

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE PREGNANT MOTHERS COMPLIANCE IN PREGNANT MOTHERS' CLASSES IN THE WORK AREA KUALA LAHANG HEALTH CENTER OF INDRAGIRI HILIR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Maternal and child health problems are greatly influenced by various factors. However, it is important to pay attention to increasing knowledge and information for pregnant women and their families about health services for pregnant women, childbirth, post-partum, family planning services, and BBL care as outlined in class activities of pregnant women. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the compliance of pregnant women attending pregnant women classes. This research uses descriptive analytic method, purposive sampling technique. Sampel size 66 respondents. Analysis in this research is univariate and bivariat analysis. The results showed 54.5% adhered to the class of pregnant women, 83.3% of parity multipara, 51.5% did not have a KIA book, 57.6% provided information and 60.6% had the support of health workers. Chi Square test results showed no significant relationship between parity and compliance of pregnant women following the class of pregnant women p value 0.507, there was a significant relationship between the ownership of the KIA book and maternal compliance following the class of pregnant women p value 0,000 with an OR of 7,468, there was a significant relationship between the availability of information with maternal adherence to the class of pregnant women p value 0.033 with OR 2.972, there is a significant relationship between health care support with maternal adherence to the class of pregnant women p value 0.034 with OR 2.971. The results of this study are expected to be used as input and comparison material to conduct further research.

Keyword : Parity, KIA Book Ownership, Health Staff Support, Pregnant Women

1.INTRODUCTION

The high maternal mortality rate (MMR) is a critical indicator of women's health status. The death of a mother in the family has a great impact, not only in terms of the loss of a life but also because of its effect on the health and life span of the family members left behind. One of the priority agendas for health development in Indonesia is to reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which are the agenda in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This problem of maternal and child health is strongly influenced by various factors. However, what needs to be considered is increasing knowledge and information to pregnant women and their families about health services for pregnant women, childbirth, postpartum, family planning

services, and BBL care which are contained in the class activities for pregnant women (RI Ministry of Health, 2017).

Maternal Mortality Rate according to SUPAS (Inter-Census Population Survey) 2015 is 305 / 100,000 live births, with a target in 2024 of 234 / 100,000 live births. Currently, the most places of death are in hospitals at 77% and second at home at 15.6 %, this can be caused by various factors, such as late referral, inadequate health service facilities, less competent health workers and others. Therefore, in an effort to reduce MMR, it is necessary to improve many systems both from sarpras, human resources and public awareness. One of the awareness of the community, one of which is the awareness of participating in a class for pregnant women by applying the MCH booklet as an effort to learn from mothers, husbands, families and the community through joint learning activities to prepare pregnant women for safe and safe childbirth as well as preparation of mothers and infants in child health care according to standar

In a study conducted by Risneny, R et al. (2017), there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attendance, distance of residence, occupation, husband's support, ownership of MCH books, and parity of pregnant women in the mother class. According to Masini's (2015) research, there is a significant relationship between gravida and husband's support and participation of mothers in the class of pregnant women and there is no significant relationship between support from midwives / health workers and participation of mothers in the class of pregnant women

The results of Yuliantika's (2016) research on factors related to participation of high-risk pregnant women in attending the class program for pregnant women in the Sukolilo 2 Community Health Center work area, stated that factors related to participation in classes for pregnant women are knowledge, availability of information, affordability, and family support. , support from village government, support from health workers.K4 coverage data according to district / city distribution shows the districts / cities with the lowest achievement were Bengkalis Regency at 65.8%, followed by Rokan Hilir Regency at 68.5%, and Indragiri Hilir Regency at 70.4% (Riau Provincial Health Office, 2016).

The Kuala Lahang Puskesmas is one of the health centers that has carried out routine pregnancy classes every month and has been conducted since around 2009 in each sub-district of the Kuala Lahang Puskesmas working area.

Based on the report on the Implementation of the Class of Pregnant Women at the Kuala Lahang Health Center in 2018, there were 888 pregnant women as targets for implementing the class for pregnant women. However, the number of pregnant women who joined the class of pregnant women was 160 people, only 18% of the total target of pregnant women. This shows that the visits of pregnant women in the class of pregnant women in the working area of the Kuala Lahang Health Center are still low. The implementation of the class for pregnant women from May to July 2019 at the Kuala Lahang Health Center was 29 people.

