FACTORS INFLUENCING LOW ANTENATAL CARE VISITS AT THE PAMAR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER IN THE DISTRICT HEALTH CENTER RUSIP BETWEEN CENTRAL ACEH DISTRIC ACEH PROVINCE IN 2025

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ABSTRACT

Background: The persistently high MMR and IMR in Indonesia necessitate robust intervention, specifically through mandated Antenatal Care (ANC) visits. In the Rusip Antara Subdistrict, particularly at the Pamar Public Health Center, there is a documented shortfall in first-trimester ANC participation. Objective: The study sought to investigate the variables behind this low attendance within the Central Aceh Regency in 2025.Methods: The investigation was designed as an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional framework. The researchers utilized a total sampling technique, involving 40 pregnant women who had completed their first trimester. Data gathered via structured questionnaires were processed through Chi-square analysis to determine variable relationships. Results: Statistical testing revealed that education, knowledge, and attitude significantly influenced ANC visits, while cultural influences remained statistically insignificant (p=0.744). Conclusion: Because education and attitude are primary predictors of healthcare seeking, the Pamar Public Health Center should prioritize targeted health education to enhance maternal engagement with prenatal services.

Keywords: ANC visits, education, knowledge, attitude, culture

Introduction

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) serve as vital metrics for evaluating a nation's health sector progress (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2020). MMR, specifically, quantifies fatalities occurring during pregnancy, delivery, and the puerperium. Broadly speaking, the frequency of maternal and neonatal deaths acts as a barometer for the quality and accessibility of a country's healthcare system. According to (World Health Organization, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group, 2023), the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Southeast Asian countries such as Malaysia (29/100,000 births) living), Thailand (48/100,000 KH), Vietnam (59/100,000 KH), and Singapore(3/100,000 KH). Compared to developed countries, the figure is very far different from Australia (7/100,000 KH) and Japan (5/100,000 KH) (Kemenkes, 2019). In Indonesia, the

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is still relatively high.compared to other countries, The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) serve as critical benchmarks for assessing a population's overall health status (Munthe, Juliana, 2022) MMR specifically quantifies maternal fatalities linked to pregnancy or its clinical management—excluding accidental or incidental causes—occurring during gestation, labor, or the 42-day postpartum window, regardless of the pregnancy's duration. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2022), the MMR was recorded at 359 per 100,000 live births, with an IMR of 32 per 1,000 live births. While these statistics remain elevated relative to neighboring nations, 2015 Inter-Census data (Nuraini et al., 2015) indicates a downward trend, with the MMR declining to 305 per 100,000 live births.

Research Method
➢ Data Collection Methods
Consisted of two types:
Primary Data : Obtained directly from pregnant women using a questionnaire developed based on the research variables.
Technique: Direct interviews using a structured questionnaire (Ketut, 2023).
Secondary Data : Collected from documents or records at the Public Health Center, such as: Data on antenatal care (ANC) coverage number of pregnant women (Heryana, 2020).
➢ Sampling Technique
Used the Total Sampling method
→ All pregnant women who met the criteria (had passed the first trimester and were willing to be interviewed) were included as samples (Podungge, 2020).
➢ Data Analysis
1. Univariate Analysis:

Used to observe the frequency distribution of each variable (Haryani & Setiyobroto, 2022).
2. Bivariate Analysis:
Employed the Chi-square statistical test to determine the relationship between independent variables (education, knowledge, attitude, and culture) and antenatal care visits (ANC) (Sinaga et al., 2024).

Result
Preliminary interviews conducted at the Pamar Community Health Center in the Rusip Antara District revealed a concerning trend among pregnant women. Out of ten participants surveyed, six had not sought prenatal care during their initial trimester. These women often perceive pregnancy as a natural physiological process requiring no specialized medical intervention, a sentiment particularly prevalent among multigravida mothers who have previously navigated childbirth. For this demographic, pregnancy check-ups are frequently viewed as a one-time necessity at the onset of gestation simply to confirm the pregnancy, with subsequent visits often delayed until the third trimester.This is because apart from the mother having experience, the mother also said he was too lazy to go to health services to check his pregnancybecause I didn't feel any complaints during pregnancy such as back pain, nausea and so on. other complaints.

