

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MCH BOOK MATERIALS AND THE COMPLETENESS OF ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) EXAMINATIONS AT POSKESDES MAKMUR JAYA, SIMPANG KIRI DISTRICT SUBULUSSALAM CITY IN 2024

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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is a time of transition, namely a period between life before having a child and life after the child is born. According to (SDKI) in 2020 the proportion of pregnancy checks in Indonesia reached 97.2%. This result is not in accordance with previous achievements which targeted the proportion of pregnancy checks at 98%, while K4 visits reached 76.8%. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between knowledge of pregnant women about KIA book material and the completeness of Antenatal Care (ANC) examinations at Poskesdes Makmur Jaya, Simpang Kiri District, Subulussalam City in 2024.

This type of research is Correlation Analysis with a cross sectional approach using primary and secondary data. The population in this study were all pregnant women at the Makmur Jaya Health Post. The sampling technique used purposive sampling totaling 32 respondents. The measuring instrument used is a questionnaire.

Based on the results of statistical tests using chi-square, a p-value of 0.039 <0.05 was obtained, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women regarding KIA book material and the completeness of Antenatal Care (ANC) examinations at the Makmur Jaya Village Health Post, District. Subulussalam City Left Crossing in 2024.

It is hoped that in this research, health workers, cadres and village officials can play an active role in health services, especially antenatal care (ANC) services by increasing outreach activities and approaching the community about health, including the importance of carrying out pregnancy checks.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Completeness of Antenatal Care (ANC) Examination*

INTRODUCTION

The pregnancy period is a very important period, because this is the period of growth and development of the fetus for nine months. However, not all pregnancies will show normal signs, pregnant women can sometimes experience serious problems during their pregnancy. From data from the Indonesian Health Profile (2019), the number of maternal deaths by province in 2018-2019 saw a decrease

from 4,226 to 4,221 maternal deaths in Indonesia based on reports. In 2019 The most common causes of maternal death are bleeding (1,280 cases), hypertension in pregnancy (1,066 cases), infection (207 cases) (Debbyta et al, 2021).

According to the 2020 Indonesian Health Demographic Survey (SDKI), the proportion of pregnancy checks in Indonesia reached 97.2%. These results are not in accordance with previous achievements which

targeted the proportion of pregnancy checks of 98%, while K4 visits reached 76.8% (Ani, et al, 2022). The results of Basic Health Research Data (Riskesdas) conducted by the Ministry of Health show that data on antenatal care coverage in Indonesia in 2018 Q1 was 94.1%, Q4 88.54%, the Ministry of Health's 2019 Strategic Plan (Renstra) target was 80% (Ministry of Health, 2020).

Results from the 2021 Aceh Health Profile, an assessment of the implementation of health services for pregnant women can be done by looking at the coverage of KI and K4, the number of pregnant women who have received antenatal care for the first time by health workers, compared to the target number of pregnant women in one work area decreases after 1 year. Meanwhile, K4 coverage is the number of pregnant women who have received antenatal care according to standards at least 4 times according to the recommended schedule in each trimester. Over the last 5 years, coverage of K-4 pregnant women's health services tends not to increase significantly. The significance of the 2020 achievement is 50%. This indicator shows access to health services for pregnant women and the level of compliance of pregnant women in checking their health with health workers (Aceh Health Profile, 2021).

The high maternal and child mortality rates in Indonesia are caused by several factors, namely direct and indirect causes of death. Indirect causes of death include being late, including being late in recognizing danger signs in deciding to be referred to a health facility, being late in reaching a health facility, and being late in getting health facility services. One of the health programs that is expected to help reduce the death rate due to pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum is the use of maternal and child health (KIA) books. The KIA book is a book that contains information and counseling material about maternal and child nutrition and health, pregnant mother cards, KMS for toddlers and MCH service records (Risneni et al, 2018)

Results from Subulussalam Health Profile Data for 2021, Based on data obtained

from January to December 2021, there was an increase in the previous year, K1 visits amounted to 116.3%, K4 amounted to 96.3% increase this year due to increased maternal pregnancies. The program achievement target for district/city level antenatal services is 89% with an achievement of 43%. This achievement is still very far away, so good cooperation in carrying out monitoring of local areas between Community Health Centers and Private Practicing Midwives (BPS) who work in the work areas of Community Health Centers is needed, so that K4 visits are well monitored and reported (Subulussalam Health Profile, 2021).

Antenatal care (ANC) is a visit by pregnant women and health workers to receive ANC services according to established standards. In this case, what is meant by visits is not only pregnant women who visit service facilities, but every pregnant mother who comes into contact with health workers, whether at the posyandu, delivery room in any village, visits the pregnant mother's home, does not provide ANC Antenatal care services (Rahma, 2021).

Based on Initial Survey carried out at Poskesdes Desa Makmur Jaya to 9 pregnant mother trimester III, Of the 9 pregnant women in the third trimester who were observed, 6 were not pregnant complete ANC examination and only 3 pregnant women Which complete ANC examination.

METHOD

The type of research used is correlation analytical, this research looks for the relationship between two variables with a cross sectional approach. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate SPSS statistical program, which was tested with a sample of 32 respondents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Mothers' Completeness with Antenatal Care (ANC) Examinations at Poskesdes Makmur Jaya, Simpang Kiri District, Subulussalam City in 2024

No	Knowledge	Amount	
		f	%
1	Not enough	12	37.5%
2	Enough	6	18.8%
3	Good	14	43.8%
Total		32	100%

The result of the frequency distribution Pregnant women's knowledge about MCH book material with completeness for antenatal care visits from 32 respondents, 14 people with good knowledge (43.8%), and 6 people with sufficient knowledge (18.8%), and 12 people with poor knowledge (37.5%).

Table 2 Relationship between Pregnant Women's Knowledge and Completeness of Antenatal Care (ANC) Examinations at Poskesdes Makmur Jaya, Simpang Kiri District, Subulussalam City, 2024

No	Knowledge	ANC examination equipment						P value
		Complete		Incomplete		Total		
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
1	Not enough	4	26.7	8	47.1	12	37.5	0.039
2	Enough	1	6.7	5	29.4	6	18.8	
3	Good	10	66.7	4	23.5	14	43.8	
Total						32	100	

The results of statistical tests using the chi square test obtained a p-value of $0.039 < 0.05$. This proves that there is a significant relationship Pregnant Women's Knowledge

About KIA book material with Antenatal Care (ANC) Equipment at Poskesdes Makmur Jaya, Simpang Kiri District, Subulussalam City in 2024.

The results of this research are also in line with research conducted by Rahayu (2022) on the Relationship between Pregnant Women's Knowledge about Integrated ANC and the Frequency of ANC Visits in the Kera Area of the Ciparay Health Center, Bandung Regency. The research results showed that of the 57 respondents, 31 respondents (54.4%) had good knowledge, 3 respondents (0.05%) were included in the sufficient knowledge category, 23 respondents (40.3%) were included in the insufficient knowledge category. The visit frequency status was complete for 21 respondents, incomplete for 36 respondents. There is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the frequency of ANC visits with a P-Value value of $0.001 < 0.005$.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant relationship between the relationship between knowledge of pregnant women regarding KIA book material and the completeness of Antenatal Care (ANC) examinations at Poskesdes Makmur Jaya, Simpang Kiri District, Subulussalam City in 2024. One of the health programs that is expected to help reduce the death rate due to pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum is use of maternal and child health (KIA) books. The KIA book is a book that contains information and counseling material about maternal and child nutrition and health, pregnant mother cards, KMS for toddlers and KIA service records.

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