

The Relationship Between Anxiety Levels And Knowledge Of Pregnant Women In Providing Antenatal Care (Anc) During The Covid-19 Pandemic At Hanna Kasih Clinic Pratama In 2022

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ABSTRACT

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Pregnant women, ANC visits, Covid-19

A pregnant woman is a woman who is pregnant, starting from contraception until the birth of the fetus. The aim of ANC is to identify pregnancy complications that may occur during early pregnancy, to improve and maintain the health of the mother and baby. Covid-19 is a disease that attacks the respiratory system which has become an epidemic in Wuhan (China) which has spread throughout the world and has become a global pandemic.

The research method is quantitative description. This research was conducted from January – July 2022. The population was 30 respondents, and the sample used an accidental sampling technique. The results of the distribution show that the majority age category is 20-35 years old, numbering 28 people (93.3%), the majority parity category for multiparas is 22 people (73.3%), the majority education category for high school education is 17 people (56, 7%), in the knowledge category the majority had sufficient and insufficient knowledge each amounting to 11 people (36.7%), and in the anxiety category the majority had no anxiety totaling 12 people (40%). The p-value for the level of anxiety was obtained at 0.014 and the p-value for the level of knowledge was 0.017 with a (0.05), so it was concluded that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the level of anxiety regarding ANC visits during the Covid 19 pandemic at the Pratama Hana Kasih Clinic in 2022.

It is hoped that mothers can increase awareness and vigilance during ANC visits at health facilities to reduce the risk of transmission of the Covid-19 virus.

1. INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is a process of nine months or more in which a woman carries an embryo (fetus) in her womb. (WHO, 2020). Antenatal care (ANC) is a pregnancy examination carried out as supervision before delivery, especially aimed at the growth and development of the fetus in the uterus. The aim of Antenatal care is to prepare pregnant women, physically, psychologically and socially in facing pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and breastfeeding as well as ensuring that babies are born healthy, ready to face complications in pregnancy and overcome them. Infection with the COVID-19 virus in pregnant women is at greater risk compared to people with morbidity and mortality. Many pregnant women who are infected

with COVID-19 experience complications such as miscarriage, pneumonia, premature rupture of membranes, impaired fetal growth (Herbawani, 2020) . Research shows that the virus that causes COVID-19 is transmitted through contact with small droplets from the respiratory tract and cannot be transmitted through the air. The time required from being infected/infected until symptoms appear is called the incubation period. Currently the incubation period for COVID-19 is estimated to be between 1-14 days, and this estimate may change at any time according to case developments (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

2. METHOD

The type of research used is a quantitative description, namely to find out the relationship between the level of anxiety and knowledge of pregnant women on Antenatal Care (ANC) visits during the Covid 19 pandemic at the Hana Kasih Clinic Pratama in 2022. The sample was taken using accidental sampling, namely taking samples based on chance as many as 30 person

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research that has been carried out, the aim is to determine the relationship between the level of anxiety and knowledge of pregnant women on Antenatal Care (ANC) visits during the Covid 19 pandemic at the Hana Kasih Clinic Pratama in 2022 with a sample size of 30 people. The research results are described below:

Characteristics of respondents

The research results show that the distribution of age, parity, education, knowledge and anxiety of mothers at the Hanna Kasih Clinic Pratama is presented in the table below:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Based on the Characteristics of Pregnant Women in Providing Antenatal Care During the Covid 19 Pandemic at the Hanna Kasih Clinic in 2022

Characteristic	Category	F	(%)
Age	< 20 Tahun	1	3,3
	20-35 Tahun	28	93,3
	> 35 Tahun	1	3,3
Amount		30	100
Parity	Primipara	8	26,7
	Multipara	22	73,3
	Grandemultipara	0	0
Amount		30	100
Education	Elementary School	2	6,7
	Junior High School	9	30,0
	Senior High School	17	56,7
	College	2	6,7
Amount		30	100
Knowledge	Good	8	26,7
	Enough	11	36,7
	Not Enough	11	36,7
Amount		30	100
Anxiety	No Anxiety	12	40
	Mild Anxiety	9	30
	Moderate Anxiety	9	30
	Severe Anxiety	0	0
Amount		30	100

Based on the table above, in the age category the majority of mothers aged 20-35 years amounted to 28 people (93.3%), in the parity category the majority of multiparas amounted to 22 people (73.3%), in the education category the majority had high school education. totaling 17 people (56.7%), in the knowledge category the majority had sufficient and insufficient knowledge each amounting to 11 people (36.7%), and in the anxiety category the majority had no anxiety, totaling 12 people (40%).

Table 2. Cross Tabulation of the Relationship between Anxiety Level and Knowledge Level on Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits

		ANC Visit						<i>P-value</i>
		Obedien t		Not Obey		Amount		
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
Anxiety Level	No Anxiety	5	16.7	7	23.3	12	40,0	0,014
	Mild Anxiety	4	13.3	5	16.7	9	30,0	
	Moderate Anxiety	9	30.0	0	0.0	9	30,0	
	Severe Anxiety	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Amount	18	60.0	12	40.0	30	100	
Knowledge Level	Good	5	16.7	4	13.3	18	30.0	0,017
	Enough	10	33.3	1	3.3	12	36.7	
	Not Enough	3	10.0	7	23.3	5	33.3	
	Amount	18	60.0	12	40.0	30	100	

Based on the results of data analysis using the chi-square test, the variable level of anxiety with ANC visits for pregnant women obtained a *probability value* (0.014) and the variable level of knowledge with ANC visits for pregnant women obtained a *probability value* (0.017). This second value is smaller than the value α (0.05). So the hypothesis can be accepted, meaning there is a relationship between knowledge and anxiety levels with ANC visits.

4. CONCLUSION

From the results of research on 30 regional government responses, it was obtained that the *p-value* for the level of anxiety was 0.014 and the *p-value* for the level of knowledge was 0.017 with α (0.05), so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the level of anxiety regarding ANC visits during the Covid 19 pandemic in Hana Kasih Clinic Pratama in 2022

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