

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG ANTENATAL CARE DENGAN KUNJUNGAN PEMERIKSAAN *ANTENATAL CARE* (ANC) DI PUSKESMAS GALUR I KULON PROGO YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar belakang : Indonesia mempunyai Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) tertinggi di Asia mencapai 305 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup dengan penyebab terbanyak adalah perdarahan 30,3%, hipertensi dalam kehamilan 27,1% dan infeksi 7,3%. Pencegahan dini dapat dilakukan dengan cakupan *antenatal care* yang berkualitas, sehingga akan diperoleh penanganan dan pelayanan rujukan yang efektif. Pengetahuan ibu dalam kunjungan pemeriksaan ANC penting untuk menjamin proses alamiah tetap berjalan secara normal selama kehamilan.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan ibu hamil dengan kunjungan pemeriksaan ANC di Puskesmas Galur I Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta.

Metode penelitian : Jenis penelitian *kuantitatif* dengan rancangan penelitian *Cross-sectional*, sampel diambil dengan *teknik purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 28 responden. Instrument penelitian adalah kuesioner.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan responden yang paling tinggi sebesar 92,5 dan skor pengetahuan paling rendah sebesar 52,5. Rata-rata kunjungan ibu hamil trimester I sebanyak 2 kali kunjungan, trimester II sebanyak 3 kali kunjungan dan trimester III sebanyak 4 kali kunjungan. Berdasarkan analisis uji *Korelasi Spearman* diperoleh hasil nilai $p=0,001$ dan nilai koefisien korelasi 0,567

Kesimpulan : Semakin tinggi pengetahuan ibu tentang antenatal care maka semakin sering ibu melakukan kunjungan antenatal care.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, Kunjungan *Antenatal Care* (ANC)

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**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE KNOWLEDGE AND VISIT WITH
ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) EXAMINATION OF PREGNANT MOTHERS IN
GALUR I COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER OF KULON PROGO
YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Background : Maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Indonesia is considered the highest rate among Asian countries with the most primary causes such as bleeding 30,3%, hypertension pregnancy 27,1% and infection 7,3%. Early prevention with regular implementation is already suitable with proper ANC quality which can provide effective treatment and antenatal examination is essential to assure normal natural process during pregnancy.

Objective : To identify the correlation between knowledge and visit with antenatal care (ANC) Examination of Pregnant Mothers in Galur I Community Health Center of Kulon Progo Yogyakarta.

Methods : The type of this study was quantitative with cross sectional study design. The samples were gained using purposive sampling with the number of respondents were 28. The research instrument was questionnaire.

Results : The results of the research shows that partially related to knowledge of pregnant women about antenatal care which had the highest knowledge score of 92,5 and the lowest knowledge score of 52,5. The average score of visits of pregnant women in the first trimester 2 visits, second trimester 3 visit and third trimester 4 visit. Based on *Spearman* analysis the results show p value of $p=0,001$ and the value of coefficient correlation is 0,567.

Conclusion : The higher the knowledge of pregnant women, the more often mothers conduct antenatal care visits

Keywords : Knowledge, Visit, Antenatal Care (ANC)

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