4.1 Characteristics of Respondents

The study involved 40 pregnant women as respondents.

- Majority age: 20–35 years (52.5%)

4.2 Respondents' Knowledge of ANC

- Respondents with poor knowledge: 23 (57.5%)

- Respondents with good knowledge: 17 (42.5%)

→ Most pregnant women had limited knowledge about.

4.3 Respondents' Attitudes

- Positive attitudes toward ANC visits: 29 (72.5%)

- Negative attitudes: 11 (27.5%)

4.4 Cultural Influence

- Supportive cultural environment: 25 (62.5%)

- Non-supportive culture: 15 (37.5%)

4.5 Bivariate Analysis: Factors Related to ANC Visits

variable	p-value	Significance
Education	0.001	Significant
knowledge	0.000	Significant
attitude	0.001	significant
culture	0.744	Not significant

Education, knowledge, and attitudes of pregnant women were significantly related to low ANC visits.

4.6 Summary of Findings

- Respondents with lower education and poor knowledge were more likely not to comply with standard ANC visits.

- Although most had positive attitudes, these were not enough to ensure ANC visits without adequate knowledge and cultural support(Agung, 2021).

- Local culture was not proven to be a major statistical factor influencing ANC visits (WHO, 2020).

Tabel 1 Factors Influencing Low Antenatal Care Visits at the Pamar Community Health Center, Rusip Antara District, Central Aceh Regency 2025

Variables	ANC Visit		No Visit ANC		Amount		Significan
	n	%	N	%	n	%	
Education							
Base	17	86,7	7	82,3	24	100	p=0,001
Secondary	3	18,8	13	81,2	16	100	
Knowledge							
Good	3	17,6	14	82,4	17	100	p=0,000
Not enough	17	73,9	6	26,1	23	100	
Attitude							
Positive	19	65,5	10	34,5	29	100	p=0,001
Negative	1	9,1	10	90,9	11	100	
Culture							
Support	13	52	12	48	25	100	p=0,744
No Support	7	46,7	8	53,3	15	100	

Discussion

From the table above it can be seen that secondary education does not carry out antenatal care visits by 13 respondents (81.2%) were higher than 7 elementary education institutions did not conduct antenatal care visits respondents (82.3%).

This shows that there is a relationship between education and antenatal care visits with a p value of 0.001. Good knowledge does not do antenatal care as many as 14 respondents (82.4%) were higher than less knowledge There were 6 respondents (26.1%) who did not receive antenatal

care.This means that there is a relationship between knowledge and antenatal care. p -value = 0.000. 19 respondents supported antenatal care (65.5%) is higher than the attitude that does not support antenatal care as much as 1 respondents (9.1%). There is a relationship between the environment and antenatal care. care with a p-value of 0.001. Culture does not support antenatal care as many as 8 respondents (53.3) are higher than those in an unsupportive environment performed antenatal care as many as 7 respondents (46.7%). This is not found the relationship between culture and antenatal care with a p value of 0.744. Based on the research results, factors that influence the low Antenatal Care Visit at Pamar Community Health Center, Rusip District, Antara Regency Central Aceh In 2025, the age of the respondents was the most common age group.18 years 13 respondents (32.5%) Respondents' education is the same as junior high school education and high school each 16 respondents (40%)

Conclusion and Suggestion

After conducting research with the title Factors That Influence Low Antenatal Care Visits at the Pamar Community Health Center, Rusip District Between Central Aceh Regency in 2025, it was concluded
1. There is a relationship between education and Antenatal Care Visits with p -value =0.001
2. There is a relationship between knowledge and Antenatal Care Visits with p -value =0.000.
3. There is a relationship between Attitudes towards Antenatal Care Visits and values p=0,001.
4. There is no relationship between culture and Antenatal Care Visits with p -value =0.744.

Suggestions

1. It is suggested that respondents understand about ante visits. Natal care and its causes so that the next generation can get more good again

It is recommended to go to the Pamar Health Center, Rusip Antara District Central Aceh Regency in 2025 can provide health promotion regarding Antenatal Care Visits so that they can be implemented

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