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**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG
TANDA BAHAYA KEHAMILAN DENGAN KEPATUHAN MELAKUKAN
ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) DI UPT PUSKESMAS SEPAKU I KABUPATEN
PENAJAM PASER UTARA**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Antenatal care* adalah pemeriksaan kehamilan guna mengoptimalkan baik kesehatan mental maupun fisik ibu hamil. Berdasarkan hasil studi pendahuluan di UPT Puskesmas Sepaku I didapatkan data pada tahun 2022 yaitu target sasaran 100% didapatkan cakupan K4 sebanyak 96,9% dan cakupan K6 sebanyak 78,8%. Hasil observasi awal kepatuhan ANC masih terdapat ibu hamil yang tidak patuh dalam mengikuti ANC. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan dengan kepatuhan melakukan *antenatal care* (ANC) di UPT Puskesmas Sepaku I Kabupaten Penajam Paser Utara.

Metode: Jenis penelitian menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh ibu hamil di UPT Puskesmas Sepaku I Kabupaten Penajam Paser Utara sebanyak 52 orang. Sampel sebanyak 34 orang dengan rumus slovin dan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *proportionate stratified random sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar kuesioner pengetahuan dan lembar observasi. Analisis data adalah analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *chi square* (χ^2).

Hasil: Gambaran tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan dengan kategori baik yaitu 16 orang (47,1 %), kategori cukup yaitu 12 orang (35,3%) dan kategori kurang yaitu 6 orang (17,6%). Gambaran kepatuhan melakukan antenatal care (ANC) dengan kategori patuh yaitu 20 orang (58,8%) dan kategori tidak patuh yaitu 14 orang (41,2%). Hasil uji statistik *chi square* (χ^2) diperoleh p value (0,003) < α (0,05) menunjukkan bahwa H_0 diterima yang artinya ada hubungan antara Tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan dengan kepatuhan melakukan *antenatal care* (ANC) di UPT Puskesmas Sepaku I Kabupaten Penajam Paser Utara.

Simpulan: Dari penelitian ini dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa mayoritas responden memiliki pengetahuan baik dan patuh melakukan ANC, diharapkan UPT Puskesmas Sepaku I lebih menggalakkan Pendidikan kesehatan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu hamil.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Kepatuhan, *Antenatal Care* (ANC)

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF
PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT THE DANGER SIGNS OF PREGNANCY
AND COMPLIANCE WITH ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) AT THE UPT
PUSKESMAS SEPAKU I NORTH PENAJAM PASER REGENCY**

ABSTRACT

Background: Antenatal care is a pregnancy check-up to optimize both the mental and physical health of pregnant women. Based on the results of a preliminary study at the UPT Puskesmas Sepaku I, data was obtained for 2022, namely the target was 100%, K4 coverage was 96.9% and K6 coverage was 78.8%. The results of initial observations of ANC compliance were that there were still pregnant women who were not compliant in attending ANC. This research aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy and compliance with antenatal care (ANC) at the UPT Puskesmas Sepaku I North Penajam Paser Regency.

Method: This type of research uses quantitative research with a correlational analytical research design with a cross sectional approach. The research population was all 54 pregnant women at the UPT Puskesmas Sepaku I North Penajam Paser Regency. The sample was 34 people using the Slovin formula and the sampling technique used proportionate stratified random sampling. Data collection uses knowledge questionnaire sheets and observation sheets. Data analysis is univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using the chi square test (χ^2).

Results: Description of the level of knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy in the good category, namely 16 people (47.1%), the sufficient category, namely 12 people (35.3%) and the poor category, namely 6 people (17.6%). Description of compliance with antenatal care (ANC) with the compliant category, namely 20 people (58.8%) and the non-compliant category, namely 14 people (41.2%). The results of the chi square statistical test (χ^2) obtained p value (0.003) $<$ α (0.05) indicating that H_a was accepted, which means there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy and compliance with antenatal care (ANC) at the UPT Puskesmas. Sepaku I North Penajam Paser Regency.

Conclusion: From this research it can be concluded that the majority of respondents have good knowledge and are obedient to carrying out ANC. It is hoped that the UPT Puskesmas Sepaku I will further promote health education to increase the knowledge of pregnant women..

Keywords: Knowledge, Compliance, Antenatal Care (ANC).