

## Analysis Of Factors That Influence Pregnant Woman Behavior In Doing Laboratory Examination In Sumberpucung Of Public Health

### ABSTRACT

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The low laboratory examination in pregnant women is influenced by several factors, one of which is family support, the role of health and distance with health services. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of family support factors, the role of health workers, and the distance to laboratory examination behavior in pregnant women. Sumberpucung Health Center. This research design is correlation analytic. The population in this study were all pregnant women in Puskesmas Sumberpucung amounted to 140 large sample of 104 respondents with a sampling technique that is Simple Random Sampling. The independent variable is family support, the role of health workers, and distance of health services while the dependent variable is the behavior of laboratory examinations. The test used is linear regression. Based on the analysis using the statistical test of linear regression obtained p value of family support of 0.01, because  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$  then  $H_0$  is rejected, and  $H_1$  is accepted, which means there is an influence of family support for behavior while for the role of health workers is obtained p value 0.846 and for a distance of p value 0.664 so that there is no influence of the role of health workers and distance on behavior. Family relationship is the most influential factor in laboratory examination behavior. Family support is a psychosocial support that is able to provide emotional strength to the mother. Family affection by providing support to pregnant women can provide motivation for mothers so that mothers conduct laboratory examinations.

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## INTRODUCTION

Antenatal Care (ANC) is a pregnancy check-up to optimize the mental and physical health of pregnant women, so that they are able to deal with childbirth, the puerperium, preparation for breastfeeding and the return of reproductive health properly. The aim is to recognize and treat complications as early as possible during pregnancy, during labor, and when the childbirth, recognize and manage the diseases that accompany pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal period, and reduce the morbidity and mortality of mothers and perinatal (Manuaba, 2010). In ANC services to 10 aspects that must be done, but in reality there is one aspect in ANC that is often not done by pregnant women, namely the stages of laboratory examinations. Complications in pregnancy and childbirth, not all deliveries can be prevented if adequate treatment is facilitated by health services and time and laboratory examinations are very important for early detection to prevent maternal death and morbidity. Efforts to reduce MMR (pregnancy, childbirth, and childbirth) are highly required quality antenatal care services according to Government policy standards, which is at least four times during pregnancy, once in the second trimester, and twice in the third trimester (Faranti et al, 2015) .

The World Health Organization (World Health Organization) estimates that around 15% of all pregnant women will develop complications related to pregnancy which can result in maternal and fetal deaths. Therefore, every pregnant woman needs at least four antenatal visits. Every visit the mother will get information relating to pregnancy, especially about the danger signs of pregnancy every trimester that can trigger complications and threaten the safety of both the mother and fetus (Sembiring, 2013). In 2012 the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) again recorded a significant increase in MMR (related to pregnancy, childbirth, and childbirth) from 228 to 359 per 100,000 live births. Maternal mortality in Indonesia is still dominated by three main causes of death, namely bleeding, hypertension in pregnancy, and infection. Based on data from the East Java Provincial Health Office in 2014, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in East Java Province reached 93.52 per 100,000 live births. This figure has decreased compared to 2013 which reached 97.39 per 100,000 live births. The cause of the high maternal mortality rate (MMR) in East Java in 2014 was caused by bleeding (25.57%), preeclampsia / eclampsia (31.04%), infections (6.17%), heart disease (12.35%), other causes (24.87%). While the causes of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in 2013 were bleeding (21.81%), preeclampsia / eclampsia (36.29%), infections (6.07%), heart (12.93%), other causes (22, 90%). Viewed from the cause of maternal death in 2013-2014 there was an increase in the factors of bleeding, infection and preeclampsia or eclampsia (Dinkes of East Java Province, 2014).

According to Puskesmas reports in Malang Regency in 2001-2008 the number of maternal deaths ranged from 19 to 24 mothers, in 2009 it fell to 20 mothers (54.90 per 100,000 live births, the number of maternal deaths in 2010 increased to 32 mothers (81.26 per 100,000 births) life), in 2011 the number of maternal deaths fell to 26 mothers (63.39 per 100,000 live births), in 2012 the number of maternal deaths dropped to 25 mothers (61.29 per 100,000 live births) and in 2013 the number of maternal deaths dropped to 39 mothers (89.31 per 100,000 live births), while in 2014 the number of maternal deaths fell to 27 mothers (62.28 per 100,000 live births) consisting of pregnant women (Dinkes. Malang District 2014).

