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ANALYSIS OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S MOTIVATION AND FAMILY SUPPORT ON INTEGRATED ANTENATAL CARE PARTICIPATION

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ABSTRACT

Background : The high maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Indonesia still occurs. Integrated ANC is very important to be given by health workers to pregnant women. The purpose of this study was to determine the analysis of motivational factors and family support for integrated ANC participation.

Method : The design is correlational analytic with cross sectional design. The population were all pregnant women with a total sampling of 20 people. The independent variables are motivation and family support, dependent variable is integrated ANC participation.

Result : The results that half of the respondents had strong motivation (50%), most of the respondents had moderate family support (55%), almost all of the respondents participated in integrated ANC (85%).

Analysis : There is a relationship between family motivation and integrated ANC participation ($p\text{-value} = 0.006 < 0.05$), and there is a relationship between family support and integrated ANC participation ($p\text{-value} = 0.010 < 0.05$).

Conclusion : Self-awareness is able to form strong family motivation and support so as to increase integrated ANC participation.

Keywords : Antenatal care, Integrated, Motivation, Participation, Support

1. INTRODUCTION

The high maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Indonesia still occurs today. Ministry of Health data shows that there were 6,856 maternal deaths in 2021, an increase from the previous 4,197 maternal deaths in 2019 (Anak, 2020).

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in East Java has decreased from 97.27 per 100,000 live birth in 2015 to 89.92 per 100,000 live birth in 2019. Although this figure is below the National target of 305 per 100,000 live birth, it is still below the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target (2030 that is 70 per 100,000 live births (World Health Organization, 2019).

The data contained in the Polindes of Temon Village, the coverage of K1 data reaches 74 pregnant women and K4 reaches 76 pregnant women and the coverage of integrated ANC visits reaches 51 pregnant women while the target that must be carried out integrated ANC, K1 and K4 is 86 pregnant women within 1 year.

One effective solution in reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is by increasing delivery assistance provided by trained medical personnel provided by health care facilities. In addition, it requires the participation and awareness of mothers on the importance of prenatal check-ups at health care facilities by health workers. An integrated ANC (Antenatal Care) examination is a pregnancy examination that aims to optimally improve the physical and mental health of pregnant women, so that they are able to deal with childbirth, postpartum, prepare for exclusive breastfeeding, and return to reproductive health in a reasonable manner (Kemenkes RI, 2018). In addition, integrated ANC is to prevent

obstetric complications whenever possible and ensure that complications are detected as early as possible (Departemen Kesehatan, 2022).

Several factors can influence pregnant women to visit ANC, including namely factors of motivation, knowledge, parity, family support and the role of health workers, education, economy and the distance between the place of residence of the pregnant woman and the place of health services. In an effort to further increase the ANC of pregnant women, it is also needed family support so that it always motivates pregnant women to check up, is also very important so that pregnant women are still monitored for the health of themselves and their fetus. If the whole family expects her pregnancy, support and even show in various ways, then pregnant women will feel trusted themselves, happier and ready to go through their pregnancy, excited to do ANC integrated regularly (Rahmayanti, 2019).

The support and role of men is very important to always accompany, support and work together to improve maternal health during pregnancy, childbirth and after childbirth such as breastfeeding and care as well as preventing the risk of death in the mother. In addition to preventing the risk of death for the mother, there are many good effects from the support and the positive role of men, such as the mother is not stressed during pregnancy, the children who are born are healthier and of better quality (Anak, 2020).

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in researching the analysis of maternity motivation and family support for integrated anc participation in the Polindes of Temon Village, Mojokerto.

2. METHODS

The design of this research is correlational analytic with cross sectional approach. The sample in this study were all 20 pregnant women in the Polindes of Ternon Village, Mojokerto using total sampling technique. The independent variables in this study are motivation and family support. The dependent variable is

integrated ANC participation. The measuring instrument in this study used a questionnaire.

3. RESULTS

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondents by age of respondents, education, work, gestational age, get informed, source of information.

