Factors Related To The Completeness Of Pregnant Mother Visits (Antenatal Care) At The Content Poly Of Wamena Hospital, Jayawijaya Regency

Imbiri Anetha A Rebekah

Cenderawasih University Masters Program in Public Health Sciences

Anggai Martapina

Zainuri Agus

Rantetoding Septevanu

Hasmi

D. Bouway.Y

Lecturer of the Masters Program in Public Health at Cenderawasih University

Abstract: Antenatal Care (ANC) is a health service provided by health workers for mothers during pregnancy and is carried out according to service standards set out in the Midwifery Service Standards. Based on the initial survey of data at the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Wamena Hospital from January to April 2022. Visits of pregnant women As many as 428 pregnant women with K1 as many as 356 (83.17%) and K4 202 (47.19%) pregnant women who visited the obstetrics poly at RSUD Wamena. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the visit of pregnant women (antenatal care) at the obstetrics poly at Wamena Hospital, Jayawijaya Regency.

The research method used is a quantitative study with a cross sectional design, the total population in this study was 257 with the number of samples used as many as 72 respondents.

The results of this study showed the relationship between education (p = 0.01), occupation (p = 0.04), knowledge (p = 0.02), husband's support (p = 0.00), and distance of residence (p = 0.02) with significant antenatal care completeness. While the relationship between age (p value = 0.44) and the accuracy of the visit of pregnant women (antenatal care) was not significant in the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Wamena Hospital, Jayawijaya Regency. The results of the logistic regression analysis showed that the most dominant factor causing the provision of antenatal care was husband's support with an Exp (B) value of 7,328 (95% CI: 1,677-77,061). Husband's support. is the most dominant factor causing the determination of the visit of pregnant women (antennal care) at the obstetrics poly at Wamena Hospital, Jayawijaya Regency.

Keywords: Antenal Care, Pregnant Women

I. BACKGROUND

Antenatal care services are services provided to women during their pregnancy. This Antenatal Care service is considered very important in ensuring that both the mother and the fetus will be good during pregnancy and during delivery. Mothers who routinely carry out pregnancy check-ups or routine ANC, health workers can find out the condition of pregnant women and the development of the fetus in the womb in more detail, if a disorder is found related to the pregnancy, it can be immediately resolved.

Until now, maternal and infant mortality is still a health problem in the world that is in the public spotlight. Around 810,000 pregnant women worldwide died from complications of pregnancy every day in 2017. A total of 295,000 pregnant women died during pregnancy or after delivery. The SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) target in 2030 is to reduce the maternal mortality ratio to 70 per 100,000 births (WHO, 2019).

Antenatal care is considered important because it aims to improve the physical and psychological health of the mother during pregnancy, maximize early detection and treatment of high-risk cases, early detection of abnormalities that accompany pregnancy so that birth assistance procedures can be calculated and prepared, and are able to deal with labor and the postpartum period (Saifuddin, 2014).). So it can be concluded that the main goal of antenatal care is to ensure that pregnant women receive quality health services so that they are able to undergo a pregnancy free from disease, have a safe delivery process, and give birth to a healthy baby (Pattipeilohy, 2013).

Based on data from the Ministry of Health in 2020, Papua Province has a K1 achievement of 80.9% and K4 37.1% compared to Bali Province, which achieves K1 102.4% and K4 95% from the data from the Ministry of Health, it can be concluded that there are still many pregnant women in Indonesia. Papua Province which does not regularly conduct regular ANC examinations, especially for K4 pregnant women. (Ministry of Health. RI, 2020).