In the working area of the Sumberpucung Community Health Center, maternal mortality rates still occur every year. In the last three years, there were two maternal deaths due to PEB, namely in 2016 and 2017. While in 2018, there were two maternal deaths due to PEB and puerperal bleeding. This is our common concern, when viewed from the report it needs to be observed that the community still does not understand correctly the importance of antenatal care (Sumberpucung Health Center 2017).

Antenatal use by a pregnant woman can be seen from the scope of antenatal services that can be monitored through new visits to pregnant women (K1) and pregnant women according to standards at least four times (K4) with distribution once in the first trimester, once in the second trimester, and twice in the third trimester (Kemenkes RI, 2016). Based on the results of the 2017 Sumberpucung Puskesmas MCH program, the ANC service coverage was 95% K1 and 91.9% K4. This has not yet reached the national target. National targets for K1 services are 100% and K4 are 95% in 2017 and. 2018 The low achievement of laboratory examinations in pregnant women in the Sumberpucung Public Health Center. The target of 100% pregnant women K1, obtained only 68% achievement, from the target of K1 889 people, only 610 people did laboratory examination (Sumberpucung Health Center, 2018).

In the implementation of antenatal care, especially in laboratory examinations influenced by several factors including family support, distance and also the role of health workers. Family support is a psychosocial support that is able to provide emotional strength to the mother. Family love and the desire to get offspring will be very helpful in antenatal care efforts, until labor occurs which ends with family happiness. An unwanted pregnancy can give rise to the following things; complaints of excessive pregnancy, mental imbalance in the face of pregnancy and childbirth, efforts to end the pregnancy by abortion, separation after delivery due to forced marriages. Affordability of service places is crucial to health services, in remote places pregnant women have difficulty checking their pregnancies, this is because transportation is difficult to reach into remote places. Besides the long distance from the health service center also affects the visit of pregnant women (Hasanah, H., 2013). According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2003), the relationship between the inspection location and the residence of pregnant women can be measured in terms of distance, travel time, or travel costs depending on the type of service and the type of available resources. The general geographical condition of the rural population is that it is far from the puskesmas and hospitals as a place for pregnancy examinations, which often makes it difficult for pregnant women to carry out pregnancy checks.

## METHODS

This study uses descriptive analytic research with cross sectional correlation design. The population was all pregnant using random sampling techniques, and distance, family support and the role of health workers as an independent variable, and laboratory examination behavior as the dependent variable. Data were collected using a questionnaire, the results were tested using linear regression with  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

## RESULTS

### Variable Characteristics

Table 2. Variable Characteristics

Characteristics	N	%
<b>The Role of Health Workers</b>		
Less	0	0
Enough	62	59,6
Good	42	40,4
<b>Family Supprot</b>		
Less	0	0
Enough	19	18,3
Good	85	81,7
<b>Distance</b>		
< 1 km	75	72,1
1 – 5 km	13	12,5
5 – 10 km	16	15,4
<b>Laboratory examination</b>		
Yes	69	66,3
No	35	33,7

Table 3 Cross Tabulation Between Lab Examination Behavior and Role of Distance

		Distance			Total
		< 1 Km	1-5 Km	5 – 10 Km	
Lab	Yes	46 44,2%	12 11,5%	11 10,6 %	69 66,3%
	No	29 27,9%	1 1,0%	5 4,8	35 33,7%
Total		75 72,1%	13 12,6%	16 15,4	104 100,0%

Table 4 Cross Tabulation Between lab tests and family Support

		Family Support		Total
		Enough	Good	
Lab	Yes	18 17,3%	51 49,0%	69 66,3%
	No	1 1,0 %	34 32,7%	35 33,7%
Total		19 18,3%	85 81,7%	104 100,0%

Table 5 Cross Tabulation Between Behavior of lab examinations and the role of health workers

		The Role of Health Workers		Total
		Enough	Good	
Lab	Yes	43 41,3%	26 25%	69 47,8%
	No	19 18,3%	16 15,4%	35 33,7%
Total		62 59,6%	42 40,4%	104 100,0%

Table 4 Results of linear regression tests

	B	St.Er	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	.322	.425		.757	.451
Distance	-.013	.066	-.020	-.191	.849
Family Support	.332	.128	.271	2.594	.011
The Role of Health Workers	.041	.094	.043	.435	.664

