

Visit Of Ante Natal Care Reviewed From The Attitude And Support Of Health Workers At Tanjung Makmur Health Center, Ogan Komering Ulu Regency

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ABSTRACT

Antenatal Care (ANC) that is less than the target is a problem that needs to be solved, one of which is because of attitudes and support that are not yet optimal. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between attitudes and support from health workers and the coverage of antenatal care (ANC) visits in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center working area in 2023. This study used a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique used total sampling with a sample size of 35 pregnant women and data collection was carried out using a questionnaire. The results showed that most pregnant women's attitudes towards ANC visits had a negative attitude of 22 respondents (62.9%), $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$), and 19 respondents (54.3%) stated that health workers did not support, $p\text{-value} = 0.012$ ($p < 0.05$). There is a relationship between maternal attitudes and support from health workers and the coverage of ANC visits. It is hoped that pregnant women will care more about maternal and child health by carrying out ANC examinations properly and completely.

Keywords : Ante Natal Care Visits, Attitude, Health Worker Support, Pregnant Women.

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INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy involves physical and emotional changes in the mother as well as social changes in the family. In general, pregnancy develops normally and results in the birth of a healthy full-term baby through the birth canal, but sometimes it does not go as expected. It is difficult to know in advance that pregnancy will be a problem. The risk assessment system cannot predict whether a pregnant woman will have problems during her pregnancy. The research was conducted on all pregnant women, so that the research results obtained can better describe the conditions in society. Therefore, antenatal care/services are an important way to monitor and support the health of normal pregnant women and detection of complications in pregnancy. (Arisanti et al., 2024)

Antenatal Care (ANC) is a planned program in the form of observation, education, and medical treatment for pregnant women, to obtain a safe and satisfying pregnancy and

childbirth process. Health services for pregnant women are realized through the provision of antenatal services at least four times during pregnancy, namely 1 time in the first trimester, 1 time in the second trimester, 2 times in the third trimester (Siwi et al., 2021), which affects antenatal visits K4 is the support of health workers. Health workers have an important role in achieving K4 coverage because health workers have a role and function in providing services to individuals, groups, or the community. (Siwi et al., 2023)

The World Health Organization stated that the maternal mortality rate in the world is 216 per 100,000 live births. As many as 99% of maternal deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth or birth problems occur in developing countries (Anjarpuspa et al., 2023). Data from the Indonesian Health Profile (Safitri & Lubis, 2020) states that the maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is recorded at 305 per 100,000 live births. It was reported that the highest cause of death 32% was caused by bleeding, 26% was caused by hypertension, infection (14.9%), prolonged labor (6.9%), eclampsia (12.9%) and others. This can actually be avoided if these disorders and obstacles can be detected since the pregnancy process and handled adequately. (Grace et al., 2022)

Every pregnant woman is required to make at least four ANC visits during pregnancy, namely one visit during the first trimester (before 14 weeks), one visit during the second trimester (before 14 weeks), and one visit during the third trimester (before 14 weeks). It is expected that pregnant women will be more concerned about the health of mothers and children by conducting ANC examinations properly and completely. Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting a study entitled "ANC Visits Reviewed from the Attitudes and Support of Health Workers in the working area of Tanjung Makmur Health Center, Ogan Komering Ulu Regency

METHODS

Research design is a strategy in identifying problems before the final design of data collection (Suhadah et al., 2023). The type of research used in this study is quantitative research using an analytical observational design with a cross-sectional study approach with the aim of determining the relationship between attitudes and support from health workers with antenatal care (ANC) visits in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center work area, which was observed in the same time period. The sampling technique used total sampling with a sample size of 35 pregnant women and data collection was carried out using a questionnaire. The questionnaire was adopted from previous research, namely from research (Ritonga, 2021). The study was conducted in 2023. chi-square statistical test with a p value of 0.05.

RESULTS

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Characteristics of Pregnant Women in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center Working Area

Variabel	N	%
Age		
16 – 25 tahun	12	34,3
26 – 35 tahun	19	54,3
36 – 45 tahun	4	11,4
Education		
SD	5	14,3
SMP	10	28,6
SMA	15	42,9
PT	5	14,3
Work		
PNS	1	2,9
Petani	18	51,4
Wiraswasta	7	20,0
Tidak bekerja	9	25,7
Income		
≤ Rp 1.000.000,00	22	62,9
> Rp 1.000.000,00	13	37,1
Total	35	100

Table 1 shows that most respondents are aged 26-35 years, as many as 19 people (54.3%). Based on education, most respondents have high school education, as many as 15 people (42.9%). Based on occupation, some respondents work as farmers, as many as 18 people (51.4%). Based on income, most respondents have income ≤Rp1,000,000.00, as many as 22 people (62.9%).

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women's Attitudes Towards Antenatal Care Visits in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center Working Area

Attitude	N	%
Negatif	22	62,9
Positif	13	37,1
Total	35	100

Table 2 shows that the majority of respondents had a negative attitude, namely 22 people (62.9%).

