

OVERVIEW OF THE ANTENATAL CARE BEHAVIOR AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Antenatal care is a pregnancy examination provided by health workers for pregnant women to optimize the physical and mental health of pregnant women. So that pregnant women are able to face childbirth, the postpartum period, prepare for breastfeeding and return to normal reproductive health. This study aims to describe behavior of pregnant women in antenatal care in the Paseh Community Health Center working area. The research was conducted using quantitative survey research methods with a descriptive study approach. The population in this study was 286 pregnant women. The sample in this study was 75 people taken using the Slovin formula. The sampling technique in this research was the Accidental Sampling technique. Data collection uses a questionnaire. Result of this study showed that frequency distribution of antenatal care behavior at the Paseh Community Health Center in 2023 most of them behaved badly, 41 (54.7%). Health workers are encouraged to continue to provide encouragement and counseling by carrying out antenatal care (ANC) counseling programs at posyandu or home visits regarding the importance of regular pregnancy checks for the health and development of the mother and fetus.



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1. INTRODUCTION

According to WHO (2019), the maternal mortality rate is the number of maternal deaths resulting from pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum processes which is used as an indicator of women's health status (Khoirunnisa & Futriani, 2022). Maternal mortality rate is one of the targets of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in reducing the maternal mortality rate (MMR) to 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. According to WHO (2019 in Khoirunnisa & Futriani, 2022) the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the world is 303,000 people. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in ASEAN is 235 per 100,000 live births (ASEAN Secretariat, 2020).

Based on the 2021 Sumedang Regency Health Service Profile, the number of maternal deaths in Sumedang Regency from 2016 to 2020, it can be seen that the trend of maternal deaths in Sumedang Regency is a significant increase in cases of maternal death from 2019 to 2020, this is due to the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic where there were delays in treating patients due to inadequate referral chains and restrictions on accepting the number of patients from regional referral facilities due to inadequate referral facilities. Based on the evaluation results, maternal deaths in 2020 were Hypertension in Pregnancy (HDK) in 6 cases, bleeding in 3 cases, heart disease in 5 cases, and others in 7 cases (Ministry of Health, 2020)

Based on data from the Paseh Community Health Center, the number of cases of maternal death in 2022 in the Paseh Community Health Center Working Area is 1 case caused by the heart. And based on a preliminary study conducted at the Paseh Community Health Center, there is coverage of Antenatal Care Services that has not reached the target. Namely, K1 coverage in 2022 is 89.78% and K4 is 74.79% (Paseh

Community Health Center, 2022). Paseh Community Health Center's efforts to improve the health of mothers and children are by conducting routine classes for pregnant women, visiting pregnant women's homes with blessings.

Human behavior is essentially human action or activity, both observable and unobservable by human interaction with the environment, which is manifested in knowledge, attitudes and actions. Behavior can be interpreted more rationally as the response of an organism or person to stimuli from outside the subject. This response is formed in two types, namely passive and active forms, where the passive form is an internal response, that is, it occurs within humans and cannot be directly seen by other people, while the active form is when the behavior can be observed directly (Adventus, et al, 2019). Based on the background above, it encourages researchers to conduct research on " Overview of Antenatal Care behavior among Pregnant Woman in the Paseh Health Center Working Area, Sumedang Regency".

2. METHOD

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research. This research uses a descriptive study method . This research was conducted at the Paseh Community Health Center, Sumedang Regency. The population of this study was 286 pregnant women with a sample of 75 respondents calculated using the S lovin formula. The research instrument used in this research is a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability by previous researchers. Data analyses using uni-variate analyses.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results

3.1.1 Univariate Analysis

A. Description of Pregnant Women's Behavior

Table. 2 Description of the Frequency of Pregnant Women's Behavior Regarding Antenatal Care

Behavior	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Bad	41	54.7%
Good	34	45.3%
Total	75	100%

Based on table 2 regarding the frequency distribution of Respondent Behavior at the Paseh Community Health Center in 2023 most of them behaved badly, 41 (54.7%).

3.2. Discussion

The analysis results in table show that the behavior of pregnant women in antenatal care majority have had behaved badly about 54,7%. The results of this research are in line with Lestari (2015), attitude is a process of assessing a person towards an object or situation which is accompanied by certain feelings and provides a basis for that person to make a response or behave in a certain way that he chooses. From the information above, it turns out that attitudes have character, the strength and weakness of character greatly influences a person's behavior. A person's strong attitude towards checking himself (ANC) will lead to real behavior in implementing ANC.

Based on this explanation, the author believes that attitudes greatly influence the behavior of pregnant women in antenatal care. This is because attitudes are able to encourage humans to do something so that it reflects that attitudes will influence human behavior in doing something. Likewise, pregnant women who have a positive attitude will be encouraged to make antenatal care visits by making the best possible use of antenatal care services by having good antenatal care visits.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on factors related to the behavior of pregnant women in antenatal care in the Paseh Community Health Center working area in 2023, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Most of the respondents at the Paseh Community Health Center in 2023 had bad behavior, 54.7%.

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