

Factors Affecting Mother Of Doing A Triple Elimination At Uptd Of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub- District, Southwest Sumba Regency

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Factors Affecting Mother Of Doing A Triple Elimination At Uptd Of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Southwest Sumba Regency

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ABSTRACT

Triple elimination examination plays an important role in decreasing the transmission of HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus), syphilis and hepatitis B in pregnant women to their babies. Factors that influence mothers to perform triple elimination checks include attitudes, husband's support and distance to health services. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of attitude, husband's support and distance to health services on triple elimination examinations for pregnant women At UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency. The research design used correlation analytic approach cross sectional. The research population was 120 pregnant women and the research sample was 30 respondents with the determination using purposive sampling. The data collection technique used an instrument in the form of a questionnaire sheet. The data analysis method used is the Spearman Rank test. The results showed that most of the 17 (56.7%) respondents had a poor category attitude about the triple elimination examination, most of the 18 (60.0%) respondents received support from their husbands in the lower category, and most of the 21 (70.0%) respondents traveled long distances to health services in the very far category and almost all 23 (76.7%) respondents did not perform a triple elimination examination. The results of the Spearman Rank prove that the factors that influence the triple elimination examination in pregnant women are attitude ($p = 0.000$), husband's support ($p = 0.000$) and distance to health services ($p = 0.002$). The next researcher needs to know other factors that influence the triple elimination examination, including maternal knowledge and socio-cultural knowledge.

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INTRODUCTION

Pregnant women are one of the populations at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B, and Syphilis, where more than 90% of children infected with HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B are infected from their mothers. HIV/AIDS is 20%-45%, for syphilis it is 60-80%, and for hepatitis B it is more than 90%. The prevalence of people living with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia in 2021 is 427,201 and the number of people who died of HIV/AIDS is 61,912 people. The number of HIV/AIDS cases in East Nusa Tenggara Province in 2021 was 7,662 causing 1,445 people to die and the number of HIV/AIDS cases in Southwest Sumba Regency was 303 people (Kurdaryanti & Suciawati, 2022).

Efforts to break the chain of transmission of HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B from pregnant women to their babies, one of them is by triple elimination examination (Halim et al., 2016). Triple elimination is a program that aims to achieve and maintain the elimination of mothers to babies from HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B, and Syphilis. In order to achieve better health for women, children and their families through a coordinated approach. Triple elimination examination is carried out once during pregnancy at the nearest public health center (Sabilla et al., 2020).

Factors that influence mothers to carry out triple elimination examinations are attitude, husband's support and distance to health services (Fauziani et al., 2021). The attitude factor becomes the mother's motivation in making decisions, one of the decisions made by pregnant women is the triple elimination examination (Koarnasah et al., 2021). Attitude can be understood as a tendency to act from individuals, in the form of closed responses to certain stimuli or objects. The negative attitude of the mother can reduce the behavior of not paying attention to the health of the womb so that the mother is not willing to do a triple elimination examination (Halim et al., 2016).

The husband's support factor can be given both physically and psychologically. The family support factor, especially the husband, strongly supports the wife to carry out a triple elimination examination because it gets attention to maintain the health of the fetus and mother (Wiantini, 2022). Husband's support has an important role in motivating the wife to do a triple elimination examination. The husband has full responsibility in a family and the husband has an important role, which is highly demanded not only as a breadwinner, but also as a motivator in various policies that will be decided including family planning. Husband's support during pregnancy will make her feel comfortable and her emotional status maintained so that she is willing to do a triple elimination examination (Zhang et al., 2019).

The distance factor to far health services causes pregnant women to be unable to reach health services so they choose not to do triple elimination examinations. The research of (Andina Candra Devi M. 2021) explains that there is a relationship between the distance of the service place (facilities and infrastructure) with triple elimination examination, where the long distance to the facilities and infrastructure causes the mother not to do the triple elimination examination. The close proximity of residence and the availability of adequate facilities will make it easier for pregnant women to get a triple elimination examination during pregnancy (Fauziani et al., 2021).

Based on the results of interviews on March 2, 2022 at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency with 10 pregnant women, it was explained that none of these pregnant women had done a triple elimination examination. This proves that to increase the desire of pregnant women to carry out triple elimination examinations, it is necessary to be supported by attitudes, husband's support and distance to affordable health services.

