

The Relationship of Pregnant Women's Knowledge and Attitudes With Compliance With Integrated Antenatal Care Visits During The Covid-19 Pandemic in The Working Area of The Kapau Health Center, Agam District

Sri Astuti Siregar¹, Sahdatul Hasanah², Usi Lanita³

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

Corresponding Author: sriastuti_siregar@unja.ac.id

Abstract. One of the factors causing the high maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is the low quality of behavior antenatal pregnant women who do not use services Antenatal Care well during pregnancy. General purpose Integrated antenatal care is so that all pregnant women receive quality and comprehensive pregnancy checks that enable pregnant women to face the pregnancy period using the positive experiences they have and give birth to healthy babies during delivery. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women and compliance with visits antenatal care integrated services for mothers during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Kapau Community Health Center working area. Research design cross sectional conducted on 108 selected pregnant women accidental sampling. As many as 64.8% of pregnant women were obedient to attending antenatal visits, pregnant women with good knowledge were 62.0%, and those who had a positive attitude were 71.3%. The results of the analysis show that there is a relationship between knowledge ($p\text{-value}=0.003$) and attitude ($p\text{-value}=0.003$) with visits antenatal, it is recommended for pregnant women to make regular visits antenatal and actively seek information about pregnancy health to increase knowledge and awareness in the use of pregnancy checks.

Kata Kunci: Antenatal Care; Knowledge; Attitude

INTRODUCTION

Around 4,627 maternal deaths occurred in 2020, up from 4,221 in the previous year, there were 1,330 cases of bleeding, 1,110 cases of pregnancy-related hypertension, and 230 cases of disorders of the bleeding system which are the causes of high MMR in Indonesia. Complications in pregnancy cannot be detected and become high-risk pregnancies due to non-compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). ANC aims to monitor the progress of the pregnancy, ensure the baby's growth and development and its health and to maintain the mental, social and physical health of the baby and mother (Liana, 2019).

ANC is carried out at least 6x during pregnancy, namely 1x in the first trimester, 2x in the second trimester and 3x in the third trimester. Nationally, ANC achievements in the last three years have been fluctuating in 2019, K1 achievements were 96.4% and K4 were 88.5%, decreasing in 2020, namely K1 was 93.3% and K4 was 84.6%, due to the world situation. the Covid-19 pandemic, then increased again in 2021, namely Q1 by 98% and Q4 by 88.8%, because the pandemic situation was starting to improve and society had adapted (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020; 2021; 2022). The ANC achievements of West Sumatra Province in 2019 were K1 of 87.9% and K4 of 78.4%, decreasing in 2020 K1 of 83.2% and K4 of 72.8%, then increasing in 2021 Q1 of

86.8% and Q4 was 74.7%. The ANC achievements of the Kapau Health Center in 2019 were K1 of 108% and K4 of 83.3%, while in 2020 there was a decrease in K1 of 93% and K4 of 77%, in 2021 the achievements increased again to K1 by 93% and K4 by 77% . Kapau Community Health Center's integrated ANC achievement in 2022 is 60%.

Based on previous research, it is known that several factors influence ANC visits, including knowledge and attitudes (Taolin et al., 2022). One of the causes of the decline in ANC performance during the Covid-19 pandemic was restrictions on the number of visits and types of services at health facilities. Based on Anil's research. K Singh (2021) in Uttar Pradesh, India shows that there has been a decline in antenatal care services by 22.9%. In 2019, 1,436 pregnant women received ANC services, but since the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, only 1,107 pregnant women received ANC services. This is related to the implementation of safe distancing during the pandemic which resulted in reduced transportation availability.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses design *cross sectional* at the Kapau Community Health Center, Agam Regency with a sample of 108 third trimester pregnant women selected through *accidental sampling* with inclusion criteria residing in the working area of the Kapau Community Health Center and having a KIA book. The research instrument is a questionnaire to measure dependent (integrated ANC) and independent variables (knowledge and attitudes), using test data analysis *chi-square* with a significance level CI of 95%.

