



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREGNANT WOMEN'S ATTITUDES AND COMPLIANCE WITH INTEGRATED ANTENATAL CARE VISITS AT SINGOSARI HEALTH CENTER, MALNG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Integrated Antenatal Care is a 10 T standardized pregnancy examination to facilitate the development of mother and baby and detect complications. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between attitude and compliance of pregnant women to conduct Integrated Antenatal Care visits. **Methods:** The research design was correlation analytic with cross sectional approach. The population was all pregnant women who made Integrated Antenatal Care visits in July 2023, using purposive sampling technique obtained a sample of 44 respondents. The instrument used was a questionnaire of the attitude of pregnant women and a checklist of pregnant women's data from the Maternal & Child Health book and cohort. Chi Square test is used to analyze the relationship between variables. **Research results:** Most of the 59% of pregnant women have a negative attitude towards Integrated Antenatal Care and 61% of pregnant women are not compliant with Integrated Antenatal Care. The results of chi square analysis of the relationship between the attitude of pregnant women with compliance with Integrated Antenatal Care visits obtained the result of $p = 0.000$ ($\alpha < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** There is a relationship between the attitude of pregnant women and compliance with Integrated Antenatal Care at Singosari Health Center, Malang Regency. The results of the study can be used as a basis for developing or comparing other factors that affect the compliance of pregnant women to conduct Integrated Antenatal Care visits.

Keywords: Attitude of Pregnant Women, Compliance, Integrated ANC





INTRODUCTION

Integrated Antenatal Care (ANC) which is a comprehensive and quality pregnancy examination for pregnant women has an examination standard consisting of 10 T, including checking weight, height, blood pressure, assessing nutritional status, giving blood supplement tablets, thorough pregnancy examination, dental examination, Tetanus Toxoid (TT) immunization status, simple lab tests including blood type, Hb, Hbsag, HIV and syphilis. Integrated Antenatal Care examination must be carried out by pregnant women at least twice during pregnancy, namely 1 x in the first trimester to detect pregnancy risk factors with a complete Antenatal Care examination, nutritional counseling, dental examination, and triple elimination examination and 1 x during the third trimester to detect pregnancy risk factors through Hb and urine protein examination (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

Pregnant women are one of the populations that are vulnerable to contracting diseases, such as HIV, syphilis and Hepatitis B. Data for Southeast Asia in 2015, the number of HIV patients reached 5.1 million with 77,000 pregnant women living with HIV, and 19,000 new cases of pediatric HIV infection have been found. As for syphilis, the incidence rate has shown an increase of 0.32% in the Southeast Asia region. Based on Indonesia's 2018 health profile, 69.95% of pregnancies were tested for HIV and Hepatitis B with 0.28% of pregnant women confirmed HIV positive. East Java data shows that the number of pregnant women tested for Hepatitis B is still relatively small at 39.95% with 1.88% of pregnant women detected HbsAg reactive (Kemenkes RI, 2019). The lack of management in several cases of infectious diseases above is due to the not optimal coverage of examinations in pregnant women. This causes high morbidity and mortality in mothers and fetuses, considering that HIV, Hepatitis B and syphilis can be transmitted from mother to fetus.

Non-compliance of pregnant women in conducting Integrated Antenatal Care visits causes pregnancy risks and complications that affect pregnancy cannot be known. Detection during pregnancy check-ups can help prepare pregnant women for risk control. Lack of knowledge of pregnant women about the importance of integrated Antenatal Care checks, socioeconomics, husband support, family support, less friendly health workers are also one of the factors inhibiting the regularity of mothers conducting integrated Antenatal Care visits (Aishah, 2022). Mangosa's research (2021) shows that most of the

respondents who are compliant with Antenatal Care are respondents who have a good attitude in conducting pregnancy checks as recommended, on the other hand, most of the respondents who are not compliant with Antenatal Care visits are respondents who have a bad attitude.

Based on preliminary studies at Singosari Health Center, Malang Regency, it is known that the coverage of integrated Antenatal Care visits in 2022 in 9 villages in the Singosari Health Center working area, only 3 villages have the target coverage of integrated Antenatal Care visits. Various efforts have been made to increase the target coverage of integrated Antenatal Care visits in the Singosari Health Center working area. In addition to the routine Integrated Antenatal Care check-ups held every Monday through Friday, mobile Integrated Antenatal Care check-ups are also conducted on Saturdays. The study aimed to determine the relationship between pregnant women's attitudes and compliance with integrated Antenatal Care visits at Singosari Health Center, Malang Regency.

