highway

No.	Independent variables	Category	F	Percentage (%)
1	Knowledge	Well	28	35.9%
		Less	50	64.1%
2	Attitude	Positive	57	73.1%
		Negative	21	26.9%
3	Education	High	32	41%
		Low	46	59%
4	Support husband	Yes	60	76.9%
		Not	18	23, 1%
5	economy	High	48	61.5%
		Low	30	38.5%
Dependent variables				
6	ANC visit	Complete ANC	65	83.3%
		ANC Incomplete	13	16.7%
Total			78	100%

Based on the chart of the frequency distribution of respondents by knowledge, attitudes, education, support sumai, economic and ANC visits of 78 respondents to the majority of low knowledgeable as many as 50 people (64.1%), the majority unknown category mother's attitude to be positive as much as 57 people (73 , 1%), the majority of low-educated pendidikandiketahui

category as many as 46 people (59%), the majority unknown category husband support good husband support as many as 60 people (76.9%), the majority of known economic level category with high economic level as many as 48 people (61, 5%).

Table 2. Factors Associated With ANC Visits in PHC Hope Raya Pekanbaru 2018

variables	ANC visit				Total	%	P Value	OR	
	Comple	%	Incompl	%					
The attitude of the mother	Positive	54	94.7	3	5.3	57	100	0,001	3.6
	Negative	11	52.4	10	47.6	21	100		
	Total	65	100	13	100	78	100		
Education	High	43	93.5	3	6.5	46	100	0,006	0.12
	Low	22	68.8	10	31.2	32	100		
	Total	65	100	13	100	78	100		
Support husband	Yes	55	91.7	5	8.3	60	100	0,001	29.25
	Not	10	55.6	8	44.4	18	100		
	Total	65	100	13	100	78	100		
economy	High	44	91.7	4	8.3	30	100	0,001	0.172
	Low	21	70	9	30	48	100		
	Total	65	100	13	100	78	100		

In Table 2, showed that the results of the bivariate analysis throughout the dependent variable is the attitude of the mother, education, economic support of her husband and significantly associated with the visit of the ANC (the dependent variable) with each of the mother's attitude (p value of 0.001, 0.006, 0.001, 001)

4. Discussion

1) Knowledge

From the research results with the level of knowledge of Antenatal Care visit can be seen that out of 78 pregnant women good knowledge that 48 people (96%) compared to the less knowledgeable that 17 (60.7%). The results of the statistical test obtained by value p value = 0.000 (p < 0.05), OR = 0.035, which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge with antenatal care visits, and. It is also stated by (Notoadmodjo, 2010), knowledge is very important for an act. The knowledge in question is knowledge of mothers about pregnancy. When they have good knowledge of the pregnancy, the mother will checkups.

This same study also found on Mentari, 2014, with a value of chi square test result values are p value of 0.038. From these results the researchers concluded that the majority of well-educated respondents amounted to 49 people (73.1%) had the chance to visit Antenatal Care.

Therefore it is necessary to increase knowledge and help them know the benefits of ANC visits. It required counseling and health promotion through media interest such as lectures, question and answer, leaflets. In this case the sale is done in a planned, purposeful so that they will know the benefits of the lower knowledgeable ANC, ANC visits benefit greatly affect the pregnancy so that they are highly motivated to make a visit ANC.

2) The attitude of the mother

The result showed that maternal attitudes positively to visit ANCyaitu 54 people (94.7%) compared with the mother's attitude negatifyaitu 3 (5.3%). Statistical test results obtained value of P value = 0.000 (p < 0.05), OR = 3.6, which means that there is a significant relationship between the attitude of mothers with antenatal care visits. It is also stated by (Nursalam, 2013), the attitude is the amount of positive and negative feelings toward an object (favorable) or negative (unfavorable) to an object, a person, an institution or activity. Attitude is seen as an effective or evaluative.

