The Relationship Of Women's Knowledge And Attitudes With Antenatal Care Visits At BPM Sukianti In 2023

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Abstract. *The service provided to women during pregnancy is ANC services. The aim of this ANC examination is to reduce the number of deaths and morbidity rates in pregnant women. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women with antenatal care visits at BPM Sukianti Kec. Sinaboi District. Rokan Hilir 2023. This type of research is an analytical survey with a cross-sectional research design. The population is a total sampling, namely all pregnant women in BPM Sukianti District. Sinaboi District. Rokan Hilir in 2023 as many as 30 people. The data analysis technique uses chi square. The results obtained in this study were mostly good knowledge with 18 people attending antenatal care visits (60%) and positive attitudes of pregnant women with 18 people completing antenatal care visits (60%). Based on the results of the chi square test, there is a relationship between pregnant women's knowledge and antenatal care visits with a P value = 0.002 < 0.05, there is a relationship between pregnant women's attitudes and antenatal care visits with a P value = 0.008 < 0.05. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women and antenatal care visits. It is recommended that pregnant women provide antenatal care services according to standards and in a complete manner so that they can reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Indonesia.*

Keywords: *Knowledge, Antenatal Care Visits, Attitudes*

BACKGROUND

The new development agreement is known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) 2015-2030. Through the UN general assembly held in New York on September 25 2015, the contents of which were to reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) below 70/100,000 live births (WHO, 2019). The number of maternal deaths compiled from family health program records at the Ministry of Health in 2020 showed 4,627 deaths in Indonesia. In 2021 there were 7,389 deaths in Indonesia, this number shows an increase compared to 2020 (Ministry of Health, 2021).

The high maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Indonesia is related to many factors, including the quality of behavior of pregnant women who do not utilize antenatal care in pregnancy health services (Sakilla, 2021). Low visits to antenatal care can increase maternal and neonatal complications as well as maternal and child deaths due to high-risk pregnancies that are not treated promptly (Wulandari, 2016).

Antenatal care or often abbreviated as ANC is one of the components that is mandatory during pregnancy, where antenatal is a pregnancy examination that focuses on pregnancy observation, pregnancy education, and includes preparing the mother for childbirth which is carried out by health workers (Meilidya, 2021).

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2020), Antenatal Care visits in North Sumatra were 86.6% for the first visit and 94.4% for the fourth visit compared to 2019, 102.5% for the first visit and 107.9% for the fourth visit. This number of coverage has decreased due to targets The strategic plan (target achievement) has not been achieved. Based on 2020 Basic Health Research data, it can also be seen that the proportion of pregnancy checks in North Sumatra Province was 92.4%, while those who did not get checked was 7.6%. ANC K1 coverage rate in North Sumatra Province is 85.9% while ANC K4 is 90.0%.

This shows that K1 coverage in North Sumatra Province is still low because the national target for K1 is 100%. Medan City Health Profile Data for 2020 shows that in 2020, K1 and K4 coverage in Medan City, namely K1 was 89.6% and K4 was 94.4%. The target for K1 and K4 is 100%. Meanwhile, in 2019 it was reported that K1 and K4 coverage in Medan City, namely K1 was 107.9% and K4 was 102.5%. The amount of coverage has decreased compared to 2018 Q1 of 100.5% and Q4 of 106.6% and in 2017 Q1 of 83.20% and Q4 of 88.55%.

Based on a preliminary survey conducted by the author at BPM Sukianti District. Sinaboi District. Rokan Hilir recorded in 2022 that the average number of ANC services for pregnant women who contacted for the first time (K1) per month was 20 pregnant women and the number of ANC services for pregnant women who received services at least 4 visits (K4) and according to standards was as many as 5 pregnant women. So the coverage of ANC services also still shows gaps, where it can be seen that there are still many pregnant women who make their first visit to ANC services but do not continue to the fourth visit. Based on these problems, researchers want to conduct research with the title "The Relationship between Mother's Knowledge and Attitudes and Antenatal Care Visits at BPM Sukianti District. Sinaboi District. Lower Rokan in 2023.

THEORETICAL STUDY

The impact of not having an ANC visit is that pregnant women do not know about the correct way to care during pregnancy, the dangers of undetected early pregnancy, anemia during pregnancy which can cause undetected bleeding, pelvic deformities, spinal abnormalities or multiple pregnancies which can cause Difficulty giving birth normally is not

detected, complications or comorbidities during pregnancy such as chronic diseases, namely heart and lung disease and genetic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension or congenital defects, preeclampsia cannot be detected (Ministry of Health, 2018).

METHODS

This type of research is an analytical survey with a cross-sectional research design, namely research on the relationship between two variables in a situation or group of individuals, namely to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women and antenatal care visits at BPM Sukianti, Kec. Sinaboi District. Rokan Hilir in 2023. The population used in this research is the population of all pregnant women in BPM Sukianti District. Sinaboi District. In Rokan Hilir, in 2023 there will be 30 pregnant women. Primary data in this research was obtained directly from the results of interviews, observations and questionnaires given to the entire population in the study. Then, secondary data was carried out by taking data from documents or notes obtained from BPM Sukianti.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Respondent characteristics

No	Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	**Mother's Age**		
	< 30 Age	16	53,3
	≥ 30 Age	14	46,7
	Total	**30**	**100**
2	**Education**		
	Low Education	17	56,7
	High Education	13	43,3
	Total	**30**	**100**
3	**Work**		
	Work	19	63,3
	Not work	11	36,7
	Total	**30**	**100**
4	**Gestational Age**		
	Trimester I	3	10
	Trimester II	14	46,7
	Trimester III	13	43,3
	Total	**30**	**100**

Based on table 1, it shows that the majority of respondents aged < 30 years were 16 respondents (53.3%), the majority of respondents had low education as many as 17 respondents (56.7%), the majority of respondents did not work as many as 19 respondents (63.3 %), and most of the respondents were in the second trimester of pregnancy, 14 respondents (46.7%).

