**The Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Pregnant Women Regarding Danger Signs of Pregnancy and the Use of Maternal and Child Health (KIA)**

**Books in the UPTD Working Area of ​​Longkib**

**Health Center Subulussalam City**

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Rahayu Ningsih1, Ricca Nophia Amra2, Rizka Sititah Rambe3

Akademi Kebidanan Medica Bakti Persada

Email: rahayuningsihrakasiwi@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

Utilization of maternal and child health services is still hampered by low knowledge and attitudes of mothers regarding the danger signs of pregnancy regarding the use of maternal and child health (MCH) books. According to RISKESDAS in 2020, analysis results showed that 60% of mothers brought MCH books during pregnancy control, while 10% did not bring MCH books, and there were also 30% who did not have MCH books at all. One effort to reduce MMR is with the KIA Book program. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women regarding the danger signs of pregnancy and the use of maternal and child health (MCH) books in the UPTD work area of ​​Longkib Health Center, Subulussalam City in 2024.

The type of research used in this research is analytical with a cross-sectional approach using primary and secondary data. The population in this study were all pregnant women who had KIA books in the Longkib Health Center UPTD working area, totaling 542 people. This sampling technique uses random sampling, totaling 84 respondents. The measuring instrument used is a questionnaire.

 Based on the results of research conducted on 84 respondents, it can be seen that there were 35 respondents who had good knowledge (41.7%), and 43 respondents who had a negative attitude (48.8%). Statistical test results using the Chi-square test with a confidence level of 95% on df 1, show that there is a significant relationship between Knowledge (0.004<0.05) and Attitudes (0.004<0.05) of Pregnant Women Regarding Danger Signs of Pregnancy By Utilizing Maternal and Child Health (KIA) Books in the UPTD Working Area of ​​Longkib Health Center, Subulussalam City in 2024.

It is hoped that health workers can provide health counseling and education by educating pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy and the benefits of KIA books.

**Keywords :Knowledge, Attitudes, Danger Signs of Pregnancy, KIA Books**

**INTRODUCTION**

Pregnancy is a very vulnerable period, not only for the pregnant woman but also for the safety of the fetus in the womb. The consequences that can occur if the mother is unable to recognize the danger signs of pregnancy early and the mother's early detection efforts are insufficient, will result in death of the mother and fetus. Pregnancy danger signs are signs that indicate danger that may occur during pregnancy or the antenatal period. Pregnant women really need to know this, especially if it threatens the safety of the mother and fetus in her womb, at least the things that pregnant women need to know to recognize the danger signs of pregnancy are bleeding, reduced fetal movement, abdominal pain and severe headaches (Carlos et al. , 2020)

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is an indicator to see the level of women's health. MMR is also one of the targets that have been determined in the Millennium development goals, namely goal 5, namely improving maternal health, based on the evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), every day 830 mothers in the world die due to diseases or complications related to pregnancy and childbirth (Komariah, 2019).

Indonesia itself ranks third highest in MMR among Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, namely 177 per 100 thousand births, still far from the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target (Susiana, 2019). In 2013, the main causes of maternal death in Indonesia were 27.1% from bleeding and 7.3% from infection. This is also due to the minimal use of Maternal and Child Health (KIA) books and also low knowledge and attitudes of mothers regarding the benefits of MCH books (Ning et al, 2022).

Based on Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) in 2018, it shows that the recording of service results in the KIA book has not been running optimally. Distribution of results from the 2013-2018 Riskesdas evaluation with direct community respondents, the results show that ownership of KIA books among pregnant women decreased from 80.8% to 75.2%, even though they have KIA books, pregnant women are rarely interested in reading the books, so the information in the books is not conveyed (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2018).

Danger signs that are recognized early will be handled more quickly without causing more serious damage or danger. This can happen if pregnant women have good knowledge and attitudes about the danger signs of pregnancy so they have a positive attitude towards seeking health services to get help (Astuti, 2012).

One effort to reduce MMR is with the KIA Book program (Janet et al, 2018). By using the KIA book, pregnant women not only get additional information about the danger signs of pregnancy from health workers but can also read from the KIA book (Nainggolan, 2019).

Based on this information, this research was aimed at finding out the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy and the use of maternal and child health (MCH) books.

**METHODS**

 The type of research used in the research is analytical observation with a cross sectional approach, meaning that each research subject is only observed once and measurements are carried out on character status, namely taking data regarding independent and dependent variables (Arikunto, 2017). The independent variable in this research is the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women, while the

dependent variable in this research is the use of maternal and child health (KIA) books.

The research population is the entire object to be studied, the population in this study is pregnant

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION BIVARIATE ANALYSIS**

women in the third trimester who have KIA books, totaling 84 people in the UPTD Working Area of ​​the Longkib Health Center, Subulussalam City in 2024.

1. **Knowledge**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Knowledge | Utilization of KIA Books | f |  | *p-value* |
| **Yes** | **%** | **No** | **%** |
| 123 | GoodEnoughNot enough | 16134 | 45.737.130.8 | 192210 | 54.362.971.4 | 353514 |  | 0.004 |
|  | **Total** | **33** |  | **51** |  | **84** |  |  |

Based on Table 1, it shows that, of the 84 respondents, it can be seen that 22 people (62.9%) had sufficient knowledge and did not use the KIA book and 19 people (54.3%) had good knowledge and did not use the KIA book. and those with less knowledge who did not use the KIA book were 10 people (71.4%).

