

CHARACTERISTICS OF PREGNANT WOMEN RELATED TO PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ANTENATAL CARE (ANC)

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ABSTRAK : KARAKTERISTIK IBU HAMIL TERKAIT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG ANTENATAL CARE (ANC)

Latar Belakang: Kesehatan ibu hamil di Indonesia merupakan masalah yang serius yang sedang dihadapi Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, diantaranya masih rendah kesadaran ibu hamil untuk memeriksakan kehamilannya pada sarana kesehatan. Hasil wawancara kepada 5 ibu hamil di Puskesmas Banyubiru tentang ANC didapatkan hasil 60% ibu hamil menjawab benar mengenai pengertian pemeriksaan ANC, 80% ibu hamil menjawab benar mengenai tujuan dan manfaat dari pemeriksaan ANC, 40% ibu hamil menjawab benar mengenai standar pelayanan ANC dan semua ibu hamil mengetahui waktu kunjungan ANC. Ibu hamil yang mempunyai pengetahuan baik tentang ANC, kemungkinan besar ibu hamil dapat berpikir untuk menentukan sikap, berperilaku untuk mencegah, menghindari, atau mengatasi masalah resiko kehamilan sehingga ibu memiliki kesadaran untuk rutin memeriksakan kehamilannya.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik ibu (paritas, umur, dan pekerjaan ibu) dengan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang ANC di Puskesmas Banyubiru Kabupaten Semarang.

Metode: Jenis penelitian adalah kuantitatif yang bersifat deskriptif, yang dilakukan untuk menggambarkan hubungan karakteristik ibu (paritas, umur, dan pekerjaan ibu) dengan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang ANC di Puskesmas Banyubiru Kabupaten Semarang. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil di Puskesmas Banyubiru Kabupaten Semarang pada Bulan Februari 2022 sejumlah 231 ibu hamil. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 15% dari jumlah populasi yaitu sebanyak 35 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan *Simple Random Sampling*. Alat ukur menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan tentang ANC yang sudah dilakukan uji validitas dan reliabilitas, terdiri dari 20 pertanyaan. Analisis dilakukan dengan uji chi square untuk menentukan hubungan antar variabel.

Hasil: Hasil uji chi-square didapatkan nilai *p-value* sebesar 0,035 ($p < 0,05$), yang artinya ada hubungan antara paritas dengan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang ANC di Puskesmas Banyubiru, didapatkan *p-value* sebesar 0,371 ($p < 0,05$) yang artinya tidak ada hubungan antara umur ibu dengan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang ANC di Puskesmas Banyubiru, didapatkan *p-value* sebesar 0,093 ($p < 0,05$) yang artinya tidak ada hubungan antara pekerjaan ibu dengan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang ANC di Puskesmas Banyubiru.

Simpulan: ada hubungan antara paritas dengan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang ANC di Puskesmas Banyubiru dan tidak ada hubungan antara umur dan pekerjaan ibu dengan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang ANC di Puskesmas Banyubiru.

Saran: Bagi pihak Puskesmas diharapkan dijadikan sebagai masukan untuk menyusun program kerja dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan ANC pada masa new normal dengan pemberian informasi tidak hanya melalui kelas ibu hamil tapi bisa juga dengan media sosial.

Kata Kunci : Paritas, Pekerjaan, Pengetahuan tentang ANC, umur

ABSTRACT

Background : The low awareness of pregnant women to check their pregnancy at health facilities is a serious problem that is being faced by the Health Ministry of the Republic Indonesia. The results of interviews with 5 pregnant women at the Banyubiru Health Center about ANC showed that 60% of pregnant women answered correctly about the meaning of ANC examination, 80% of pregnant women answered correctly about the purpose and benefits of ANC examination, 40% of pregnant women answered correctly about ANC service standards and all pregnant women know the time of the ANC visit. Pregnant women who have good knowledge about ANC, most likely pregnant women can think to determine attitudes, behave to prevent, avoid, or overcome pregnancy risk problems so that mothers have awareness to routinely check their pregnancy.