At the Jayawiaya District Health Office there were 1,789 ANC visits in 2020 with 1,679 (93.85%) K1 visits and 1,251 (69.92%) mothers and in 2021 1,334 ANC visits with K1 visits. as many as 1,121 (84.03%) and K4 as many as 1,036 (77.66%). (Jayawijaya, 2020)

Based on the initial survey of data at the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Wamena Hospital from January to April 2022. Visits of pregnant women As many as 428 pregnant women with K1 as many as 356 (83.17%) and K4 202 (47.19%) pregnant women who visited the obstetrics poly at RSUD Wamena. The coverage of pregnant women's visits is influenced by many factors. In addition to the performance of health workers, in this case, services according to standards, are also heavily influenced by socio-cultural factors including customs and habits, education, occupation, income, knowledge and attitudes, parity, age, and geography.

Based on the problems above, the researchers are interested in taking the title of the study on "Factors related to the Completeness of Antenatal Care Visits (ANC) for pregnant women at the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Wamena Hospital, Jayawijaya Regency".

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research design used in this study is a type of quantitative analytic research with a cross-sectional study design or a cross-sectional study design by looking at the influence of the variables of age, education, occupation, knowledge, husband's support, and distance of residence with Pregnant Mother Visits (ANC) and observed simultaneously at the same time or period

This research was conducted at the Gynecology Polyclinic of Wamena Jayawijaya Hospital. The time of this study started from the submission of the research title to the final seminar, namely December to April 2022. In this study the population was all pregnant women who entered the third trimester of pregnancy who came for a pregnancy check at the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Wamena Hospital in January - June 2022 A total of 257 mothers pregnant and the number of samples was 72 samples.

Bivariate analysis to determine the effect of the independent and dependent variables on the visit of pregnant women (ANC), and the results of the study will be analyzed using a statistical test (Prevalence Ratio) with a significance level of p-value 0.05 at a 95% confidence level. (Notoadmodjo, 2012)

Multivariate analysis was used to determine the relationship between 1 dependent variable and more than 1 dependent variable. The test used in analyzing this study used multiple logistic regression with a significance level of p-value 0.05 at a 95% confidence level. The variables through the bivariate test had $p < 0.25$ and had significance, were included in the multivariate model and the dominant factor was known to be $p < 0.05$.

III. RESEARCH RESULT

No	Variable	Total (n)	Percentage(%)
1	**Age**		
	At risk (> 36 and < 19 years)	12	16,7
	No Risk (20-35 years)	60	83,3
	Total	**72**	**100**
2	**Education**		
	Low (TS, SD, SMP)	18	25
	Height (SMA, PT)	54	75
	Total	**72**	**100**
3	**Work**		
	Working	17	23,6
	Doesn't Work	55	76,4
	Total	**72**	**100**
4	**Knowledge**		
	Not Enough	12	16,7
	Well	60	83,3
	Total	**72**	**100**
5	**Husband Support**		
	Support	7	9,7
	Doesn't Support	65	90,3
	Total	**72**	**100**
6	**Distance To Health Facilities**		
	Far	12	16,7
	Close	60	83,3
	Jumlah	**72**	**100**

Table 1: Frequency Distribution Based on Independent Variables

Based on table 1 shows that from 72 respondents there are 83.3% aged 20-35 years, 75% higher education, 76.4% do not

work, 83.3% have good knowledge, 90.3% have husband support, and 83.3% have a house close to health care facilities.

No	Variable	Completeness Of Antenatal Care						p	RP	95%CI
		Incomplete		Complete		Total				
		n	%	n	%	n	%			
1	Age									
	>36 Years & <19 Years	4	33,3	8	66,7	12	100	0,44	1,66	0,64-4,29
	20-35 Years	12	20,0	48	80,0	60	100			
2	Education									
	Low	8	44,4	10	55,6	18	100	0,01	3	1,31-6,82
	High	8	44,4	46	85,2	54	100			
3	Work									
	Working	7	41,2	10	58,8	17	100	0,04	2,51	1,10-5,73
	Doesn't Work	9	16,7	46	83,6	55	100			
4	Knowledge									
	Not Enough	6	50,0	6	50,0	12	100	0,02	3	1,34-6,67
	Well	10	16,7	50	83,3	60	100			
5	Husband Support									
	Doesn't Support	5	71,4	2	28,6	7	100	0,00	4,22	2,06-8,61
	Support	11	16,9	54	83,1	65	100			
6	Distance To Health Facilitites									
	Far	6	50,0	6	50,0	12	100	0,02	3	1,34-6,67
	Close	10	16,7	50	83,3	60	100			