RESEARCH RESULT

The results of research on the frequency distribution of respondent characteristics are presented in the following tables :

Tabel 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

Variable	f	%
Age (years old)		
21-35	93	86,1
<20 dan >35	15	13,9
Education		
Low	22	20,4
Currently	60	55,6
Height	26	24,1
Work		
Work	22	20,4
Doesn't work	86	76,9
Parity		
≤ 2	89	82,4
> 2	19	17,6

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023

Table 1 shows that the majority of respondents are 21-35 years old (86.1%), with moderate education (55.6%), not working/domestic (76.9%) and having ≤ 2 children (82.4%).

Tabel 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Univariate Analysis

Variable	f	%
ANC visit		
Comply	70	64,8
Disobedient	38	35,2
Knowledge		
Good	67	62,0
Less	41	38,0
Attitude		
Positive	77	71,3
Negative	31	28,7

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023

Table 2 shows that the majority of respondents are obedient to carrying out Integrated ANC visits (64.8%), have good knowledge (62.0%), have a positive attitude (71.3%), are close to where they live (59.3%), support good husband (55.6%), good support from health workers (64%) and high anxiety (67.6%).

Tabel 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Bivariate Analysis

Variable	ANC Visit				<i>p</i> - Value	PR	95% CI
	Comply		Disobedient				
	N	%	N	%			
Knowledge							
Good	51	76,1%	16	23%	0,003	0,643	1,151-2,344
Less	19	46,3%	22	53,7%			
Attitude							
Positive	57	74,0%	20	26,0%	0,003	1,765	1,143-2,727
Negative	13	41,9%	18	58.1%			

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023

Table 3 shows that knowledge and attitude variables are related to compliance with Integrated ANC visits at the Kapau Community Health Center. Respondents who complied with ANC examinations with good knowledge were 76.1% greater than respondents with less knowledge of 46.3%, with a PR value = 1.643, which means that respondents with good knowledge had a 1.643 times greater chance of carrying out ANC than respondents with good knowledge. lacking knowledge. Respondents who adhere to ANC visits with a positive attitude are 74% greater than respondents who have a negative attitude of 41.9%, with a PR value = 1.765, which means that respondents with a positive

attitude have a 1.765 times greater chance of making ANC visits than respondents with negative attitudes.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that the proportion of pregnant women who adhere to ANC visits is 64.8%. This condition is almost close to what was achieved at the Kapau Community Health Center in 2021, namely K4 at 77% and in 2022 K6 at 60%. These results are in line with previous research which found that compliance with ANC visits at Jember Kidul Community Health Center was 75.0% (Cahyanti, 2021), at Pekauman Banjarmasin Community Health Center was 70.3% (Azizah et al., 2021).

Antenatal Care is a pregnancy service provided by competent health workers, including midwives, doctors (obstetricians/general practitioners), and nurses in accordance with Midwifery Service Standards for mothers during the pregnancy of their last child. ANC services aim to monitor the progress of the pregnancy, ensure the baby's growth and development and health as well as to maintain the mental, social and physical health of the baby and mother (Liana, 2019). Through this ANC examination, abnormalities that may arise during pregnancy can be identified and treated appropriately and quickly.

Analysis test results *Chi-square* earned value $p=0,003$ ($p<0.05$) with a PR value=1.643 (95%CI=1.151-2.344) meaning that there is a relationship between compliance with integrated ANC and knowledge of pregnant women at the Kapau Community Health Center. This research is in line with previous research which proves that there is a relationship between knowledge and compliance with ANC visits as carried out by Mutia, Indarti and Pujiwisata (Mutia, 2022); (Indarti & Nency, 2022); (Pujilestari & Muhaimin, 2022). However, this is not in line with Nigrum and Setiyorini's research which proves that there is no relationship between adherence to ANC and knowledge about pregnancy (Setiyorini et al., 2021).