The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of attitude, husband's support and distance to health services on triple elimination examinations for pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design used *correlation analytic approach cross sectional*. The time of the study was from 1-10 June 2022 at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency. The independent variables (*independent*) in this study were attitudes, husband's support and distance to health services. The dependent variable (*dependent*) in this study is triple elimination examination. The research population was 120 pregnant women and the research sample was 30 respondents with the determination using *purposive sampling*. The data collection technique used an instrument in the form of a questionnaire sheet. The data analysis method used is the *Spssman Risk Test*.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Woman's Attitudes at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba, in 2022

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	6	20.0
Enough	7	23.3
Less	17	56.7
Total	30	100

Based on Table 1 it is known that most of 17 (56.7%) respondents had a low category attitude regarding triple elimination examinations for pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Husband's Support to Pregnant Women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba in 2022

Husband's Support	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	4	13.3
Enough	6	20.0
Less	18	60.0
Total	30	100

Based on Table 2 it is known that some 18 (60.0%) respondents received husband's support to the less category of pregnant women at the UPTD Palla Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Distance to Health Services for Pregnant Women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba 2022

Distance to Health Services	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Near	1	3.3
Medium	3	10.0
Far	3	10.0
Very Far	21	70.0
Total	30	100

Based on Table 3, it is known that most of the 21 (70.0%) respondents traveled the distance to health services in the very far category for pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba.

Table 4. Distribution of Frequency of Triple Elimination Examinations for Pregnant Women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency 2022

Triple Elimination Examination	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Check	7	23.3
No Check	23	76.7
Total	30	100

Based on Table 4 it is known that almost all 23 (76.7%) respondents did not perform triple elimination examinations in pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba.

Table 5. Cross Tabulation of the Effect of Attitude Factors on Triple Elimination Examination of Pregnant Women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Southwest Sumba Regency 2022

Relationship between variables		Triple elimination examination				Total	
		Check		Not Check		f	%
		f	%	f	%		
Attitude	Good	4	33.3	2	6.7	6	20.0
	Fair	3	10.0	4	13.3	7	23.3
	Poor	0	0.0	17	56.7	17	56.7
	Total	7	23.3	23	76.7	30	100

Based on Table 5, the results of the cross tabulation were obtained from 17 (56.7%) respondents who had a poor attitude category and 17 (56.7%) respondents who did not perform triple elimination checks on pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba.

Table 6. Cross Tabulation of the Effect of Husband's Support Factor on Triple Elimination Examination for Pregnant Women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba 2022

Relationship between variables		Triple elimination examination				Total	
		Check		Not Check		f	%
		f	%	f	%		
Husband's support	Good	4	13.3	0	0.0	4	13.3
	Fair	3	10.0	5	16.7	8	26.7
	Less	0	0.0	18	60.0	18	60.0
	Total	7	23.3	23	76.7	30	100

Based on Table 6, the results of the cross tabulation were obtained from 18 (60.0%) respondents who received husband's support in and 18 (60.0%) respondents did not perform triple elimination checks on pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba.

Table 7. Cross-tabulation of the Effect of Distance to Health Services on Triple Elimination Examination for Pregnant Women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba 2022

Relationship between variables		Triple elimination examination				Total	
		Check		Not Check		f	%
		f	%	f	%		
Distance health services	Near	0	0.0	3	10.0	3	10.0
	Far	1	3.3	2	6.7	3	10.0
	Very far	5	16.7	16	53.3	21	70.0
	Medium	1	3.3	2	6.7	3	10.0
Total	7	23.3	23	76.7	30	100	

Based on Table 7, the results of the cross tabulation were obtained from 21 (70.0%) respondents who traveled to health services in far category and 16 (53.3%) respondents who did not perform triple elimination checks on pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba.

Table 8. Analysis of Effects Between Variables

Influence between variables	p
Factor of attitude towards triple elimination examination in pregnant women	0.000
Factor of husband's support for triple elimination examination in pregnant women	0.000
Distance factor to health services on triple elimination examination in pregnant women	0.002

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Based on Table 8 proves the results of the analysis using test *Spearman rank* :

- a. There is a relationship between attitude factors toward triple elimination examination in pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba, with a value of $p = (0.000) < (0.05)$.
- b. There is a relationship between husband's support factor on triple elimination examination in pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba with a value of $p = (0.000) < (0.05)$.
- c. There a relationship between the distance factor to health services on triple elimination examinations for pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba with a value of $p = (0.002) < (0.05)$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Factors Attitude of Pregnant Women About Triple Elimination Examination

The results showed that most of the 17 (56.7%) respondents had a low category attitude about triple elimination examinations for pregnant women at the UPTD Palla Health Center, Wewewa Utam District, Southwest Sumba Regency. Attitude is an assessment of a person's response to the phenomenon that occurs. Actions will be taken after someone knows the stimulus, then conducts an assessment or opinion on what has **been** known to be implemented or practiced (Wiantari et al., 2022). Attitude can be understood as a **tendency to act from individuals, in the form of closed responses to certain stimuli or objects**. The negative attitude of the mother can reduce the behavior of not paying attention to the health of the womb so that the mother is not willing to do a triple elimination examination (Halim et al., 2016).