The results of the preliminary survey conducted on July 26, 2019 at the Kuala Lahang Puskesmas through interviews with midwives and cadres at the Puskesmas, information was given to pregnant women regarding the existence of a class program for pregnant women at the Puskesmas and each posyandu in the Kuala Lahang Puskesmas working area. According to information from midwives, the low class visits for pregnant women are due to the lack of availability of information regarding the timing of the pregnant women class each month so that there are still pregnant women who do not attend pregnant women classes. From the data from the Kuala Lahang Health Center in 2018 regarding the Class of Pregnant Women, it shows that there are still pregnant women who do not have a KIA book in participating in class activities for pregnant women.

Apart from the two factors above, the researchers conducted interviews with 10 pregnant women whom the researchers met at the Puskesmas. As a result, 3 mothers participated in the pregnant women class (2 mothers participated 4 times and 1 mother participated 2 times) and 7 mothers did not participate in the pregnant women class. Mothers who did not participate in the pregnant women class knew what pregnant women classes were but did not know the benefits of the pregnant women class. Thus, they tend to be less willing to attend / participate in pregnant women class programs.

b. Discussion

The relationship between parity and compliance of pregnant women in joining the class of pregnant women in this study did not have a significant relationship. Seen in table 4.8, it is known that the ρ value obtained is 0.507, this value indicates that ρ value $>$ Alpha. From the above results, we can conclude that the parity factor is not related to the compliance of pregnant women in joining the class of pregnant women.

The results of this study are not in line with research by Risneni, R et al. (2017) which states that there is a relationship between parity and the presence of pregnant women in the class of mothers. From the analysis, it was also obtained that the OR value was 18,750, meaning that mothers with parity <1 child had 18 times the chance to comply with the maternal class compared to mothers with parity > 2 children.

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the percentage of respondents who do not comply with the class of pregnant women is more in multiparous mothers than primiparous mothers. Pregnancy in the multi para group is often accompanied by complications. Complications such as location abnormalities, antepartum bleeding, post partum bleeding and others. In our country, women with high parity are still often found and efforts to reduce pregnancies at high parity and age can be done with preventive efforts, namely through existing family planning programs, the important thing is how we can motivate them to have an interest in starting small families.

The relationship between KIA book ownership and the compliance of pregnant women in attending classes for pregnant women in this study has a significant relationship. It can be seen in table 4.9 that it is known that the ρ value obtained is 0,000, this value indicates that ρ value $<$ Alpha. So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between KIA book ownership and compliance with pregnant women in attending classes for pregnant women.

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the percentage of respondents who have the KIA book is more obedient to following the class of pregnant women than those who do not have the KIA book. The results of this study were supported by the results of Risneni, R, et al (2017) which stated that of the 105 pregnant women at the Karang Anyar Health Center, 54 respondents (51.4%) had KIA books and were obedient to attend the mother's class, and 33

respondents (31.4%) do not have a MCH handbook and do not comply with the mothers' class. Based on the results of statistical tests, it shows that $p \text{ value} = 0.000 \leq 0.05$, then H_a is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between KIA book ownership and the presence of pregnant women in the class of mothers.

The MCH Handbook is also a complete health record that is kept at the household level, so that families / mothers and health workers, both formal and informal, can use it to monitor the development of basic health service interventions designed to ensure the health, safety and survival of pregnant women and their children.

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the percentage of respondents who do not comply with the class of pregnant women is more in respondents who do not have a KIA book compared to respondents who have a KIA book. Considering that the benefits of the MCH Handbook in general are so that mothers and children have complete health records from the time the mother is pregnant until her child is five years old. Meanwhile, the specific benefit is to record and monitor the health of mothers and children. Therefore, it is very important for pregnant women to have a KIA book.