Purpose: To determine the relationship between maternal characteristics (parity, age, and maternal occupation) with knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center, Semarang Regency.

Methods: This was quantitative descriptive research which was conducted to describe the relationship between maternal characteristics (parity, age, and maternal occupation) with knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center, Semarang Regency. The population was a total of 231 pregnant women in February 2022, at the Banyubiru Health Center, Semarang Regency. The sample was 15% of the total population as many as 35 respondents. The sampling technique used *Simple Random Sampling*. The instrument used a knowledge questionnaire about ANC which had been tested for validity and reliability, consisting of 20 questions. The analysis was using the chi square test.

Results : The results of the chi-square test obtained a *p-value* of 0.035 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is a relationship between parity and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center, a *p-value* of 0.371 ($p < 0.05$) is obtained.) which means that there is no relationship between maternal age and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center, obtained a *p-value* of 0.093 ($p < 0.05$) which means that there is no relationship between maternal occupation and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between parity and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center and there is no relationship between age and maternal occupation with knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center.

Suggestion: The health center is expected to develop and increase ANC knowledge program during the new normal period by providing information with pregnant women classes and social media.

Keywords: Age, Knowledge of ANC, Maternal occupation, Parity

INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is a natural and normal event that occurs in women preceded by fertilization to form a zygote and eventually become a fetus that undergoes a process of development in the uterus, until the delivery process. Every pregnant woman is expected to have a healthy and happy pregnancy, give birth safely and give birth to a healthy baby. The health of pregnant women in Indonesia is a serious problem that is being faced by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, including the low awareness of pregnant women to check their pregnancies at health facilities. *Antenatal Care* is a visit by pregnant women with health workers to get ANC services according to established standards. The term visit does not only mean that pregnant women visit health facilities, both in integrated health care center, village maternity huts, but home visits to pregnant women can be considered as visits by pregnant women (Ministry of health RI, 2018). Pregnant women who regularly check their pregnancy can actually prevent, correct and treat problems or pregnancy complications as soon as possible.

The indicators of the quality of health services for pregnant women achievement can be assessed from the K1 and K4 pregnant women visits. By interviewing the midwife coordinator, data was obtained during July and August 2021 as many as 632 pregnant women with a July achievement target of 58.3% K1, 58.3% K4 and 58.3% K6. There

were 335 pregnant women with 53% K1, 50.6% K4 and 42.1% K6 achievements in July and 388 pregnant women with 66.6% K1, 66.6% K4, and 66.6% K6 achievement in August. In August, the achievement was in K1 61.4%, K4 58.4% and K6 22.3%. ANC coverage has not reached the target because there are some pregnant women who do not know the importance of ANC examination and the knowledge of pregnant women about ANC is still low. Based on research conducted by Junita Gohiana Siahaan (2019) on "Pregnant Mothers Knowledge Description of *Antenatal Care* at Niar Patumbak Deli Serdang Maternity Clinic", it was found that 12 respondents (32.4%), 20 respondents (54.1%) and 5 respondents (13.5%) with less knowledge.

The study conducted by Umamah, S, Faozah, and D.R, Raidanti, D (2020), conveyed that pregnant women's knowledge about the importance of antenatal care examination at BPM Umi Aisyah, Amd. Keb is generally less than 21 people (41.2%).

According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic Indonesia (2012), an ANC visit for pregnant women is predicted by internal factors such as parity, maternal age, and external factors such as maternal knowledge, attitudes, socioeconomic conditions, socio-cultural, geographical, information and support from both health workers and families. Likewise, the results of several studies, pregnant women who regularly visit an ANC are mostly in the category of age not at risk

(20-35 years), mothers with parity less than 3, and mothers with high education. A non-working mother has good knowledge. (Trisnawati, R. E, 2020). These results were also conveyed in the research of Dewi Indah Sari, Ninik Wahyuni, Cecep Dani Sucipto (2021), there was a significant relationship between respondents' parity and the regularity of conducting ANC. In another study, it was said that there was a relationship between the level of education, knowledge, attitudes, the implementation of health protocols, the distance of residence, the role of medical personnel, and the availability of health protocol facilities with ANC visits during the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, age, employment status, disease history, and parity are not related to ANC visits during the COVID-19 pandemic (Nurfitriyani, B.A and Puspitasari, N,I, 2022).