Based on the results of the study, it can be understood that the attitude factor becomes the mother's motivation in making decisions, one of the decisions made by pregnant women is to perform a triple elimination examination. The attitude of pregnant women who are less like assuming there is no need to do a triple elimination examination, not knowing the benefits and objectives of triple elimination, namely to determine the health status of the mother from HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B, not having the desire to do a triple elimination examination, thinking of doing a triple examination elimination is very unimportant and not motivated to perform triple elimination checks to prevent disease transmission to children.

Factors of Husband's Support in Pregnant Women

The results showed that most of the 18 (60.0%) respondents received husband's support in the less category of pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba. Husband's support has an important role in motivating the wife to do triple elimination checks. The support provided includes emotional support, appreciation support, information support and instrumental support (Kurniasih et al., 2021). Husband's emotional support can also be a multivator, which is a form of encouragement or support given by a husband to his wife for a triple elimination examination, this support can be given by allowing her to take a triple elimination examination during pregnancy. Assessment support is in the form of attention from the husband and as a form of positive appreciation given to the wife for conducting a triple elimination examination. This assessment support includes a form of affective function that can improve the psychosocial status of pregnant wives (Friedman et al., 2010). Information support that can be provided by husbands to wives includes husbands participating in consultations with health workers, reminding wives for triple elimination checks, reminding wives to schedule triple elimination checks or health control schedules, reminding wives to sleep at night and reminding wives what to do, should not be done while pregnant. Instrumental support such as providing time to accompany the wife for a triple elimination

examination, the husband is willing to provide costs for the triple elimination examination, and helping the wife determine the appropriate place for a pregnancy consultation (Visser et al., 2019).

Based on the results of the study, it can be understood that the husband's support is lacking for pregnant women to do a triple elimination examination, such as the husband does not show a happy face when asked by the mother to ask for permission to do a triple elimination examination, the husband does not support the mother when doing a triple elimination examination, the husband rarely strokes the mother's stomach, while giving love so that the mother is enthusiastic about doing triple elimination checks, husbands rarely pay attention to maternal health during pregnancy or give more affection, husbands never explain the benefits of triple elimination examinations for early detection of maternal and fetal health, husbands do not remind mothers to do triple checks elimination, the husband does not invite and take the mother to do a triple elimination check, and the husband does not provide transportation costs for the mother to do a triple elimination check.

Distance Factors to Health Services

The results showed that most of the 21 (70.0%) respondents traveled the distance to health services in the very far category for pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba. The distance to health services is distance traveled by the mother to perform a triple elimination check. Distance as a numerical measure that shows how far the position of an object is from another object, in the field of physics or in everyday terms, distance can refer to the length between two positions, or an estimate based on certain criteria (Supliyati, 2017). According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the distance of medical facilities is how far the distance traveled to medical or health services. The distance traveled to a medical facility includes the length of time to health services, and how far the distance from the place of residence to the available health services. (Vebriyani et al., 2022)

Based on the results of the study, it is known that pregnant women who travel to health services very far can reduce their interest in doing triple elimination checks. The distance factor to far health services causes pregnant women to be unable to reach health services so they choose not to do triple elimination examinations. The close proximity of the residence and the availability of adequate facilities will make it easier for pregnant women to get a triple elimination examination during pregnancy.

Triple Elimination Examination

The results showed that almost all 23 (76.7%) respondents did not perform a triple elimination examination in pregnant women in the UPTD Palla Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency. Triple elimination is an effort program to eliminate infection with three direct mother-to-child infectious diseases, namely HIV/AIDS, syphilis and hepatitis B which are directly integrated into the maternal and child health program (Kundaryanti & Suciawati, 2022). Triple Elimination is a program held by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia to combat the transmission of HIV (*Human immunodeficiency virus*), syphilis and hepatitis B from pregnant women to their babies. The examination can be carried out at the nearest Public health center at the antenatal, ideally before 20 weeks of gestation and for pregnant women who come after 20 weeks the screening test and treatment should be carried out as soon as possible (Puspasari, 2019).

Based on the results of the study, it is known that there are still many pregnant women who do not perform triple elimination checks, even though this action is very important for the detection of maternal and fetal health. Benefits of triple examination elimination for early detection of HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B viruses that can recognize as quickly as possible the signs, characteristics, and risks of threats. Early detection, screening or health screening of pregnant women is carried out during integrated antenatal care so that they are able to undergo pregnancy until delivery is healthy.

The Influence of Attitude Factors on Triple Elimination Examination in Pregnant Women

The results showed that there was an influence of attitude factors on triple elimination examinations in pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba, the value of $p = (0.000) < (0.05)$, meaning that the attitude of the category is less causing pregnant women not to do triple elimination checks. This result is in accordance with the cross tabulation obtained from 17 (56.7%) respondents who have an attitude of less category causing as many as 17 (56.7%) respondents not perform triple elimination examinations on pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba.