Table 2: Relationship between Independent and Dependent Variables

Based on table 2, the results of statistical tests show the relationship between education (p = 0.01), occupation (p = 0.04), knowledge (p = 0.02), husband's support (p = 0.00) and distance from home (p = 0.02) with significant antenatal care completeness, while the relationship between age and antenatal care completeness was not significant (p = 0.44).

Variabel	B	p-value	OR	95%CI Lower-Upper
Work	1,901	0,036	6,696	1,25-35,70
Knowledge	1,816	0,047	6,145	1,02-36,82
Husband Support	1,992	0,027	7,328	1,69-77,06

Table 3: Results of Multiple Logistics Analysis

Based on table 3 above, the results of the multiple logistic regression statistical test obtained that the factors related to the determination of antenatal care visits (ANC) at the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Wamena Hospital, Jayawijaya Regency were work (0.036), knowledge (0.047), and husband's support (0.027). From the results of multiple logistic regression analysis, husband's support is the most dominant factor, where husband's support shows the largest regression coefficient value of 7,328, meaning that pregnant women who receive husband's support have 7,328 opportunities to visit pregnancy check-ups.

IV. DISCUSSION

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND COMPLETENESS OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S VISITS (ANTENATAL CARE) AT THE OBSTETRICS POLYCLINIC OF WAMENA HOSPITAL

The results of the chi square analysis obtained a p-value of 0.44> 0.05, which means that the relationship between age and the completeness of the visit of pregnant women at the Obstetrics Clinic of Wamena Hospital was not significant. The results of the calculation of the prevalence ratio obtained a value of 1.66 (95% CI: 0.64-4.29) which means age is a risk factor.

The results of this study were not significant where 66.7% of pregnant women at risk age and had more complete antenatal visits compared to 33.3% of pregnant women at risk and had incomplete visits. This could be due to other factors, such as mother's knowledge about the importance of antenatal care so that mothers at risk age have more complete visits than mothers at risk and have incomplete visits. In addition to knowledge of occupational factors that can also affect this insignificant age, mothers who do not work or as housewives will have more time to visit pregnant women compared to working mothers.

The results of this study are in line with previous research on factors related to maternal compliance with ANC visits, obtained a p value of 0.409 which means there is no relationship between age and maternal compliance in conducting antenatal check-ups (ANC). (Wulandatika, 2017)

The safe age for pregnancy and childbirth is 20-30 years. Age is very important in determining maternal health. Mothers aged <20 years and >35 years are at greater risk of complications because they are too young or too old. Age is closely related to reproductive health, mothers who are too young are not ready to be fertilized, while those who are too old have a decline in the function of the reproductive organs. (Ningsih, 2020)

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION AND COMPLETENESS OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S VISITS (ANTENATAL CARE) AT THE OBSTETRICS POLYCLINIC OF WAMENA HOSPITAL

The results of the chi-square analysis obtained a p-value of 0.01 <0.05, which means that the relationship between education and the completeness of pregnant women's visits at the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Wamena Hospital is significant. The results of the calculation of the prevalence ratio obtained a value of 3 (95% CI: 1.31-6.82) which means age is a significant risk factor.