Distribution of Respondents	Frequency	Percent (%)
Age of Respondents		
< 20 years	1	5
20-35 years	18	90
>35 years	1	5
Education		
SD	0	0
SMP	2	10
SMA	16	80
Colleges/Academies	2	10
Work		
Housewives	15	75
Private	3	15
Self employed	0	0
PNS	2	10
Gestational Age		
Trimester I	9	45
Trimester II	11	55
Trimester III	0	0
Get informed		
Already	20	100
Do not	0	0
Sources of Information		
Magazine	0	0
Television	0	0
Health Workers	18	90
Family	2	10

Based on table 1, it is known that almost all respondents are aged 20-35 years namely 18 people (90%), almost all respondents with secondary education namely 16 people (80%), almost all respondents are housewives namely 15 people (75%), most respondents are in the second trimester of pregnancy namely 11 people (55%), respondents who got information namely 20 people (100%), and almost all of the respondents were sources of information obtained from health workers namely 18 people (90%).

Table 2. Frequency distribution of respondents by motivation, family support, integration ANC participation.

Variable	Frequency	Percent (%)
Motivation		
Weak	2	10
Moderate	8	40
Strong	10	50
Family Support		
Low	2	10
Medium	11	55
High	7	35
Integration ANC Participation		
Do not participate	3	15
Participate	17	85

Based on table 2, it is known that half of the respondents had strong motivation, namely 10 people (50%), most of the respondents had moderate family support, namely 11 people (55%), and almost all respondents participated in integrated ANC, namely 17 people (85%).

Table 3. Cross tabulation of General Characteristics of Respondents with Motivational Variables

Characteristics of Respondents	Motivation						Total	
	Low		Moderate		Strong		F	%
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Age of Respondents								
< 20 years	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5
20-35 years	2	10	7	35	9	45	18	90
>35 years	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	5
Get Informed								
Already	2	0	8	0	10	50	1	5
Do not	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sources of Information								
Magazine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Television	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Workers	0	0	8	40	10	50	18	90
Family	2	10	0	0	0	0	2	10

Based on table 3, it is known that almost half of the respondents aged 20-35 years have strong motivation, namely 9 people (45%); half of the respondents who received information about ANC had strong motivation, namely 10 people (50%); half of the respondents who had a source of information about ANC from health workers had a strong motivation, namely 10 people (50%).

Table 4. Cross tabulation motivation, family support, and integrated ANC participation

Variable	Integrated ANC Participation				Total	
	Do not participate		Participate			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Motivation						
Weak	2	10	0	0	2	10
Moderate	1	5	7	35	8	40
Strong	0	0	10	50	10	50
Family Support						
Low	2	10	0	0	2	10
Medium	1	5	10	50	11	55
High	0	0	7	35	7	35

Based on table 4, it is known that Half of the respondents who received strong motivation from their families participated in integrated ANC, namely 10 people (50%). The results of the Spearman's Rho Statistical Test show that the p-value = 0.006 or <0.05 so that H1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between family motivation and integrated ANC

4. DISCUSSION

A. Motivation to participate integrated ANC

Based on the results of the study, it is known that half of the respondents have strong motivation, namely 10 people (50%), while a small number of respondents have weak motivation, namely 2 people (10%).

Motivation is a process that carries out the intensity, direction and persistence of an individual as an effort to achieve a goal. High or strong motivation will encourage pregnant women to make more efforts to find information about the importance, benefits and objectives of conducting prenatal care visits so that it will have an impact both that can reduce and reduce infant

participation and half of the respondents who receive moderate support from family, take part in integrated ANC, namely 10 people (50%). The results of the Spearman's rho statistical test show that the p-value = 0.010 or <0.05 so that H1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between family support and integrated ANC participation.

mortality and maternal mortality (Suami *et al.*, 2022).

Motivation is an important factor that can affect mother's adherence to doing prenatal care visits. Motivation becomes an influencing force individual thoughts, one of which is in making ANC visits for reasons of wanting to monitor the health of the baby to avoid complications in pregnancy (Aisah and Suhermi, 2022). Meanwhile, mothers who are low motivation and incomplete examination can be caused because they do not have the motivation or experience, so they are not too concerned with doing proper pregnancy checks predetermined inspection schedule (Sakinah, 2022).

Pregnant women have strong motivation due to the awareness of pregnant women that carrying out

pregnancy tests, especially integrated ANC, is very important in monitoring the mental and physical aspects of pregnant women. This is evidenced that based on the results of filling out the questionnaire, most pregnant women do not object to carrying out an integrated ANC examination. Meanwhile, the weak motivation of pregnant women is due to the lack of awareness of pregnant women, this is probably due to the encouragement from the environment around pregnant women who lack or lack of understanding of pregnant women about the importance of integrated ANC examinations.