Test resultsStatistics using the Chi-square test with a confidence level of 95% on df 1, obtained p value = 0.004<0.05, which means there is a relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy and the use of maternal and child health books (KIA) in Longkib Community Health Center UPTD Working Area, Subulussalam City in 2024.

The results of this research are in line with the results of research conducted by Agustini (2022). The results of the analysis of 80 respondents showed that the distribution of respondents' knowledge in recognizing the danger signs of pregnancy was that 65 respondents had less knowledge (81.3%), 10 people had sufficient knowledge (12.5%), and 5 people had good knowledge (6 .5%). From the results of statistical tests using Chi-square with a confidence level of 95%, it shows that there is a relationship between knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy at Puskesmas II Denpasar.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Efriyadi 2020, of the 16 respondents who had little knowledge, the majority of respondents did not know about the use of KIA books, namely 13 people (81.3%) and the minority knew about the use of KIA books, namely 3 people (18.8%) . Meanwhile, of the 14 respondents who had good knowledge, the majority knew about the use of the KIA Book, 10 people (43.3%), and the minority did not know about the use of the KI

Book, 4 people (28.6%). The test results have a value of P = 0.004 (p < 0.05), this identifies that Ho is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between knowledge of pregnant women regarding the use of KIA books in Balimbing Julu, Padang Bolak Julu District, North Padang Lawas in 2020.

According to researchers' assumptions, pregnant women's good knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy is likely due to the mother's experience in previous pregnancies. The lack of knowledge of pregnant women is due to the fact that

Pregnant women do not use MCH books as a guide during pregnancy. Good knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy and a positive attitude about the danger signs of pregnancy by using the MCH book are very necessary for pregnant women in carrying out their pregnancy considering that physiological pregnancy conditions can at any time turn pathological. If this condition occurs, it is hoped that pregnant women and their families can immediately carry out appropriate treatment. With the right actions, it can have an impact on the success of reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate.

1. **Attitude**

**Table 2. Relationship between Pregnant Women's Attitudes and the Use of Maternal and Child Health (KIA) Books in the Longkib Community Health Center UPTD Working Area Subulussalam City in 2024**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Attitude | Utilization of KIA Books | F |  | *p-value* |
| **Yes** | **%** | **No** | **%** |
| 12 | Positive | 19 | 46.3 | 22 | 53.7 | 41 |  | 0.004 |
| Negative | 14 | 32.6 | 29 | 67.4 | 43 |
|  | **Total** | **33** |  | **51** |  | **84** |  |  |

Based on Table 4.4, it shows that, of the 84 respondents, it can be seen that 29 respondents had a negative attitude by not using the KIA book (67.4%) and 22 people had a positive attitude by not using the KIA book (53.7%).

The results of statistical tests using the chi-square test with a confidence level of 95% df 1, obtained a p-value of 0.004<0.05, so it was concluded that there was a relationship between the attitude of pregnant women and the use of maternal and child health books (KIA) in the Longkib Health Center UPTD working area. Subulussalam City in 2024.

This research is in line with Alini's 2021 research, withOf the 11 respondents who had an attitude, the majority of respondents had a negative attitude towards using the KIA Book, namely 10 people (90.9%) and a minority had a negative

attitude towards using the KIA Book, namely 1 person (9.1%). Meanwhile, of the 19 respondents

who had a positive attitude, the majority were positive about using the KIA Book, 12 people (63.2%), and the minority were not positive about using the KIA Book, 7 people (36.8%). The test results have a value of P = 0.001 (p < 0.05), this identifies that Ho is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between the attitude of pregnant women regarding the use of KIA books.

This research is in line with Puji's 2019 research,Of the 70 respondents, it was found that pregnant women's knowledge about danger signs was mostly in the sufficient category, 32 respondents (45.7%), the attitude of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy was mostly in the positive/supportive category, 45 respondents (64.3%), the use of the KIA Book. The most utilized category was 42 respondents (60%). From the Chi-Square test for the relationship between pregnant women's attitudes about the danger signs of pregnancy and the use of the KIA Book, it was found that the value was p=0.000 <0.05.

According to researchers' assumptions, the attitudes of pregnant women are mostly negative towards the use of KIA books. This could be because pregnant women tend to obey the rules at the Community Health Center to always carry the MCH book when carrying out pregnancy checks but do not use the MCH book. Pregnant women do not know the importance of the KIA book as a source of information that can be used as a guide in carrying out their pregnancy. It is hoped that pregnant women will have a positive attitude by using the KIA book so that pregnant women do not need to worry about complications that occur.

**CONCLUSION**

The results of statistical tests using the chi-square test with a confidence level of 95% df 1, obtained a p-value of 0.004<0.05, so it was concluded that there was a relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy and the use of maternal and child health books (KIA). In the UPTD Working Area of ​​Longkib Health Center, Longkib District, Subulussalam City in 2024 .

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attitude of pregnant women and the use of maternal and child health books (KIA) in the Longkib Health Center UPTD working area. Subulussalam City in 2024.

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