The results of this study are in line with previous studies, the results of statistical tests obtained a p value of 0.034 which means that there is a relationship between education and regularity of ANC visits in third trimester pregnant women. (Nur & Enny, 2019) Education has an effect on gaining knowledge, a low level of maternal education causes a lack of knowledge of pregnant women about the importance of

prenatal care, mothers with low education will result in a lack of knowledge about matters relating to their pregnancy. (Fitriani, Handayani, & Lubis, 2019).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND COMPLETENESS OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S VISITS (ANTENATAL CARE) AT THE OBSTETRICS POLYCLINIC OF WAMENA HOSPITAL

The results of the chi square analysis obtained a p-value of 0.02 <0.05, which means that the relationship between knowledge and the completeness of pregnant women's visits to the Obstetrics Clinic of Wamena Hospital is significant. . The results of the calculation of the prevalence ratio obtained 3 (95% CI: 1.34-6.67) which means that knowledge is a significant risk factor.

The results of this study are in line with previous studies which stated that there was a relationship between knowledge and regularity of ANC visits, where the p value was 0.005. Mothers who have good knowledge will check their pregnancy more often than mothers who have less knowledge. Knowledge determines how a person acts. If the mother knows the benefits of ANC services and the dangers that will occur if a pregnant woman does not routinely check her pregnancy, it is very likely that the pregnant woman will have regular prenatal check-ups (Darmiati, Sardiana, & Marieal, 2019).

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMPLETENESS OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S VISITS (ANTENATAL CARE) AT THE OBSTETRICS POLYCLINIC OF WAMENA HOSPITAL

The results of the chi square analysis obtained a p-value of 0.04 <0.05, which means that the relationship between work and the completeness of pregnant women's visits at the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Wamena Hospital is significant. The results of the calculation of the prevalence ratio obtained 2.51 (95% CI: 1.10-5.73) which means that work is a significant risk factor.

This result is inversely proportional to previous research, namely there is no relationship between work and ANC examination, where the p value is 0.629. The work in question is a mother who is active outside the house even though she is inside the house except for routine household work. (Darmiati, Sardiana, & Marieal, 2019)

Mothers who have working status will have more time to work than they have time to check their health, while mothers whose status is not working will have free time to go to have their pregnancy checked. busy as a career woman will find it difficult to divide the time to visit pregnant women (antenatal care) because she is more concerned with her career.

RELATIONSHIP OF HUSBAND'S SUPPORT WITH COMPLETENESS OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S VISITS (ANTENATAL CARE) AT THE OBSTETRICS POLYCLINIC OF WAMENA HOSPITAL

The results of the chi-square analysis obtained a p-value of 0.00 <0.05, which means the relationship between age and the completeness of pregnant women's visits at the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Wamena Hospital is significant. The result of the calculation of the prevalence ratio is 4.22 (95% CI: 2.06-8.61) which means that husband's support is a significant risk factor.

The results of this study are in line with previous studies which stated that there was a relationship between husband's support and antenatal care visits, a p value of 0.029 was obtained. Support is motivating something that causes and supports someone's actions or behavior. Support becomes a reason for a person to act in order to meet the needs of his life. (Ningsih, 2020)

Support during pregnancy is very important for pregnant women. The husband as the closest person has a strong role to support and give attention and affection to pregnant women so that the mother can consult the problems she faces at any time. Mothers who receive support from their husbands because their husbands know the benefits of antenatal care which are manifested in the behavior of providing emotional support by motivating mothers to make antenatal care visits, accompanying mothers to do examinations, helping find information about the benefits, times and disadvantages of not doing ANC. (Evayanti, 2019)

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOME DISTANCE AND COMPLETENESS OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S VISITS (ANTENATAL CARE) AT THE OBSTETRICS POLYCLINIC OF WAMENA HOSPITAL

The results of the chi square analysis obtained a p-value of 0.02 <0.05, which means that the relationship between the distance from the house and the completeness of the visit of pregnant women at the Obstetrics Polyclinic of Wamena Hospital is significant. The results of the calculation of the prevalence ratio obtained 3 (95% CI: 1.34-6.67), which means the distance from the house is a significant risk factor.