A. Family support

The results showed that most of the respondents had moderate family support, namely 11 people (55%), while low family support, namely 2 people (10%).

Family support is an attitude, an act of family acceptance of its family members, in the form of informational support, appraisal support, instrumental support and emotional support (Rahmawati 2022). Family support is the availability of resources that provide physical and physiological comfort obtained through the knowledge that the individual loved, cared for, valued by others and also a member in something groups based on common interests (Siwi and Saputro, 2020).

Family support is high because the family provides time and facilities if pregnant women need prenatal care, especially integrated ANC, an active role in pregnancy care, and support for care costs during pregnancy, especially for integrated ANC. This can happen because the family thinks that all of

this is not only the husband's job, but requires interference from the family.

B. Integrated ANC participation

The results showed that almost all of the respondents took part in integrated ANC, namely 17 people (85%), while those who did not attended were 3 people (15%).

Integrated ANC is integrated ANC which is a very important service, this service is provided by mothers during pregnancy so that the pregnancy is healthy until the baby is born healthy so that in the end it can reduce maternal and infant mortality. Health services are called quality if the health services provided can provide satisfaction for every user of health services and the implementation is in accordance with professional service standards and a predetermined code of ethics, namely in accordance with service standards (Rahayu, 2022).

Almost all of the respondents attended integrated ANC because they were aware of the importance of integrated ANC for early detection of pregnancy risks. Integrated ANC has several tests that not all mothers are willing to do such as the STD test, in this case HIV, because of the HIV test.

C. The relationship between motivation and integrated ANC participation

The results showed that half of the respondents had a strong motivation to take part in integrated ANC, namely 10 people (50%), and moderate motivation to take part in integrated ANC, namely 7 people (40%), while a small number of respondents had weak motivation to take part in integrated ANC, namely 2 people (10%). The results of the Spearman's rho statistical test show that the p-value = 0.006 or <0.05 so that H1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between

pregnant women's motivation and participation in integrated ANC at the Temon Polindes, Mojokerto.

Motivation is a process that carries out the intensity, direction and persistence of an individual as an effort to achieve a goal. High or strong motivation will encourage pregnant women to make more efforts to find information about the importance, benefits and objectives of conducting pure antenatal care visits so that it will have an impact both that can reduce and reduce infant mortality and maternal mortality (Hety, Anggreni and Susanti, 2021).

The integrated ANC program is useful for monitoring the mental and physical aspects of pregnant women. This is what encourages pregnant women to have a strong motivation to carry out integrated ANC examinations. With routine pregnancy checks, you can maintain a healthy pregnancy. Meanwhile, a small number of respondents had weak motivation not to take part in integrated ANC due to a lack of awareness of pregnant women due to a lack of understanding of the goals and functions of participating in integrated ANC.

D. The relationship between family support and integrated ANC participation

The results showed that half of the respondents who received moderate support from their families attended integrated ANC, namely 10 people (50%). The results of the Spearman's rho statistical test show that the p-value = 0.010 or <0.05 so that H1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between family support and integrated ANC participation at Temon Polindes, Mojokerto.

Family support is an attitude, an act of family acceptance of its family members, in the form of informational support, appraisal support, instrumental support and emotional support (MEJTASARI, 2022). Family support is the attitude, action and acceptance of the family towards their family members. As the environment closest to pregnant women, support from the family plays an important role in influencing the psychology and motivation of mothers in carrying out health behaviors, one of which is integrated ANC (Puspitasari, 2022).

Pregnant women who get moderate support from the family will participate in integrated ANC because pregnant women really need support from the family, with the physical condition of pregnant women where the enlargement of the uterus is getting bigger every trimester, so it will be difficult to do everything on their own, with moderate support or good enough from the family will really helped.

5. CONCLUSION

Most pregnant women have strong motivation and strong family support regarding integrated ANC. Almost all pregnant women attend integrated ANC. There is a relationship between motivation and integrated ANC participation with the results of the Spearman's rho statistical test known as p-value = 0.006 or <0.05, so H1 is accepted. There is a relationship between family support and integrated ANC participation with the results of the Spearman's rho statistical test known as p-value = 0.010 or <0.05, so H1 is accepted.

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