METHODS

The research design was correlational analytic with a cross sectional approach. The study population was third trimester pregnant women who visited the Integrated Antenatal Care at Singosari Health Center, Malang Regency in July 2023. By using purposive sampling, a sample of 44 pregnant women was obtained during data collection on July 6-7, 2023. The independent variable is the attitude of pregnant women towards integrated Antenatal Care, while the dependent variable is the compliance of pregnant women to conduct integrated Antenatal Care visits. Data collection used a questionnaire to identify the attitude of pregnant women towards Integrated Antenatal Care and secondary data in the form of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) books and cohorts to obtain data on the compliance of pregnant women to conduct Integrated Antenatal Care visits. This research questionnaire has been tested for validity and reliability. The validity test results showed that all 20 questions were valid. While the reliability test results showed a Cronbach alpha value of 0.933, which means that the questionnaire items are reliable because the value is 0.6. The data obtained will be processed using the help of the SPSS computer program to determine the relationship between the attitude of pregnant women and compliance with the Integrated Antenatal Care visit at Singosari Health Center, Malang Regency. To prove whether there is a relationship between the independent and dependent variables, Chi

Square statistical test was used. All research procedures were declared ethically sound by the Research Ethics Commission of the Poltekkes Kemenkes Malang No.733 / VII / KEPK POLKESMA / 2023.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. General Data of Respondents

The results of the recapitulation and frequency distribution of the general characteristics of respondents in this study are as follows: The general characteristics of respondents in this study include age, latest education, and occupation. The distribution of respondent characteristics based on age is divided into 3 groups, namely age < 20 years, 20-40 years, > 40 years; the level of education is divided into four, namely elementary school, junior high school, high school, college; and the mother's employment status is divided into two, namely working and not working.

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of General Characteristics of Respondents at Singosari Health Center, Malang Regency, July 2023

No	General Characteristics of Respondents	<i>f</i>	%
1.	Age (Years)		
	< 20 years	3	7
	20- 35 years old	34	77
	> 35 years	7	16
2	Education		
	Elementary School	4	9
	Junior High School	11	25
	Senior High School	26	59
	University	3	7
3	Jobs		
	Work	15	34
	Not working	29	66
	Total	44	100

Based on table 1, shows the characteristics of respondents, namely almost all respondents aged 20-35 years by 77%, most respondents have the last high school education by 59%, and most respondents do not work by 66%.

b. Respondent Specific Data

The questionnaire was administered on the first day of the study during the Integrated Antenatal Care class at Singosari Health Center, Malang Regency. There

were 20 items of questionnaire statements given to 44 respondents of third trimester pregnant women. The frequency distribution of respondents' attitudes and compliance with Integrated Antenatal Care

Table 2 Frequency distribution of pregnant women's attitudes and compliance with integrated Antenatal Care at Singosari Health Center, Malang Regency, July 2023

	Kategori	f	%
Attitude	Positive	18	41
	Negative	26	59
Compliant	Compliant	17	39
	Non-compliant	27	61
	Total	44	100

(Source: Primary data that has been processed)

Table 2 shows that most respondents had a negative attitude towards Integrated Antenatal Care at 59%.

The results showed that a small proportion of respondents had tertiary education. The level of education is one of the factors in shaping a person's attitude, the higher the level of education of a person, the broader his knowledge so that he has various information related to his pregnancy, in this case the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information so that the more knowledge he has, on the other hand, less education will be more difficult to perceive and hinder the development of maternal attitudes towards newly introduced values (Ningsih, 2018). In line with research by Mutia (2022), which shows that most respondents have a negative attitude towards visiting Integrated Antenatal Care, which is influenced by several factors, including: environmental conditions in the family that are less supportive in checking their pregnancy regularly, lack of information related to Integrated Antenatal Care examinations, low education levels, availability and affordability of health facilities that can provide health services to the community.

A negative attitude is an attitude that tends to have a rejecting behavior towards an object, so that there are behaviors that lead to actions not to carry out pregnancy checks, due to incomplete facilities, unfriendly health workers, mothers who actually already know about pregnancy checks and the importance of doing checks but still do not want to make Antenatal Care visits (Lorensa, 2021).



Table 2 shows that most respondents were not compliant in conducting Integrated Antenatal Care visits by 61%.