The relationship between the availability of information and the compliance of pregnant women in following classes of pregnant women in this study has a significant relationship. It can be seen in table 4:10 that it is known that the p value obtained is 0.033, this value indicates that $p \text{ value} < \text{Alpha}$. From the above results, we can conclude that the availability of information has a significant relationship with the compliance of pregnant women in attending classes of pregnant women.

This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Lawrence Green (1980) quoted by Soekidjo Notoatmodjo (2007) that one of the supporting factors for participation is information. The ease of obtaining information will accelerate a person to acquire new knowledge (Mubarok, 2007 in Sri Sukesih, 2012). In the group of pregnant women who are given information about pregnant women classes through print and electronic media, it can increase awareness and participation of mothers in attending classes for pregnant women.

The results of this study are in accordance with Yuliantika's research (2016) which states that there is a relationship between the availability of information and participation in classes for

pregnant women. Mothers who did not have the availability of information had a 6.25 times risk of not participating in the class of pregnant women compared to mothers who had the availability of information (OR = 6.25; 95% CI: 2.21-17.6).

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the percentage of respondents who do not comply with the class of pregnant women is more in respondents who are less information available than respondents who have information about the class of pregnant women. Given the importance of information obtained from both formal and non-formal education, it can have a short-term effect, resulting in changes or increases in knowledge. The development of technology will provide a variety of mass media that can influence people's knowledge about new innovations. As a means of communication, various forms of mass media such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines, etc. have had a major influence on the formation of people's opinions and beliefs. The existence of new information about something provides a new cognitive basis for the formation of knowledge about.

The relationship between support from health workers and compliance with pregnant women in following classes of pregnant women in this study has a significant relationship. It can be that it is known that the p value obtained is 0.034, this value indicates that p value $<$ Alpha. From the results above, we can conclude that the support of health workers is closely related to the compliance of pregnant women in attending classes for pregnant women. Then from the analysis results obtained OR = 2,971 means that mothers who do not receive support from health workers have a 2.9 times risk of disobeying the class of pregnant women compared to mothers who receive support from health workers.

The results of this study are in accordance with Yuliantika's (2016) research, it was obtained p value = 0,023 where this value was less than 0.05, so that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and participation in classes for pregnant women. Pregnant women who did not receive support from 107 health workers were 3.77 times more likely to not participate in the class of pregnant women compared to mothers who received support from health workers (OR = 3.77; 95% CI: 1.3-10.9). Hasil penelitian ini tidak sejalan dengan penelitian Masini (2015) yang menyatakan bahwa Dukungan bidan / tenaga kesehatan dari hasil uji statistik dengan Chi Square didapatkan $p=0,205$

artinya bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara dukungan bidan/tenaga kesehatan dengan partisipasi ibu dalam kelas ibu hamil.

Based on the results of this study, the support of officers is very helpful, where with the support of the officers is very significant and beneficial for pregnant women to be motivated to participate in classes for pregnant women that are held. Because health workers or midwives are people who often check the womb and often interact with pregnant women, pregnant women are more likely to follow directions from the village midwife. Frequent interaction will greatly affect the sense of trust and acceptance of the attendance of officers for him, and the motivation or support given by officers is very significant for the participation of mothers in participating in pregnant women class programs.

3. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research from 66 respondents studied, it was found that:

- a. Most of the respondents obeyed the pregnant women class, namely 36 people (54.5%), multiparous in attending the pregnant women class, namely 55 people (83.3%), did not have KIA books in attending the pregnant women class, namely 34 people (51.5 %), available sources of information in participating in the class for pregnant women, namely 38 people (57.6%) and received support for attending classes for pregnant women, namely 40 people (60.6%).
- b. The results of statistical tests show that the value of ρ value obtained is 0.507, this value indicates that ρ value $>$ Alpha, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between parity and compliance with pregnant women following the class of pregnant women in the working area of Kuala Lahang Public Health Center, Indragiri Hilir Regency.
- c. The results of statistical tests show that the value of ρ value obtained is 0.000, this value indicates that ρ value $<$ Alpha, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between KIA book ownership and compliance with pregnant women following classes of pregnant women in the working area of Kuala Lahang Public Health Center, Indragiri Hilir Regency.

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