
“THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN AND THE INCIDENCE OF ABORTION AT THE TANJUNG TIRAM HEALTH CENTER, REGENCY BATUBARA IN 2023”

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ABSTRACT

Background: A complication that often occurs in early pregnancy is imminence abortion which is characterized by bleeding from the uterus before 20 minutes of gestation accompanied by contractions where the result of conception is still intact in the uterus and the ostium is closed (Nurbaiti, et al., 2019).

Objective: The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between the knowledge relationship of pregnant women and the incidence of abortion at the Tanjung Tiram Health Center, Batubara Regency in 2023.

Research Method: This study uses a *Cross Sectional approach*. Data analysis uses the *Chi Square Test method*. This research was carried out at the Tanjung Tiram Batu Bara Health Center with a population of 46 people.

Research Results: The majority of respondents aged <20 years were 11 respondents (23.9%), the majority of respondents with secondary education were 32 respondents (69.6%), the majority of respondents were not working as many as 37 respondents (80.4%), and the majority of pregnant women with grandemultipara parity status were 27 respondents (58.7%). The majority of respondents had insufficient knowledge as many as 26 respondents (56.5%), and the majority of pregnant women who did not have an abortion were 21 respondents (45.7%).

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women and the incidence of abortion at the Tanjung Tiram Batubara Health Center with a *p value* of < 0.05 (0.004).

Keywords: Knowledge, Pregnant Women, Abortion Incidence

INTRODUCTION

Abortion is a condition that can be a threat or a production before the fetus can live outside the womb before 20 weeks of age or the fetus weighs less than 500 grams. Abortion is divided into 2 namely spontaneous abortion and provocative abortion. Spontaneous abortion where pregnancy will be lost at the age of < 20 weeks or a fetus weighing less than 500

grams (Dartiwen and Yati Nurhayati, 2019). A complication that often occurs in early pregnancy is abortion imminens which is characterized by bleeding from the uterus before the gestational age of 20 minutes accompanied by contractions where the result of conception is still intact in the uterus and the ostium is closed (Nurbaiti, et al, 2019).

According to Indonesian Health Profile Data and Information (2019), the number of abortion incidents in Indonesia is around 1,280 pregnant women. Of the total, most of the above occurred in West Java and East Java Provinces, namely 16% and 12%. Mothers who have had an abortion (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

According to the North Sumatra Health Office in 2019, the prevalence of abortion in pregnancy in North Sumatra in 2019 was around 62 people (48%) (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). And the highest incidence rate is in Deli Serdang district around 15 people (24%) (Deli Serdang Regency Health Office, 2018).

PROBLEM

Based on the above background, it can be concluded that the formulation of the problem obtained is whether there is a Relationship between Pregnant Women's Knowledge and the Incidence of Abortion at the Tanjung Tiram Health Center, Batubara Regency in 2023.

RESEARCH PURPOSES

Exploring the Relationship between Pregnant Women's Knowledge and the Incidence of Abortion at the Tanjung Tiram Health Center, Batubara Regency in 2023.

BENEFITS OF RESEARCH

This research is expected to provide health education or education about abortion, especially to pregnant women who are undergoing the pregnancy process.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a cross-sectional design, the time of study was April-June 2023, with a total population and sample of 46 pregnant women, and the sampling technique used a total sampling technique. Statistical test using the Chi Square Test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The majority of respondents aged <20 years were 11 respondents (23.9%), the majority of respondents with secondary education were 32 respondents (69.6%), the majority of respondents were not working as many as 37 respondents (80.4%), and the majority of pregnant women with grandemultipara parity status were 27 respondents (58.7%). The majority of respondents had insufficient knowledge as many as 26 respondents (56.5%), and the majority of pregnant women who did not have an abortion were 21 respondents (45.7%). There was a significant relationship between Pregnant Women's Knowledge and the Incidence of Abortion at the Tanjung Tiram Health Center, Batubara Regency with a *p* value of < 0.05 (0.004).

SUB-CHAPTER RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research is in line with Wahyuni's research (2020) which showed that out of 30 people taken as samples, 10 people with good knowledge, 3 people (30.0%) experienced hyperemesis gravidarum and 7 people (70.0%) did not experience hyperemesis gravidarum. While there were 20 people with less knowledge, 15 people (75.0%) had hyperemesis gravidarum and 5 people (25.0%) did not experience hyperemesis gravidarum. Based on the results of the Chi Square analysis, the value of $\rho = 0.024$ was obtained.

1. Univariate analysis

Table 1. Distribution of frequencies and percentages based on the characteristics of respondents at Puskesmas Tanjung Tiram in 2023

No	Variable	Frekuensi (n)	Persentase (%)
1	Age		
	<20 years	11	23,9
	20-35 years	26	56,5
	>35 years	9	19,6
	Total	46	100

2	Education		
	low	10	21,7
	Medium	32	69,6
	High	4	8,7
	Total	46	100
3	Job Status		
	Doesn't Work	37	80,4
	Work	9	19,6
	Total	46	100
4	Parity		
	Primipara	5	10,9
	Multipara	14	30,4
	Grandemultipara	27	58,7
	Total	46	100

Table 4.2 Distribution of Knowledge Frequency with the Incidence of Abortus at Puskesmas Tanjung Tiram in 2023

No	Variable	Frekuensi (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Knowledge		
	Less	26	56,5
	Good	20	43,5
	Total	46	100
2	Abortus		
	Not Abortus	25	54,3
	Abortus	21	45,7
	Total	46	100

2. Bivariate Analysis

Was used to determine the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable which was analyzed using a statistical test, namely the Chi-Square test.

Table 4.3 Cross Table of the Relationship of Knowledge with the Incidence of Abortus at Puskesmas Tanjung Tiram in 2023

Knowledge	Abortus Incident				Total	P-Value
	Abortus		Not Abortus			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Less	18	39,1	8	17,4	26	56,5
Good	7	15,2	13	28,3	20	43,5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The majority of respondents aged <20 years were 11 respondents (23.9%), the majority of respondents with secondary education were 32 respondents (69.6%), the majority of respondents were not working as many as

37 respondents (80.4%), and the majority of pregnant women with grandemultipara parity status were 27 respondents (58.7%). The majority of respondents had insufficient knowledge as many as 26 respondents (56.5%), and the majority of pregnant women who did not have an abortion were 21 respondents (45.7%). There was a significant relationship between Pregnant Women's Knowledge and the Incidence of Abortion at the Tanjung Tiram Health Center, Batubara Regency with a *p* value of < 0.05 (0.004). Thus, the better the knowledge of pregnant women about abortion, the lower the risk of abort occurrence for pregnant women. And vice versa, by increasing knowledge, especially about the prevention and treatment of abortion to prevent complications during pregnancy, especially about abortion. For health workers, especially midwives, it is hoped that they can gain more insight and know the symptoms and danger signs of abortion during pregnancy.

It is expected that pregnant women will be routine in conducting examinations both health centers, hospitals, PMB and so on to minimize the risk of abortion in pregnant women, which will cause complications for the mother and fetus. Stay healthy and always maintain your diet and rest so that pregnancy is maintained.

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