The results of the research above support the theory that knowledge is one part of the dominant factor in shaping individual behavior. Knowledge is the most important thing in determining a person's behavior. If a person is knowledgeable about something then the dominant has less attitude and actions. (A. Wawan and Dewi M., (2011). Pregnant women will have the behavior to do ANC if the pregnant woman has good knowledge of ANC. Good knowledge relates to the quality of ANC services in accordance with the research results of Furqani, D and Semagga, N (2019). Good knowledge of pregnant women will increase the regularity of pregnant women to conduct ANC, this is in accordance with the results of research by Juniarty, E (2022), and research by Citrawati, N.K and Satya Laksmi, G.A.P.S (2021)

The results of interviews with 5 pregnant women at the Banyubiru Health Center about ANC showed that 60% of pregnant women answered correctly about the meaning of ANC examination, 80% of pregnant women answered correctly about the purpose and benefits of ANC examination, 40% of pregnant women answered correctly about ANC service standards and all pregnant women know the time of the ANC visit. Pregnant women who have good knowledge about ANC, most likely pregnant women can think to determine attitudes, behave to prevent, avoid, or overcome pregnancy risk problems so that mothers have awareness to routinely check their pregnancy.

Based on the background of the problem above, the writer is interested in conducting research with the title

"Characteristics of pregnant women related to pregnant women's knowledge about Antenatal Care (ANC)"

PURPOSE

This study aimed to determine the relationship between maternal characteristics (parity, age, and maternal occupation) with knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center, Semarang Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

This was a descriptive quantitative research. This was conducted to describe the relationship between maternal characteristics (parity, age, and maternal occupation) with knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Public Health Center, Semarang Regency. The population were 231 pregnant women in February 2022 at the Banyubiru Health Center, Semarang Regency. According to Arikunto, S (2010), if the subjects are less than 100 people should be taken all of them, if the subject is large or more than 100 people can be taken 10-15% or 20-25% or more. The sample was 15% of the total population as many as 35 respondents. The sampling technique was using Simple Random Sampling with Stratified Random Sampling. The sample of pregnant women in Trimester I was 5 pregnant women, the sample of pregnant women in Trimester II was 15 pregnant women, and the sample of trimester 3 was 15 pregnant women. The inclusion criteria were pregnant women who conducted pregnancy check-ups at the Banyubiru Health Center and who were willing to be respondents in the study. The exclusion criteria were pregnant women who carried out pregnancy check-ups other than at the Banyubiru Health Center. The instrument used a knowledge questionnaire about ANC which had been tested for validity and reliability, consisting of 20 questions. Univariate analysis was using frequency distribution and bivariate analysis was performed with chi square test to determine the relationship between variables.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Univariate Data Results

Based on table 1, the characteristics of respondents based on parity are the most multigravida as much as 62.68%, the characteristics of respondents based on maternal age are at most 20-35 years old as much as 88.57% and the characteristics of respondents based on maternal occupation are working mothers as much as 51.42 %.

Table 1.
Frequency Distribution of Respondents Characteristics at Banyubiru Health Center

Characteristics	n	%
Parity		
Primigravida	13	37,14
Multigravida	22	62,86
Maternal Age		
Less than 20 years	9	25,71
20 – 35 years	20	57,14
More than 35 years	6	17,14
Maternal Occupation		
Doesn't work	17	48,57
Working	18	51,42

Table 2.
Frequency Distribution of Mother's Knowledge about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center

Mother's Knowledge of ANC	n	%
Well	9	25,7
Enough	18	48,6
Not enough	8	25,7

Based on table 2, the most knowledge of mothers about ANC is sufficient knowledge as much as 48.6%.

