

**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IU HAMIL TENTANG TANDA
BAHAYA KEHAMILAN DENGAN KETERATURAN ANC
DI PUSKESMAS DAHLIA KOTA MAKASSAR
TAHUN 2023¹**

Cut Nur Asyifa¹, Dian Puspita Sari², Nur Rahmawati S³

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Perlunya pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan juga berperan penting mempengaruhi sikap ibu hamil agar mampu mendeteksi secara dini komplikasi dalam kehamilan yang ditunjukkan dengan keteraturan ibu hamil dalam melaksanakan antenatal care. Tanda bahaya kehamilan adalah tanda atau gejala yang menunjukkan ibu atau bayi yang dikandungnya dalam keadaan bahaya.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan ibu tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan dengan keteraturan ANC di Puskesmas Dahlia Kota Makassar

Metode Penelitian : Desain penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah desain penelitian survey dengan menggunakan metode analitik dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional Study* untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan dengan keteraturan ANC di Puskesmas Dahlia, Kecamatan Mariso, Kota Makassar, Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan.

Hasil : Dari hasil uji statistik dengan menggunakan uji *chi-square (fisher's Exact Test)* diperoleh nilai $p = 0,002 < \text{nilai } \alpha = 0,05$ maka H_a diterima dan H_o ditolak artinya bahwa ada hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan dengan keteraturan ANC di Puskesmas Dahlia Makassar.

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan di Puskesmas Dahlia Makassar diperoleh jumlah responden sebanyak 31 orang dimana ibu yang teratur kunjungan ANC sebanyak 14 orang (45,2%), sedangkan yang tidak melakukan kunjungan ANC sebanyak 17 orang (54,8%).

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Tanda bahaya kehamilan, Keteraturan ANC

¹ Mahasiswa Program Studi S-1 Kebidanan Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

² Dosen Program Studi S-1 Kebidanan Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

**THE RELATIONSHIP LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN
ABOUT SIGNS HAZARDS OF PREGNANCY WITH REGULARITY OF ANC
AT DAHLIA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, MAKASSAR CITY
YEAR 20231**

Cut Nur Asyifa¹, Dian Puspita Sari², Nur Rahmawati S³

ABSTRACT

Background: The need for knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy also plays an important role in influencing the attitude of pregnant women so that they are able to detect complications early in pregnancy as indicated by the regularity of pregnant women in carrying out antenatal care. Danger signs of pregnancy are signs or symptoms that indicate the mother or the baby she is carrying is in a state of danger.

Purpose: To determine the relationship between mother's knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy and ANC regularity at the Dahlia Health Center, Makassar City

Research Methods: The research design used in this study was a survey research design using analytic methods with a Cross Sectional Study approach to determine the relationship between pregnant women's knowledge of danger signs of pregnancy and ANC regularity at the Dahlia Health Center, Mariso District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province.

Results: From the results of statistical tests using the chi-square test (fisher's Exact Test) it is obtained that the value of $p = 0.002 < \text{the value of } \alpha = 0.05$ then H_a accepted and H_o is rejected meaning that there is a relationship between pregnant women's knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy and ANC regularity at the Dahlia Makassar Community Health Center.

Conclusion: Based on the results of research conducted at the Dahlia Makassar Health Center, 31 respondents were obtained where 14 mothers (45.2%) regularly visited ANC, while 17 women (54.8%) did not make ANC visits.

Keywords: Knowledge, Danger signs of pregnancy, ANC regularity

¹Student of Midwifery Study Program, Jenderal Achmad Yani University, Yogyakarta

²Lecturers of the Bachelor of Midwifery Study Program, Jenderal Achmad Yani University, Yogyakarta