

The Knowledge Level of Pregnant Women as a Determinant for the Frequency of Visits to Antenatal Care Service

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the effect of knowledge about antenatal care towards the frequency of visits of pregnant women to antenatal care service. The design of this survey research was a cross sectional. Subjects were 38 pregnant women, selected by simple random sampling technique. Data about the level of knowledge was collected using questionnaires, while data about visits to the antenatal care services are collected from the book of Mother and Child Health. In the next stage, the data were analyzed using linear regression. Based on the results of the regression analysis, it is known that p -value = 0.003; so it concluded that the level of knowledge of pregnant women about antenatal care, providing a positive influence on the frequency of visits to the antenatal care service.

Key words: pregnant women, knowledge, visit, antenatal care service

I. INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy was a change in order to continue the descent, which occurs naturally, resulting fetus grows in the womb. The fetus in the uterus grew along with the gestational age, then if no proper supervision could cause a problem, which in turn could lead to maternal and infant mortality (Prawirohardjo, 2006). In this case, there should be monitoring of efforts to improve maternal health, because the maternal mortality rate (MMR) was one indicator that sensitive in describing public welfare in a country (Pusdatin Kemenkes RI, 2014).

Based on the results of The Demographic and Health Survey of Indonesia (DHSI) in 2012, it was known that the MMR in Indonesia was still high at 359 per 100,000 live births. One of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was to reduce the MMR to 70 per 100,000 live births in 2030. Referring to the current conditions, the potential for achieving the SDGs targets required the hard work (Pusdatin Kemenkes RI, 2014). Efforts to achieve the SDGs as described above was through antenatal care service. Antenatal care was part of safe motherhood that provides health care for pregnant women by professionals, include pregnancy examination according to the standard of service that was at least 4 times examination during pregnancy, 1 time in trimester I, 1 time in trimester II, and 2 times in trimester III (Kemenkes RI, 2013).

The achievement of health services for pregnant women could be assessed using coverage of K1 and K4 as indicator. Coverage of K1 almost entirely increased, except in the last two years. This was slightly different from coverage of K4 that did not always increase (Setjen Kemenkes RI, 2015). In Public Health Center (PHC) of Waru, Pamekasan Regency, coverage of K4 was still low at 80.53% (lower than the target of 95%). This condition can be affected by various factors. According Notoatmodjo (2007), the level of knowledge was one of the predisposing factors. Results of research by Purboningsih (2014) showed that the level of knowledge influence on a visit to the antenatal care service.

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II. RESEARCH METHOD

The approach used in this survey study was a cross sectional. This research conducted at the PHC of Waru, Pamekasan Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia, in March 2016 - May 2016. The population of this research was all pregnant women who live in the working area of PHC of Waru, Pamekasan Regency, East Java, Indonesia (population size = 40). The sample size was 38, which selected by simple random sampling technique. Data about the level of knowledge was collected using questionnaires, while data about visits to the antenatal care services are collected from the book of Mother and Child Health. In the next stage, the data were analyzed using linear regression.

III. RESULTS

Table 1 shows that the age of most was 26-35 years, the most widely parity was multigravida, and the level of education at most was an elementary school.

Tabel 1: Characteristics of Pregnant women in Working Area of PHC of Waru, Pamekasan Regency, in 2016

No.	Charactersitics of Pregnant women	Frequency	Percent
1.	Age		
	17-25 years old	15	39,5
	26-35 years old	17	44,7
2.	Gravida		
	Primigravida	12	31,6
	Multigravida	20	52,6
	Grande multigravida	6	15,8
4.	Level of Education		
	Not attending school	2	5,3
	Elemetary school	15	39,5
	Secondary school	12	31,6
	High school	9	23,7
	College	0	0,0

Table 2 shows that the higher the level of knowledge of pregnant women, the higher the frequency of their visits to antenatal care service.

Tabel 2: Effect of Knowledge Level of Pregnant women on Frequency of Visits to Antenatal Care Service in Working Area of PHC of Waru, Pamekasan Regency, in 2016

No.	Level of Knowledge	Frequency of Visits to Antenatal Care Service						Total	
		Less		Quite		Good		Σ	%
		Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%		
1.	Less	15	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	15	100,0
2.	Quite	0	0,0	8	66,7	4	33,3	12	100,0
3.	Good	1	9,1	5	45,5	5	45,5	11	100,0
Total		16	42,1	13	34,2	9	23,7	38	100

Based on the results of the regression analysis, it was known that $p\text{-value} = 0.003$; so it concluded that the knowledge level of pregnant women about antenatal care, providing a positive influence on the frequency of visits to the antenatal care service.

IV. DISCUSSION

The result showed that the level of knowledge about the antenatal care of pregnant women remains low. This is probably due to the low level of their education, as explained that a large part of them are elementary school graduates. Highly educated people will give a more rational response to the information they receive. They will consider the benefits they will get from the idea. So that, can not be denied that, the higher one's education is, the easier it is for them to receive the information, which in turn will be the more knowledge they have acquired. Conversely, low levels of education will hinder the development of their attitude in the acceptance of information (Mubarak, et al., 2007).

Hypothesis test results showed that the level of knowledge of pregnant women have a positive influence on the frequency of their visits to the ANC service. Thus, it can be said that the lack of knowledge of pregnant women, will negatively impact on the frequency of visits to the antenatal care service. According Notoatmodjo (2003), knowledge is very important domain in establishing an action. The results are consistent with reports of Komariyah (2008) that the respondents have a high level of knowledge, tend to be more frequent visits to the antenatal care service. They understand that antenatal care is useful to know the condition of pregnancy, especially the fetus.

Knowledge is an indicator of a person in performing an action. If someone has a good knowledge about health, then he or she will understand the importance of keeping healthy, and motivated to apply it in their lives (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Therefore, pregnant women in the work area of PHC of Waru, Pamekasan need to be given health education about the importance of antenatal care during pregnancy. Health education can be provided through counseling in the form of a class of pregnant women, to improve their knowledge, so that the frequency of visits to antenatal care service will become even better.

V. CONCLUSION

The level of knowledge of pregnant women about antenatal care, providing a positive influence on the frequency of visits to the antenatal care service. Therefore, the level of knowledge of pregnant women should be increased in order to realize accelerated the success of antenatal care service.

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