Bivariate Data Results

Table 3.
The relationship between parity and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center

Parity	Well	%	Enough	%	Not enough	%	Amount	p-value
Primigravida	2	5,71	8	22,85	3	8,57	13	0,035
Multigravida	7	20	10	28,57	5	14,28	22	

Based on table 3, the chi-square test results obtained a *p-value* of 0.035 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is a relationship between parity and

knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center.

Table 4.
The relationship between maternal age and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center

Mother's Age	Well	%	Enough	%	Not enough	%	Amount	p-value
Less than 20 years	3	8,57	3	8,57	3	8,57	9	0,371
20 – 35 years	4	11,43	14	40	2	5,71	20	
More than 35 years	2	5,71	1	2,86	3	8,57	6	

Based on table 4, the results of the chi-square test obtained a *p-value* of 0.371 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is no relationship between

maternal age and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center.

Table 5.
The relationship between maternal occupation and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center

Maternal Occupation	Well	%	Enough	%	Not enough	%	Amount	p-value
Doesn't work	2	5,71	9	25,71	6	17,14	17	0,093
Working	7	20	9	25,71	2	5,71	18	

Based on table 4, the results of the Chi-Square test obtained a *p-value* of 0.093 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is no relationship between

maternal occupation and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center.

DISCUSSION

Pregnancy is a natural process. Pregnant women need preparation to live it, one of which is knowledge, so that the pregnancy process is healthy and enjoyable for both the mother and the fetus. Pregnant women need knowledge in undergoing the process of pregnancy about ANC. Pregnant women who have good knowledge of ANC are expected to improve the quality of ANC, namely their awareness and willingness to perform ANC. The quality of ANC services is provided during pregnancy on a regular basis in accordance with predetermined antenatal care guidelines to maintain and improve maternal health during pregnancy according to needs so that they can complete pregnancy well and give birth in good health. (Mufdillah, 2015). Pregnant women who have good knowledge of ANC are expected to be able to do ANC regularly. This is in accordance with the conclusions in the study conducted by Tamaka, C, Madianung, A, and Sambeka, J (2013) there is a relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women and the regularity of antenatal care examinations. This is the same as the research conducted by Silmiyanti et al (2019), there is a relationship between antenatal care compliance visits with knowledge, attitudes and sources of information in pregnant women.

The results of the study found that most mothers had sufficient knowledge as much as 48.6%. This is different from the research conducted by Kiah, F.K, Zuhriyah, L and I Wayan Agung Indrawan, I.W.A (2020), it was found that most of them had good knowledge as much as 86.7%. Likewise, the research results of Afaya, A et al (2020), most (79%) have good knowledge. Based on research conducted by Ali S.A et al (2022), women who have knowledge of the ANC are likely to 6.60 times be able to take advantage of ANC services.

Based on table 3, the results of the chi-square test obtained a value of 0.035 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is a relationship between parity and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Wigunantiningsih, A (2012), there is a relationship between parity and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC. The fact that pregnant women with primipara do not have experience and the level of concern is higher than multipara. In primigravida mothers, pregnancy is a first for them. Knowledge means everything that is known. In fact, according to Sugihartono (2012), knowledge is interpreted as information that is known to a person through a process of interaction with the environment.