The results of this study are in line with research from Sibero et al (2021), that there is a relationship between distance from health facilities and ANC visits, obtained p value of 0.002. One of the factors that influence a person's behavior in utilizing treatment and accessing health services is the distance between the location of the house and health facilities. The distance from home to health care facilities will reduce the enthusiasm of mothers to access health facilities. (Sibero, Nurahmaton, & Huraisya, 2021)

Health care facilities that are far from the location where pregnant women live and difficult access to health facilities will reduce the desire of pregnant women to make ANC visits. Pregnant women who walk and do not use transportation to go to health services on average make less than 4 visits during their pregnancy. (Rachmawati, Puspitasari, & Cania, 2017).

DOMINANT FACTORS COMPLETENESS OF MATERNAL VISITS (ANTENATAL CARE) AT THE OBSTETRICS POLYCLINIC OF WAMENA HOSPITAL

The results of the multiple logistic regression statistical test showed that the factors related to the determination of the antenatal care visit (ANC) at the Gynecology Poly Hospital of Wamena District Jayawijaya were work (0.036), knowledge (0.047), and husband's support (0.027). From the results of

multiple logistic regression analysis, husband's support is the most dominant factor, where husband's support shows the largest regression coefficient value of 7.328, meaning that pregnant women who do not get husband's support have a chance of 7,328 times not visiting pregnancy check-ups.

This study is in line with previous research conducted by Sibero, et al (2021) about the factors that influence maternal adherence to ANC visits at the Bumi Sehat Meulaboh Clinic, West Aceh Regency that husband's support is the most dominant variable affecting ANC visits which can be seen from the coefficient equation The biggest regression is 6.087, meaning that if pregnant women get support from their husbands, the respondent has a chance of 6,087 times to make ANC visits. (Sibero, Nurahmaton, & Huraisya, 2021)

Antenatal care services are services provided by health workers for pregnant women during pregnancy. The completeness of routine antenatal care visits is very necessary, especially for mothers with risky pregnancies. Husband's support as the closest person is needed for pregnant women in the form of motivation, calm and comfort as well as fulfilling the needs of pregnant women. A husband who fully supports his wife's pregnancy will provide positive support including motivating and even accompanying his wife to do ANC which is beneficial for the health of his wife and future children. (Wiratmo, Lisnadiyanti, & Sopianah, 2020).

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn:
- The relationship between age and completeness with antenatal care visits at the Obstetrics Clinic of RSUD was not significant (p value = 0.44 ; RP = 1.66 95% CI: 0.64-4.29).
- Significant relationship between education and the completeness of antenatal care visits at the Obstetrics Clinic of Wamena Hospital was significant (p value = 0.01 ; RP = 3 95% CI: 1.31-6.82).
- The relationship between occupation and completeness of antenatal care visits at the Obstetrics Clinic of Wamena Hospital was significant (p value = 0.04; RP = 2.51 95% CI:1.10-5.73).
- The relationship between knowledge and the provision of antenatal care visits at the Obstetrics Clinic of Wamena Hospital was significant (p value = 0.02; RP = 3 95% CI: 1.34-6.67).
- The relationship between husband's support and the provision of antenatal care visits at the Obstetrics Clinic of Wamena Hospital was significant (p value = 0.00; RP = 4.22 95% CI: 2.06-8.61).
- The relationship between distance to health facilities and the provision of antenatal care visits at the Obstetrics Clinic of Wamena Hospital was significant (p value = 0.02; RP = 3 95% CI: 1.34-6.67).
- Husband's support is the most dominant factor, showing an OR value of 7,328 CI 95% (1,67-77,06).

VI. SUGGESTION

- HOSPITAL

In order to be able to prepare everything that can help all mothers in educating all pregnant women about the importance of carrying out a pregnancy examination (ANC) to complete the examination during pregnancy, at the Wamena General Hospital.

- FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Adding references, especially regarding antenatal care (ANC visits) so that they can be a reference for future researchers and conduct similar research with different hypotheses and types of research.