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Health Worker Support for Antenatal Care Visits in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center Work Area

Health Worker Support	N	%
Support	19	54,3
Does Not Support	16	45,7
Total	35	100

Table 3 shows that the majority of respondents stated that health workers does not support this, as many as 19 people (54.3%).

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of ANC Visit Coverage in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center Work Area

ANC Visit	N	%
Complete	23	65,7
Incomplete	12	34,3
Total	35	100

Table 4 shows that the majority of respondents made complete antenatal care visits, as many as 23 people (65.7%).

Table 5 Cross Tabulation of Characteristics of Pregnant Women's Attitudes Based on ANC Visits in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center Work Area

Attitude	ANC Visit					p- value
	Complete		Incomplete		Total	
	N	%	N	%	%	
Negatif	19	54,3	3	8,6	100	0,001
Positif	4	11,4	9	25,7	100	
Total	23	65,7	12	34,3	100	

Table 5 shows the relationship between maternal attitudes and coverage of antenatal care visits. Of the 22 pregnant women with negative attitudes, 19 (54.3%) had negative attitudes and incomplete coverage of antenatal care visits. The results of the statistical test using the Fisher exact test obtained a p value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$) which means H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted or there is a significant relationship between maternal attitudes and coverage of antenatal care visits.

Table 6 Cross Tabulation of the Relationship between Health Worker Support and ANC Visits in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center Work Area

Health Worker Support		ANC Visit					Total	P-Value
		Incomplete			Complete			
		N	N	%	N	%	0,012	
Does Not Support	Not	N	N	%	N	%	100	
Support		16	16	45,7	3	8,57	100	
Total		7	7	20	9	25,7	100	

Table 6 shows the relationship between health worker support and coverage of antenatal care visits. Of the 19 pregnant women, 16 (45.7%) stated that health workers does not support and coverage of antenatal care visits was incomplete. The results of statistical tests using the chi-square test obtained a p value = 0.012 ($p < 0.05$) which means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted or there is a significant relationship between health worker support and coverage of Antenatal Care.

DISCUSSION

A. Pregnant Women's Attitudes

Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from a person to a stimulus or object. Attitude is also a readiness or willingness to act and is also the implementation of certain motives. Attitude is also influenced by external and internal factors, one of which is the experience of what we have and are experiencing will also shape and influence our appreciation of the stimulus.

The results of the study stated that most pregnant women (62.9%) have negative attitudes. The formation of attitudes is influenced by personal experience, culture, other people who are considered important, mass media, educational institutions or institutions themselves and religious institutions, as well as emotional factors within the individual. To improve the positive attitude of mothers towards the importance of antenatal care, health education can be provided, approaches to community leaders, religious organizations (Harun, 2021). By forming a positive attitude towards the importance of ANC, pregnant women can carry out pregnancy checks with health workers so that the coverage of K1 and K4 is achieved according to target.

B. Health Workers Support

Good support from health workers is a factor that can increase antenatal care visits, therefore support from health workers must be given as much as possible to support the success of antenatal care visits. Health workers must be more active in motivating mothers to undergo pregnancy check-ups, and direct pregnant women to act as well as possible to stay away from dangers that can threaten the lives of the mother and fetus. As health workers, they should be good listeners, meaning that health workers must faithfully listen to what the mother's complaints are during the visit, of course accompanied by providing positive input or motivation so that the mother is calmer in dealing with her pregnancy (Yani & Munawaroh, 2020)

The results of the study stated that the majority of respondents stated that health workers did not support (54.3%). Antenatal care services should actually be provided by professional and trained health workers or officers, so that they are able to approach and provide good explanations that are easy for pregnant women to understand. Good service makes pregnant women interested and more motivated to return to routine pregnancy check-ups.

C. Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits

Factors that influence pregnant women in antenatal care examinations are lack of knowledge, busyness, low socioeconomic level, support from health workers, inadequate medical care, and low number of skilled and trained personnel. The results of the study showed that most respondents (65.7%) had incomplete antenatal care visits.

The success of antenatal care visits must also be supported by high motivation and compliance from pregnant women themselves and the provision of continuous compliance information from health workers through various counseling media about the benefits of pregnancy examinations so that health improvements can be realized and can change the wrong mindset and habits of pregnant women.

D. Influence of Pregnant Women's Attitudes Towards ANC Visits

The results of the study showed that there was a relationship between attitudes and the scope of antenatal care visits in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center work area with a chi-square statistical test obtained with a p-value = 0.001 (p-value < 0.05). This result is in line with a study conducted by Arine (2019), which stated that attitudes were related to antenatal care visits in pregnant women at the Ranotana Weru Health Center, Manado City in 2019 ($\rho = 0.011 < \alpha = 0.05$). This result is also in line with a study conducted by (Muharrina et al., 2021) that there was a relationship between maternal attitudes and support from health workers with the scope of Antenatal care visits at the Pintu Langit Health Center with a p value of 0.000. This result is also in line with Nislaway's research, which stated that there was a relationship between maternal attitudes and the role of health workers with ANC visits during the Covid period at the Rumbio Health Center with a p-value of 0.002.