Knowledge has many influencing factors, one of which is experience. According to Lestari (2015), experience is an event that has been experienced by a person in interacting with his environment. Someone will try to forget for bad experiences, but will arise and imprint on his psychological emotions and eventually can also form a positive attitude in his life for pleasant experience. According to the KBBI, parity is a state of birth/partum, which can be interpreted that parity is the number of births that produce babies. A mother who has been pregnant more than once is possible to have experience from a previous pregnancy. The results showed that 62.8% were multigravida and 7 multigravida mothers had good knowledge of ANC. The respondent's knowledge is good because the previous pregnancy history provides information related to ANC. Good knowledge will make it easier for someone to change behavior including in ANC. Mothers with good knowledge will better understand the importance of conducting antenatal checks so that they will more regularly check their pregnancies at available health services. This was also conveyed from research by Moh. Rivandi Dengo and Idjrak Mohamad (2019) as well as research conducted by Dewi Indah Sari, Ninik Wahyuni, Cecep Dani Sucipto (2021) found that there was a significant relationship between pregnancy parity and antenatal visits as well as research conducted by Sari et al (2015) which stated that there is a significant relationship between parity and the use of antenatal care. These results are different from the research conducted by Siwi, R.P.Y and Saputro, H, (2020).that the parity variable has no effect on the implementation of an integrated ANC of patients in the Sukodono Health Center Work Area, Lumajang Regency. Through the odds ratio analysis, it was also concluded that the higher the parity of respondents, the more likely they were 0.057 times to conduct an integrated ANC.

Based on table 4, the results of the chi-square test obtained a *p-value* of 0.371 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is no relationship between maternal age and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center. Age is calculated from the time the person is born until their birthday. A person with the older age will be thinking more mature and strong. As a person's age increases, there will be changes in the psychological and psychological aspects (mental). In general, physical growth will experience changes both in terms of size and in terms of proportions that occur due to the maturation of organ functions. While on the psychological aspect (mental) there is a change in terms of the level of thinking of a

person who is increasingly mature and mature. The age of 20-35 years is a productive age so that age affects the perception and mindset of a person. The older a person gets, the more their responsiveness and mindset will develop, so that the knowledge they gain is getting better (Notoatmodjo, 2010). According to age, there may be differences in obtaining certain exposure factors based on the length of the life course. Apart from that, the older one gets, the more experience and knowledge a person gains, so as to increase mental and intellectual maturity. The age of a person who is more mature affects the level of ability and maturity in thinking and receiving information that is getting better when compared to a younger age. In the results of the study, it was found that 40% of pregnant women aged 20-35 years had sufficient knowledge and each age category still had less knowledge. This study is not in accordance with the research conducted by Yusma Putri and Patma Anakota (2017) which resulted in a significant relationship between age and the level of knowledge of pregnant women about MCH books. From the results of research by Fitriani, Handayani and Lubis, E (2021), it was found that there was a significant relationship between the relationship between the age of pregnant women and the adherence of ANC visits. Meanwhile, from the research of Wulandari, E.C and Ariesta, R age and parity have no meaningful relationship with the completeness of pregnancy examination (K4) in Sangkanmanik Village, Cimarga District in 2011.

Based on table 4, the results of the Chi-Square test obtained a *p-value* of 0.093 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is no relationship between maternal occupation and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center. This study is in accordance with the research conducted by Vitriyana et al (2012) as well as the research of Dewi Indah Sari, Ninik Wahyuni, Cecep Dani Sucipto (2021), the results of the research do not have a significant relationship for the work variable. Work is an activity or activity of a person to earn income to meet the needs of his daily life. Work is defined as the main activity carried out by individuals. It can be also defined as a task or work that generates money. Maternal occupation is when the mother is doing activities outside or inside the house. Profession can be classified, namely working (labor, farmers, private sector, and civil servants) and not working (housewives and unemployed) (Notoatmodjo, 2010). From the research results, working mothers are as traders, private employees, entrepreneurs, farmers and factory workers. In addition to experience and age,

working can also be influencing the knowledge. Mothers who do not work receive information about ANC during the pregnant women class which has started to be held during the current new normal. A working pregnant woman tends to have limited opportunities to attend classes for pregnant women because they spend their time doing work activities. However, the work environment can make a person gain experience and knowledge either directly or indirectly. The learning experience in work provides professional knowledge and skills as well as the ability to make decisions which is an integrated reasoning scientifically and ethically.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between parity and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center and there is no relationship between age and maternal occupation and knowledge of pregnant women about ANC at the Banyubiru Health Center.

SUGGESTION

For the Puskesmas, to increase the knowledge of pregnant women about ANC during the current new normal period is by providing information through classes for pregnant women and also through social media, such as through the Whatsapp.

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