Tabel 2. Frequency Distribution of Knowledge, Attitudes of Pregnant Women and Antenatal Care Visits at BPM Sukianti District. Sinaboi District. Lower Rokan in 2023

No	Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	**Mother Knowledge**		
	Good	23	76,7
	Not Good	7	23,3
	Total	**30**	**100**
2	**Mother's attitude**		
	Positive	24	80
	Negative	6	20
	Total	**30**	**100**
3	**Antenatal Care Visit**		
	Complete	19	63,3
	Not Complete	11	36,7
	Total	**30**	**100**

Table 2 shows that the majority of respondents had good knowledge, 23 respondents (76.7%), the majority had a positive attitude, 24 respondents (80%), and the majority of respondents completed antenatal care visits, 19 respondents (36.7%). .

This research is supported by Lawrence Green's theory which states that health behavior can be influenced by several factors, including predisposing factors such as knowledge. Notoadmodjo (2019) said that behavior that is based on knowledge will be much better than that which is not based on knowledge. This can be seen from the results of research which shows that almost all pregnant women who have good knowledge tend to carry out regular antenatal care as many as 18 people (60%).

Table 3. Table of the relationship between knowledge of pregnant women and antenatal care visits at BPM Sukianti Kec. Sinaboi District. Lower Rokan in 2023

knowledge	Antenatal Care Visit				amount	%	P Value
	Complete	%	Not Complete	%			
Good	18	60	5	16,7	23	76,7	
Not good	1	3,3	6	20	7	23,3	0,002
Total	19	63,3	11	36,7	30	100	

Based on table 3, it shows that the majority of pregnant women who have good knowledge with complete antenatal care visits are 18 people (60%), and the majority who have poor knowledge of pregnant women with incomplete antenatal care visits are 6 people (20%). The results of the chi square test with a confidence level of 95% obtained a p value = 0.002, thus the results showed that there was a significant relationship between pregnant women's knowledge and antenatal care visits.

This research is also in line with research by Ariestanti (2020) which shows that mothers who have good knowledge have a 7 times greater chance (OR=7.143) of carrying out pregnancy examination (ANC) behavior. Other research conducted by Rizkia (2020) also

shows that there is a relationship between knowledge and mother's behavior in carrying out her pregnancy during the Covid-19 pandemic (ρ=0.001). The results of previous research conducted by Gobel (2021) also prove that there is an influence of knowledge on ANC inspection compliance during the pandemic at the Bungadidi Village Health Post, Tana Lili District (ρ=0.000).

Table 4. Table of the Relationship between Pregnant Women's Attitudes and Antenatal Care Visits at BPM Sukianti District. Sinaboi District. Lower Rokan in 2023

Mother's attitude	Antenatal Care Visit				amount	%	P Value
	complete	%	Not complete	%			
Positive	18	60	6	20	24	80	
Negative	1	3,3	5	16,7	6	20	0,008
Total	26	65	14	35	30	100	

Based on table 4, it shows that the majority of pregnant women's attitudes were positive with complete antenatal care visits, 18 people (60%), and the majority of pregnant women's attitudes were negative with incomplete antenatal care visits, 5 people (16.7%). The results of the chi square test with a confidence level of 95% obtained a p value = 0.008, thus the results showed that there was a significant relationship between the attitude of pregnant women and antenatal care visits.

This research is in line with research conducted by Marice (2021) which shows that there is no significant relationship between the attitudes of pregnant women and ANC examination behavior (ρ=0.474). These results are due to gaps that usually occur in several studies due to research limitations, environmental factors, social, cultural and economic factors. Thus, this confirms that differences in respondents' attitudes do not affect the regularity of pregnancy check-ups, but attitude is an important factor in efforts to improve maternal and child health visits so that maternal and child deaths can be prevented. With a positive attitude, pregnant women can also respond or assess the importance of ANC so that the attitude of pregnant women in prenatal examinations can be improved.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions from the results of research on the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women and antenatal care visits at BPM Sukianti, Kec. Sinaboi District. Rokan Hilir in 2023. The majority of pregnant women who have good knowledge with complete antenatal care visits are 18 people (60%), and the majority who have poor knowledge of pregnant women with incomplete antenatal care visits are 6 people (20%). The results of the chi square test with a confidence level of 95% obtained a p value = 0.002, thus

the results showed that there was a significant relationship between pregnant women's knowledge and antenatal care visits.

The majority of pregnant women's attitudes were positive with complete antenatal care visits as many as 18 people (60%), and the majority of pregnant women had negative attitudes with incomplete antenatal care visits as many as 5 people (16.7%). The results of the chi square test with a confidence level of 95% obtained a p value = 0.008, thus the results showed that there was a significant relationship between the attitude of pregnant women and antenatal care visits.

The suggestion for this research is that it is hoped that educational institutions can use this research as a reference, reference source and broaden readers' horizons. For Puskesmas Health Services, it is hoped that they can develop policies related to maternal and child health programs, especially regarding antenatal care services, in this case increasing class programs for pregnant women, counseling about pregnancy and disseminating information through mass media to increase knowledge, awareness and behavior of mothers. about pregnancy and antenatal care.

Then, it is hoped that pregnant women will provide antenatal care services according to standards and in a complete manner so that they can reduce the maternal mortality rate (AKI) and infant mortality rate (IMR) in Indonesia. Future researchers are expected to take part in encouraging maternal and child health programs by carrying out education that will maximize the increase in knowledge and awareness of pregnant women in providing antenatal care services.

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