This same research also found Agustina (2014), showed that there were 57 people (82.6%) of pregnant women who have a positive attitude and regular ANC visit. While the value of the chi square test, there results p value of 0.000. From these results the researchers concluded there is a significant relationship between mother's attitude towards ANC visits regularly.

Attitudes related causal behavior ANC visits. The negative attitude of someone would affect the visit anc. In this case in determining the attitude can not be separated from knowledge, so a good

knowledge of the results will yield a positive attitude. Because if someone has good knowledge then they will tend to be positive. But on the contrary if one more tends to be negative they assume that no importance berkukunjung to health facilities.

3) Education

The result showed that the higher education caredengan antenatal visit with 43 persons (93.5%) compared to the full antenatal care visits with a low-educated respondents ie 3 (6.5%). Statistical test results obtained value of P value = 0.006 ($p < 0.05$) ,, OR = 0.188, which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge with antenatal care visits. According Supiyati (2001), a person with higher education will have wider knowledge than someone who is a lower level of education. Educated mother will checkups on a regular basis in order to maintain the state of her health and her unborn child. This same study also found on Ulfiah (2012) Statistical tests chi square obtained p value 0.013 ($p < 0.05$) ,,

4) Support husband

The result showed that the visit antenatal care with the support of her husband of 55 people (91.7%) who did not have the support dibandingkandengan husband is 5 people (8.3%). Statistical test results obtained value of P value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), OR = 29.250, which means there is a significant relationship between husband support with antenatal care visits. This is supported by research Wulandari (2009) with the p value = 0.029 means significant correlation between family support with antenatal care.

According to Dewi (2012) that the role of the family is very important for pregnant women, pregnant women psychologically tend to be more volatile than non-pregnant women need a lot of support from family, especially her husband. For example, in determining the sex of a family which wants a specific gender, pregnant women will feel anxious if nanyinya child is born with a gender that is not in line with expectations or experiencing physical and mental disabilities. Families should also help and assist the mother in the face of complaints that arise during pregnancy that the mother does not feel alone.

5) economy

The result showed that the visit antenatal caredengan economic levels as high as 44 people (91.7%) compared to respondents that low economic level is 4 (8.3%). With the results of the P value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), OR = 0.172, which means there is a significant relationship between the level of antenatal visits care.Hal economy is supported by research Renita (2015), with the result p value of 0.002 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is a relationship that significant between the economic level Care.Menurut Muniarti Antenatal visits (2007), the economy also has always been a determining factor in the process of pregnancy. Families with economies that can reasonably regular checkups, planned birth at health professionals and others with good preparation.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of a study of 78 pregnant women at health centers Harapan Raya Pekanbaru on Factors Associated With ANC Visits Hope Health Center Raya Pekanbaru In 2018, it can be concluded as follows:

- a. It was found that good caredenganpengetahuan antenatal visit is 48 people (96%) compared to the less knowledgeable antenatal care visits in which 17 subjects (60.7%). With hail p value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), OR = 0.035. There is a significant relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women with antenatal visits Care
- b. It was found that a positive attitude towards visits ANC mothers (94.7%) compared with a negative attitude towards mother ANC visits (5.3%). With hasilP value = 0.000, OR = 3.6. There is a significant association between maternal attitudes to visit Antenatal Care
- c. Antenatal visit caredengan found that higher education is 43 people (93.5%) compared with a low of antenatal visits careberpendidikan 3 (6.5%). With hasilP value = 0.006 ($p < 0.05$), OR = 0.188. There is a significant relationship between the level of education of pregnant women with antenatal visits Care
- d. It was found that the visit antenatal care with support of her husband of 55 people (91.7%) compared with antenatal visits were not getting the support caredengan husband is 5 people

(8.3%). With the results of the P value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), OR = 29.250, There is a significant relationship between husband support pregnant women with antenatal visits Care.

- e. It was found that the visit antenatal care with high economic level that is 44 people (91.7%) compared with the low economic level is 4 (8.3%). From the results of P value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), OR = 0.172. There is a significant relationship between economic levels of pregnant women with AntenatalCare visit.

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