The results of this study indicate that positive respondent attitudes affect the scope of antenatal care visits. And negative respondent attitudes also affect the scope of antenatal care visits. Respondents who have positive attitudes tend to be regular in conducting antenatal care checks so that the mother and fetus are monitored and can improve the health of the mother

and fetus she is carrying. While respondents who have negative attitudes tend to be irregular in conducting antenatal care checks so that the health of the mother and fetus is less well monitored. If a person's attitude is positive, then a positive behavior will tend to emerge, conversely if a person's attitude is negative, then a negative behavior pattern will tend to emerge. As expressed (Arisanti et al., 2024) explains that attitudes can influence behavior through a careful and reasoned decision-making process. Simply put, this theory explains that a person will do an act if they view the act as positive and if they believe that other people want them to do it.

E. The Influence of Health Worker Support on ANC Visits

The results of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between health worker support and the coverage of Antenatal Care visits in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center work area with a chi-square statistical test obtained a $p\text{-value} = 0.012$. The results of this study are in line with previous research conducted by (Herwati, 2023) to determine the cause of the low completeness of Antenatal Care visits obtained a result of $p = 0.003$ meaning that there is a relationship between the role of health workers and the low completeness of Antenatal Care visits, the good role of officers given to pregnant women will help mothers to make better use of existing services (SARI et al., 2019). And also the results of research conducted by (Aritonang et al., 2023) with the aim of determining the relationship between officer attitudes and the utilization of ANC services obtained a $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ meaning that there is a significant relationship between officer attitudes and Antenatal Care visits. Another study was also conducted by (Rachmawati, 2020) using focus group discussions on mothers-in-law and health service providers, concluding that there is a relationship between health services and the lack of utilization of health services by mothers. Khrisna explained that the lack of intervention from health workers makes mothers unmotivated to undergo health checks, so it is important to carry out additional health training for health workers to improve their service performance in this case providing information for pregnant women to undergo checks during pregnancy.

According to the research results, it can be concluded that good support from health workers is a factor that can make pregnant women realize the importance of conducting pregnancy visits. In the book by (Annisa et al., 2022), it is explained that Antenatal Care is a prevention made to improve the welfare of the mother and fetus so that information on how to care for pregnancy, good nutrition for the mother and fetus is very important to be given by health workers during visits to pregnant women. In field research, most respondents explained that health workers in the area were quite active in providing information for the implementation of Antenatal Care, but there were several other factors such as lateness of officers and unfriendly attitudes that made pregnant women rarely undergo pregnancy checks. In this study, good support from health workers is a factor that can increase visits to Antenatal Care for mothers, for that health worker support must be given as much as possible to support the success of Antenatal Care visits. If it is found that pregnant women rarely make pregnancy visits, then the existing health workers divide the role to visit the mother and provide education that is easy for the mother to understand about the importance of conducting pregnancy checks to control the pregnancy period until the delivery process (Wahyuni & Komariah, 2020)

Explained that Antenatal care services should actually be provided by professional and trained health workers, so that they are able to approach and provide good explanations that are easy for pregnant women to understand. Good service makes pregnant women interested and more motivated to return for routine pregnancy check-ups. In his latest book, (Wiantini, 2022) health workers have the task or role of monitoring the growth and development of the mother and fetus, this aims to optimize the health of the mother so that she remains healthy until the delivery process. The results obtained emphasize that health workers have a very important role in motivating the interest and activeness of pregnant women to make pregnancy visits, in line with the theory explained by (Koamesah et al., 2021) that health workers are required to

provide optimal services because Antenatal Care is a routine procedure that aims to build good relationships with pregnant women so that pregnant women can be active and believe in the services provided. Health workers must convince mothers that the benefits of being accompanied by experts can help smooth the delivery process. In essence, the role of good health workers can help make safe motherhood a success in efforts to reduce maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality (Supliyani, 2017)

CONCLUSION

Most of the respondents' attitudes towards antenatal care visits in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center work area had a negative attitude of 22 people (62.9%). Most of the respondents in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center work area in 2023 stated that health workers did not support it, as many as 19 people (54.3%). Most pregnant women in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center area did not make complete ANC visits, as many as 23 people (65.7%). There is a significant relationship between mothers' attitudes and antenatal care visits in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center work area, as many as 19 people (54.3%). There is a significant relationship between health worker support and antenatal care visits in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center work area, as many as 16 people (45.7%).

It is hoped that this study can increase the compliance of pregnant women in the scope of antenatal care visits in the Tanjung Makmur Health Center work area, which was previously low, to high, for example by further improving the quality of services, such as being more active in providing health education about the importance of pregnancy checks, so that pregnant women are interested in utilizing Antenatal Care services. And for Further Researchers this study can be basic information so that further research can be carried out comprehensively on all factors so that the results obtained are further strengthened by the many factors related to the scope of Antenatal Care visits.

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