- FOR HEALTH WORKERS

Maintain and improve quality services, especially in antenatal care for pregnant women and provide special policies to increase ANC visits.

REFERENCES

[1] Darmiati, Sardiana, & Marieal, P. (2019). Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Keteraturan Kunjungan ANC Di Puskesmas Pertiwi Kota Makassar Tahun 2019. Jurnal Kesehatan Delima Pelamonia, 3, 18-26.

[2] Depkes, RI. (2001).Kesehatan Reproduksi:Jakarta

[3] Evayanti, Y. (2019). Hubungan Pengetahuan Ibu dan Dukungan Suami pada Ibu Hamil Terhadap Keteraturan Kunjungan Antenatal Care (ANC) di Puskesmas Wates Lampung Tengah Tahun 2015. Jurnal Kebidanan Malahayati, 3. Retrieved from http://ejurnalmalahayati.ac.id/index.php/kebidanan/arcticle

[4] Fitriani, Handayani, & Lubis, E. (2019). The Correlation Between Education Level And Age Of Pregnant Women Against Compliance. Binawan Student Journal, 113-117.

[5] Jayawijaya, D. (2020). Data Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Jayawijaya. Jayawijaya.

[6] Kemenkes.RI. (2020). Pedoman Pelayanan Antenatal, Persalinan, Nifas dan Bayi Baru Lahir di Era Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru (Vol. Revisi 2).

[7] Ningsih, P. (2020). ubungan Umur, Pengetahuan Dan Dukungan Keluarga Dengan Kunjungan Antenatal Care (Anc) (K4) Ibu Hamil Di Puskesmas Pariaman Tahun 2018. Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Dan Kebidanan.

[8] Notoadmodjo. (2012). Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

[9] Notoatmodjo. (2014). Ilmu Perilaku Kesehata. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

[10] Nur, I., & Enny, F. (2019). Hubungan Pendidikan, Pekerjaan dan Dukungan Suami terhadap Keteraturan Kunjungan ANC pada Ibu Hamil Trimester II. Journal Of Health Studies, 3. Retrieved from http://garuda.ristekbrin.go.id/dokuments

[11] Pattipeilohy. (2013). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Ibu Terhadap Ketepatan Kunjungan Antenatal Care Di Puskesmas Rekas Kabupaten Manggarai Barat Nusa Tenggara Timur. Journal of Chemical.

[12] Prawirohardjo, S. (2016). Ilmu Kebidanan. In S. Prawirohardjo. Jakarta.

[13] Rachmawati, A., Puspitasari, & Cania, E. (2017). aktor-faktor yang Memengaruhi Kunjungan Antenatal Care (ANC) Ibu Hamil. Majority, 72-46.

[14] Saifuddin. (2014). Buku Acuan Nasional Pelayanan Kesehatan Maternal & Neonatal. Jakarta: YBP-SP.

[15] Sibero, J., Nurahmaton, & Huraisya. (2021). Jarak dapat dikatakan juga sebagai sejauh mana lokasi tempat pelayanan kesehatan dengan rumah ibu hamil. Hal ini dapat mempengaruhi terhadap perilaku penggunaan dan pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan. Jarak merupakan komponen kedua yang memungkinkan seseoran. Gentle Birth, 102-111.

[16] WHO. (2019). https://www.who.int. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheet/detail/ maternal-mortalitiy.

[17] Wiratmo, P., Lisnadiyanti, & Sopianah. (2020). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kunjungan Antenatal Care Terhadap Perilaku Antenatal Care. CoMPHI Journal: Community Medicine and Public Health of Indonesia Journal.

[18] Wulandatika, D. (2017). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kepatuhan Ibu Dalam Melakukan Kunjungan Antenatal Care Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Gambut Kabupaten Banjar, Kalimantan Selatan Tahun 2013. Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan Dan Kebidanan.