The interpretation of the equation is:

1. Significance value of distance to the laboratory examination of 0.846 is greater than 0.05 meaning that there is no partial effect between the distance with laboratory tests in pregnant women
2. The significance value of family support for laboratory tests of 0.01 is smaller than 0.05 meaning that there is a partial influence between family support and laboratory tests in pregnant women
3. Significance value of the role of health workers on laboratory examinations of 0.664 is greater than 0.05 meaning that there is no partial effect between the role of health workers with laboratory examinations in pregnant women
4. Based on the results of the value of B obtained the greatest is family support which can be concluded that family support most influential on laboratory examinations in pregnant women

## DISCUSSION

### The Effect Of Family Support To Laboratory Behavior In Pregnant Women In Public Health Center Of Pucung Sumber

It can be seen that from 104 respondents, almost all respondents had good family support of 85 respondents (81.7%). The results of this study obtained all components of family support for pregnant women for laboratory examinations which include emotional, informational, instrumental and appreciation support showed that the support obtained was good.

During pregnancy, prenatal care or antenatal care is very important so that abnormalities and complications that occur can be treated immediately so that pregnancy and childbirth can be passed properly and safely (Department of Health, Republic of Indonesia, 2010). In addition, regular pregnancy checks are very important to get counseling and to be examined for genetic diseases so that the health of mothers and babies is good (Llewellyn Derek, Jones, 2010). Irregularity Antenatal Care in pregnant women can affect the health status of the mother and the fetus it contains, and can even result in death.

Antenatal Care Services (ANC includes several things that include history taking, general and midwifery physical examinations, laboratory examinations for indications and basic and special

interventions according to existing risks (Risksedas, 2015). In the research journal Laily Mufidah (2010) based on theory Saifuddin Abdul B (2010), examination and counseling must be done regularly, namely the older the gestational age, the faster the examination must be repeated with provisions at least once in the first trimester (before week 14), at least once in the second trimester (at the age of 14-28 weeks gestation) and at least twice in the third trimester (ie one examination at 28-36 weeks and one check after 36 weeks).

There are still many irregularities in pregnant women conducting examinations that can affect maternal health status, this irregularity can be influenced by several factors, including the age of pregnant women, education, knowledge, number of children (parity), distance of residence of pregnant women with health care and support family (Djakfar M Shadik, 2010).

Based on the results of the analysis, the significance value of family support for laboratory examinations is 0.01 less than 0.05, meaning that there is a partial influence between family support and laboratory examinations in pregnant women. Pregnant women who received good family support showed good behavior in conducting laboratory examinations by 51 (49.0%) respondents.

One of the factors that influence the behavior of pregnant women in laboratory examinations is family support. Family support is one factor in the formation of an ability. Someone who has good family support will have a better ability than someone who does not have family support (Waspadji, 2007). Pregnant women need family support in undergoing pregnancy, one of which requires motivation for regular pregnancy examinations because pregnant women require special interventions in maintaining pregnancy. Family support will determine how they will behave towards families who need special attention.

Good family support, that is, the family is able to encourage pregnant women to carry out regular check-ups so that with the support of families of pregnant women, they regularly carry out laboratory examinations as recommended.

Based on the results of the study found that good family support in terms of family behavior in helping family members to carry out pregnancy examinations, one of which is a laboratory examination on pregnant women. Family support provided in the form of emotional support, informational support, instrumental and appreciation. This is indicated by the family always looking for information about the importance of laboratory tests in pregnancy, the family also knows information when the pregnancy examination is done so that the family always motivates and reminds to do the examination and also accompanies when conducting a pregnancy examination one of which is accompanying the laboratory examination

### **The Influence Of Health Role In Laboratory Behavior In Pregnant Women In Public Health Center Of Pucung Source**

Based on research in the working area of Sumberpucung Public Health Center in Malang district, it is known that the majority of respondents as many as 62 (59.6%) who get the role of health workers are quite good category.

Health workers based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia on Health No. 36 of 2014 are all people who devote themselves in the field of health and have knowledge and skills through education in the health sector for certain types that require authority in carrying out health efforts. Health workers also have an important role to improve the quality of health services to the maximum of the community so that people are able to increase awareness, willingness, and ability to live healthy so as to realize the highest degree of health as an investment for the development of human resources that are socially and economically productive. The role of health workers is as an educator, coordinator, service provider, supervisor, advocate, facilitator and researcher.