The results of this study support the research conducted by (Andina Candra Dewi M, 2021) explaining that there is a significant relationship between attitudes towards triple elimination examinations in pregnant women. The attitude factor becomes the mother's motivation in making decisions, one of the decisions made by pregnant women is the triple elimination examination, explains that a negative mother's attitude can reduce the behavior of not paying attention to the health of her womb so that mothers are not willing to do a triple elimination examination. (Fatmahan, 2020)

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the attitude of the mother who is lacking will reduce the interest of pregnant women for triple elimination examinations. The attitude factor becomes the mother's motivation in making decisions, one of the decisions made by pregnant women is doing a triple elimination examination. The attitude of pregnant women who are less able to reduce behavior does not pay attention to the health of the womb so that mothers are not willing to do a triple elimination examination.

The Effect of Husband's Support Factor on Triple Elimination Examination in Pregnant Women

The results showed that there was an influence of husband's support factor on triple elimination examination in pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, with value of $p = (0.000) < (0.05)$, meaning that husband's support in the category of less causes pregnant women not to do triple elimination checks. This result is in accordance with the cross tabulation obtained from 38 (60.0%) respondents who received husband support in the poor category, causing 18 (60.0%) respondents not perform triple elimination checks on pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba.

The husband's support factor can be given both physically and psychologically. Family support factors, especially husbands, strongly support their wives to carry out triple elimination examinations because they get attention to maintain the health of the fetus and mother (Inayah, 2022). Husband's support during pregnancy will make her feel comfortable and her emotional status maintained so that she is willing to do a triple elimination examination. Research by (Chasanah et al., 2021) explains that there is a relationship between husband's support factor for triple elimination examination in pregnant women. Husband's support plays an important role in providing motivation and attitude of pregnant women to perform triple elimination checks during pregnancy.

The results of the study can be understood that the husband's lack of support will affect the interest and motivation of pregnant women to perform triple elimination checks. The husband has full responsibility in a family and the husband has an important role, which is highly demanded not only as a breadwinner, but also as a motivator in various policies that will be decided including family planning. Husband's support during pregnancy will make her feel comfortable and her emotional status maintained so that she is willing to do a triple elimination examination.

The Effect of Distance to Health Services on Triple Elimination Examinations for Pregnant Women

The results showed that there was an influence of distance factors to health services on triple elimination examinations for pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center with value of

$p = (0,002) < (0,05)$, meaning that pregnant women who go to health services in very far category, they do not carry out the triple elimination checks. This result is in accordance with the cross tabulation obtained from 21 (70.0%) respondents who go to health services in the very far category as many as 16 (53.3%) respondents did not perform triple elimination checks on pregnant women at UPTD of Palla Public Health Center, North Wewewa Sub-District, Sumba Regency, Southwest Sumba.

The results of this study support the research conducted explaining that there is a relationship between the distance of the service place (facilities and infrastructure) with the triple elimination examination, where the long distance to the facilities and infrastructure causes the mother not to do the triple elimination examination. The close proximity of residence and the availability of adequate facilities will make it easier for pregnant women to get a triple elimination examination during pregnancy (Petrulina, 2020)

The results of the study can be understood that the distance to health services is very far and will reduce the interest and actions of mothers to perform triple elimination checks. The distance factor for health services consists of the distance from home to the UPTD public health center. The category of distance to health facilities is very far if the mother travels to health services more than 4 km. The long distance causes the mother to be unable to reach health services, so she chooses not to perform a triple elimination examination during pregnancy.

CONCLUSION

Research on factors that influence mothers to perform triple elimination examinations at the UPTD Palla Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency, concluded that: Most of the 17 (56.7%) respondents had a low category attitude about triple elimination examinations for pregnant women at the UPTD Palla Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency. Most of the 18 (60.0%) respondents received husband's support in the poor category of pregnant women at the UPTD Palla Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency. Most of the 21 (70.0%) respondents traveled the distance to health services in the very far category for pregnant women at the UPTD Palla Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency. Almost all 23 (76.7%) respondents did not perform a triple elimination examination in pregnant women in the UPTD Palla Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency. There is an influence of attitude factors on the triple elimination examination in pregnant women at the UPTD Palla Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency, the value of $p = (0,000) < (0,05)$, meaning that the attitude of the category is less causing pregnant women not to do the triple elimination examination. There is an influence of the husband's support factor on the triple elimination examination of pregnant women at the UPTD Palla Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency, the value of $p = (0,000) < (0,05)$, meaning that the husband's support is in the poor category causing pregnant women not to do the triple elimination examination. There is an influence of the distance factor to health services on triple elimination examinations for pregnant women at the UPTD of Palla Health Center, Wewewa Utara District, Southwest Sumba Regency, the value of $p = (0,002) < (0,05)$, meaning that pregnant women who go to health services are categorized as very far cause not doing triple elimination checks.

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