Compliance is a positive behavior carried out by clients that leads to mutually agreed goals (Swarjana, 2022). Antenatal Care visit compliance is defined as obedience in visiting the health service recommended by health workers to monitor the condition of the mother and fetus carefully, so as to detect early complications that may occur during pregnancy and can provide appropriate interventions. In this study, pregnant women were said to be compliant if they performed Integrated Antenatal Care checks twice in Trimester I and III during pregnancy. Factors causing non-compliance with Integrated Antenatal Care include: age, education level, attitude, occupation, distance of residence, information media (Arbita, 2022).

Data obtained by researchers, almost all respondents (77%) were aged 20-35 years. The results of this study are in line with Vinny's research (2018) that age is one of the factors of compliance of pregnant women in conducting Antenatal Care visits. Pregnant women aged 20-35 years, tend to be more likely to make antenatal visits because they still feel that pregnancy checks are very important, while mothers aged <20 years tend not to understand the importance of making antenatal visits and mothers aged > 35 years tend to be indifferent to antenatal visits because they feel they have a good pregnancy experience.

The older the mother, the greater the level of maturity and strength of the person in thinking and working, but age is not the only factor associated with compliance. Although the mother's age increases, if it is not followed by an increase in the level of education, it will only make it more difficult for the mother to obtain information. Mothers with low education are usually more indifferent and do not understand the importance of pregnancy checks (Fitriani, 2019).

The cross-tabulation between respondents' attitudes and compliance with Integrated Antenatal Care at Singosari Health Center, Malang Regency is shown in the following table:

Table 3 Cross tabulation of relationship between the attitude of pregnant women and the compliance of pregnant women with integrated ANC visits

Attitude	Compliance				Total	Chi square p-Value
	Compliant		Non-compliant			
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Positive	13	72,2	5	27,8	18	100
Negative	4	15,4	22	84,6	26	100

(Source: Primary data that has been processed)

Based on table 3, it shows that of the 26 respondents who had a negative attitude, almost all respondents 84.6% were not compliant in conducting Integrated Antenatal Care visits.

The results of the Chi Square statistical test show that the relationship between maternal attitudes and compliance with Integrated Antenatal Care visits obtained a Pvalue of 0.000 which means the Pvalue <0.05 , so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the attitudes of pregnant women and the compliance of pregnant women with Integrated Antenatal Care visits at Singosari Health Center, Malang Regency.

The results of this study are in accordance with Anisa's research (2023) which shows that pregnant women who have a good attitude will tend to be obedient in conducting Antenatal Care examinations, while pregnant women who have a poor attitude usually lack awareness of the importance of Antenatal Care visits. Research by Nisma et al (2021) showed that respondents who had a good attitude, most (63.3%) achieved the examination. The same research results were shown from Rena's research (2020), where people tend to have a positive attitude in conducting Antenatal Care examinations. One of the factors that influence a person's behavior in utilizing health services is attitude (Arbita, 2022). According to Azwar (2022), attitudes can influence behavior through a careful and reasoned decision-making process. This means that someone will do an action if they view the action positively.

However, the results showed that there were respondents who had a positive attitude towards integrated Antenatal Care, but were not obedient to conduct integrated Antenatal Care visits. This is in accordance with the research of Safitri & Lubis (2020) which shows that the attitude of pregnant women has no effect on compliance with Antenatal Care visits. In this case, although pregnant women have a positive attitude,



antenatal care visits are not in accordance with the standards. This result allows other factors to influence antenatal care visits. In working mothers, the number of busy activities causes mothers to sometimes forget to do pregnancy checks on time (Vinny, 2018).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that pregnant women with negative attitudes towards integrated Antenatal Care are more likely to be non-compliant in conducting integrated Antenatal Care visits than pregnant women who have positive attitudes, so there is a relationship between the attitude of pregnant women and the compliance of pregnant women in conducting integrated Antenatal Care visits. For future researchers, the results of this study can be used as a basis for developing or comparing other factors that affect pregnant women's compliance with integrated Antenatal Care visits.

DECLARATION

Conflict of Interest

Author declare there is no conflict of interest in this research

Authors' Contribution

All author contribute from concept in writing draf article.

Ethical Approval

All research procedures were declared ethically sound by the Research Ethics Commission of the Poltekkes Kemenkes Malang No.733 / VII / KEPK POLKESMA / 2023.

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Data Availability

The data supporting this research are available from the authors on reasonable

request.

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