The results of this study show that the better the level of knowledge, the greater the opportunity to take advantage of ANC examinations. Knowledge about ANC can be gained by participating in counseling activities related to pregnancy which is expected to motivate mothers to maintain their health and their pregnancy by utilizing ANC services. Outreach activities by village midwives at Posyandu about MCH can be carried out to increase information about ANC visits, and pregnant women can also look for information about pregnancy on social media, YouTube, or join online forums from their respective homes.

Knowledge is the first step that will determine the decision making process. If pregnant women are equipped with knowledge about good health, mothers will know the importance of maintaining pregnancy.⁴⁷ The influence of knowledge is very large on a

person's behavior, so that good knowledge about pregnancy examinations influences the compliance of pregnant women with ANC examinations. The better knowledge a pregnant woman has, the more likely she is to want to know the condition of her pregnancy so that she will carry out pregnancy checks more often.

Pregnant women's compliance with ANC visits is influenced by knowledge so that pregnant women who have good knowledge routinely perform ANC visits during pregnancy at least 6 times. Meanwhile, pregnant women's lack of knowledge results in mothers not regularly visiting ANC due to lack of information about danger signs of pregnancy, service standards, aims and benefits of ANC. Mothers' knowledge about pregnancy can be obtained through counseling activities related to pregnancy which is expected to motivate mothers to maintain their own health and their pregnancy by utilizing ANC services. Outreach activities by village midwives at Posyandu regarding maternal and child health (KIA) can be carried out as an effort to increase pregnant women's knowledge about ANC visits. Pregnant women can also look for information about pregnancy on social media, YouTube, or join online forums from their respective homes.

Furthermore, regarding the attitude variable, it is known that the results of statistical analysis tests *Chi-square* earned value $p=0,003$ ($p<0.05$) with a PR value = 1.765 (95% CI = 1.143-2.727) meaning that there is a relationship between the attitude of pregnant women and compliance with integrated ANC at the Kapau Community Health Center. Previous research which is in line with this research proves that there is a relationship between compliance with ANC visits and the attitude of pregnant women as done by Fitria, Mutia and Taolin (Fitria et al., 2021); (Mutia, 2022); (Taolin et al., 2022). However, this is not in line with Mursalim and Hasliani's research (Mursalim, 2018); (Hasliani, 2018).

Attitudes that shape a person's behavior consist of 2 types, namely positive attitudes (the individual's tendency to act on certain objects such as liking, wanting and coming to them) and negative attitudes (the individual's tendency to act against, avoid, dislike and avoid certain objects). Pregnant women will tend to use ANC services if the mother has a positive attitude as a form of concern for the health of the womb. Meanwhile, the mother's negative attitude will reduce her motivation to utilize ANC services (Rachmawati, 2017).

The results of this study show that pregnant women tend to use ANC services if the mother has a positive attitude as a form of concern for the health of her womb, while the mother's negative attitude will reduce her motivation to make ANC visits. The number of children a mother has influences the mother's attitude towards using ANC, with parity ≤ 2 making the mother obedient to ANC visits because she feels she does not have much experience regarding pregnancy. Efforts that can be made to change mothers' attitudes

towards ANC examinations include health workers who are active in developing information media, outreach and counseling about ANC, as well as families who play a role in providing moral and material support.

Pregnant women who have a good response or positive attitude show their concern about the health of the fetus and themselves so that the number of ANC visits increases, compared to pregnant women who have a negative attitude and lose motivation to make visits. Efforts that can be made to change mothers' attitudes in carrying out ANC examinations include the active role of health workers in developing information media, outreach and counseling about ANC, as well as families playing a role in providing moral and material support. Pregnancy health services for pregnant women are not only physical examinations such as checking the fetal heart rate and checking fundal height, but also mental readiness prepared by pregnant women and health workers to face childbirth as a form of ANC service. Health workers play a role in providing good emotional and psychosocial support to mothers during pregnancy.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research results, it is known that the knowledge and attitude variables are significantly related to compliance with integrated antenatal care visits in the Kapau Community Health Center working area. Therefore, it is hoped that pregnant women will always make regular ANC visits during pregnancy and can participate actively in obtaining quality health services tailored to their needs.

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