Based on the results of the study, the significance value of the role of health workers in laboratory examinations was 0.664, greater than 0.05, meaning that there was no partial effect between the role of health workers and laboratory examinations in pregnant women. This is supported by the results of cross tabulation in pregnant women who get the role of adequate health workers, they still do a pregnancy check-up and vice versa there are some who do not conduct laboratory examinations.

The role of health workers is sufficiently supported by the results of the questionnaire obtained health workers perform the role of communicators in providing information to pregnant women the



importance of laboratory examinations. As a communicator, health workers provide clear information to patients. Provision of information is very necessary because communication is useful to correct the lack of knowledge and wrong attitudes of society towards health and disease. Communication is said to be effective if the health worker is able to provide clear information to patients. Health workers also carry out their role as motivators, health workers provide motivation, direction, and guidance in raising awareness of the importance of antenatal care, providing assistance, awareness, and encouraging pregnant women to recognize the process of pregnancy, and what should be done by pregnant women to maintain health mother and baby

Based on the results of the study, there is no partial relationship between the role of health workers with laboratory examination behavior because there are other factors that affect mother's behavior more in laboratory examinations including family support. With the role of sufficient health workers, it is very influential for pregnant women to carry out antenatal care, the existence of pregnant women who do not carry out antenatal care due to lack of support from other factors.

Pregnancy examination behavior in pregnant women can be influenced by educational factors. The data in the master table shows that there were 14 respondents in the category who did not conduct laboratory examinations including elementary school educators and other respondents who did not conduct laboratory examinations, most of them had junior high school education, and several others had high school education. Thus, low education tends to be negative or not conduct an examination. Therefore, interventions need to be more emphasized to pregnant women with low education so that they can understand and understand the importance of conducting laboratory examinations, thereby minimizing the possibility of irregularities in carrying out antenatal care.

Pregnant women who regularly conduct examinations so in addition to getting health care services for their pregnancy, prevention of complications and complications, pregnant women also get information about the signs and symptoms that need to be watched for mothers who need to get serious attention for the safety and health of the mother and her baby until with information on the importance of conducting laboratory tests

### **Effect Of Distance To Health Service On Laboratory Behavior Of Examination In Pregnant Women In Puskesmas Sumberpucung**

Based on research conducted at the Sumberpucung Health Center in Malang district, it was found that the distance of the house from the health service was mostly <1 KM by 75 (72.1%) respondents.

According to Lawrence Green in Notoatmodjo (2013), argues that to try to analyze the antenatal care practices of people's health behaviors can be influenced by one of the enabling factors. Enabling factors include a variety of skills and resources that need to perform health behaviors. These resources include health service facilities, clinics or similar resources. This enabling factor also concerns the affordability of various resources, namely the cost, distance, and availability of transportation. Indonesia is a vast country, unfortunately many people live far from health facilities. distance is very decisive to health services, in remote places pregnant women find it difficult to check their pregnancy, this is because of transportation that is difficult to reach remote areas.

Based on the results of the study the significance of the distance to the laboratory examination of 0.846 is greater than 0.05 meaning that there is no partial effect between the distance with laboratory examinations in pregnant women. And based on the cross tabulation data obtained by respondents who conducted a laboratory examination nearly half the respondents had a distance of a house with a health facility less than 1 km by 46 (44.2%).

There is no influence of distance with inspection behavior because transportation facilities are easily accessible even though the distance is far. This is proven by the fact that most of the respondents have private vehicles that make it easier for respondents to come to health services. Based on the results of the study found that respondents who have the shortest distance less than 1 KM, they mostly do the examination and the respondents who are the farthest distance also continue to do the inspection. But there are some that are close but still do not conduct laboratory examinations. this proves that distance does not significantly influence the behavior of conducting laboratory examinations.

Several factors influence the behavior of examinations, including the knowledge of pregnant women about the importance of the examination. Knowledge is influenced by educational status. The results

of the study in the table show that the majority of mothers with secondary and high school education, the level of education indicates the level of formal education that pregnant women have taken. Notoatmodjo (2010) states that the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information and the better the knowledge they have so that it affects a person's behavior, including the behavior of pregnant women in conducting examinations. Mother's education is related to the amount of knowledge and breadth of insights her mother has. That knowledge was obtained from the formal education that he lived. Mothers with secondary education are interpreted to have the ability to absorb various information that enters them. Nursalam (2011) mentions the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information so the more knowledge he has. Preferably, a lack of education will hinder a person's development of newly introduced values. The higher the level of mother's education, the better the knowledge and the better the mother's behavior in carrying out a pregnancy check. This can be interpreted that education is related to health care behavior.

The results also showed that the majority of pregnant women were housewives (IRT). Mothers who work in the household have more flexible time to care for their children and families. Most of the mother's time is used to carry out household chores so that her time is not tied to specific work hours. Flexible time makes it possible for mothers to do other activities including to make preparations for pregnancy. The status of a housewife (not working) has the advantage of preparing for her pregnancy well. According Suharyono, et al (2012) stated that working mothers affect the quality of caring for the mother of her child, the working mother is likely that the mother does not have time for pregnancy care by conducting an examination. Mothers who do not work have more free time to care for their pregnancy.

### **Most Affecting Factors On Laboratory Behavior In Pregnant Women In Sumberpucung Puskesmas**

Based on statistical tests of multivariate linear regression analysis results obtained with a significance value of distance to the lab examination of 0.846 greater than 0.05 means that there is no partial effect between the distance with laboratory examinations in pregnant women, the significance value of family support for laboratory examination of 0.01 smaller than 0.05 means that there is a partial influence between family support and laboratory examinations in pregnant women, while the significance value of the role of health workers in laboratory examinations is 0.664 greater than 0.05 meaning that there is no partial effect between the role of health workers with laboratory examinations in pregnant women. Based on the results of the value of B obtained the greatest is family support which can be concluded that family support most influential on laboratory examinations in pregnant women

Family support is the most influential factor in antenatal care behavior, because family support can foster awareness, willingness and the ability of families to recognize, cope with, maintain, protect and improve their own well-being. The importance of family support in the health sector is that it can foster awareness of the will and ability to maintain and improve health.

According to Manuaba (2015) pregnancy examination is the visit of pregnant women for pregnancy examinations given by midwives or doctors to mothers during pregnancy to optimize the mental and physical health of pregnant women, so that they are able to face childbirth, childbirth, preparation for breastfeeding, and the return of reproductive health in a manner reasonable.

One of the most important functions of antenatal care is to provide advice and information to a woman about the right place of birth according to her condition and health status. Antenatal care is also an opportunity to inform women of the danger signs and symptoms that require immediate assistance from health workers (Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia - WHO, 2013).

The existence of adequate family support can reduce maternal and child mortality, more easily maintain physical, cognitive and emotional functioning in pregnant women. Family support is included in the supporting factors that influence a person's behavior and lifestyle so that it impacts on their health status and quality of life (Yenni, 2011). According to (Lynch et.al, 2008) social relations have an important meaning in improving the quality of life influenced by factors such as social support, coping mechanisms, communication, physical functioning and independence. Wade in Lawrence, 2009 states that behavior or lifestyle can be influenced by family. Pregnant women need support from their environment, especially the family. Family success in providing support to family members can

build the behavior of pregnant women towards positive behavior.

Lack of family support will reduce the impact of lack of motivation of pregnant women in conducting the examination. Psychologically, if the support from the family environment is able to optimize the emotional aspects, appreciation, information, and instrumental in the form of attention, advice, advice, employment, etc. then the family support will be able to increase the motivation of pregnant women to do the examination. So the pregnant woman feels that she is still being looked after. This shows that family support with the aspects in it can be used as a predictor to predict positive strategies in pregnant women in maintaining the health of their pregnancy. This support is very important to establish a calm, comfort pregnant women in the family sphere. Therefore, support from the closest people, especially their families, will be very needed and influential in undergoing the process of pregnancy. The higher the support from the family, the better the behavior of pregnant women in carrying out antenatal care.

## CONCLUSION

1. The significance value of family support for laboratory tests of 0.01 is smaller than 0.05, which means there is a partial influence between family support and laboratory tests in pregnant women
2. Significance value of the role of health workers on laboratory examinations of 0.664 is greater than 0.05 meaning that there is no partial effect between the role of health workers with laboratory examinations in pregnant women
3. Significance value of distance to the laboratory examination of 0.846 is greater than 0.05 meaning that there is no partial effect between the distance with the laboratory examination in pregnant women
4. Based on the results of the value of B obtained the greatest is family support which can be concluded that family support most influential on laboratory examinations in pregnant women

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