

HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DENGAN KEPATUHAN MELAKSANAKAN PEMERIKSAAN *ANTENATAL CARE* PADA IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS KASIHAN I

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Ibu hamil melaksanakan pemeriksaan *antenatal care* harus memenuhi standar minimal enam kali selama kehamilan. Dukungan keluarga salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi pemeriksaan *antenatal care*. Kunjungan *antenatal care* secara tidak teratur mengakibatkan kurangnya pemantauan kondisi ibu dan janin, risiko komplikasi dan persiapan proses persalinan sehingga berdampak bahaya bagi ibu hamil dan janinnya.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan kepatuhan melaksanakan pemeriksaan *antenatal care* pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Kasihan I.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Teknik sampling penelitian ini yaitu *accidental sampling*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 53 responden. Uji statistik yang digunakan uji *Spearman*.

Hasil Penelitian: Dukungan keluarga pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Kasihan I mayoritas kategori cukup yaitu 29 ibu (54,7%). Kepatuhan ibu melaksanakan pemeriksaan *antenatal care* mayoritas tidak patuh yaitu 30 ibu (56,6%). Hasil uji *Spearman* menunjukkan tingkat signifikansi *p-value* 0,003 dan *correlation coefficient* 0,406.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan kepatuhan melaksanakan pemeriksaan *antenatal care* pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Kasihan I dengan keeratan sedang.

Kata Kunci: Dukungan Keluarga, Kepatuhan Melaksanakan Pemeriksaan *Antenatal Care*, Ibu Hamil.

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THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND COMPLIANCE IN UNDERGOING ANTENATAL CHECKUPS IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT PUSKESMAS KASIHAN I

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pregnant women have to undergo antenatal checkups at least six times during pregnancy. Family support is one of the factors that influence antenatal care screening. Irregular visits to antenatal care result in a lack of supervision on mother and baby conditions, pregnancy complications, and the birthing process which endanger the mother and the baby.

Objective: Learning the association between family support and compliance in antenatal checkups for pregnant women at Puskesmas (Community Health Center) Kasihan I.

Research Methods: This research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used was accidental sampling. The sample was 53 respondents. The data collection was conducted using questionnaires and observation of the KIA book. The statistical test used was the Spearman test with a level of significance $\alpha=0.05$.

Research Results: Family support for pregnant women at Puskesmas Kasihan I was mostly in the sufficient category of 29 mothers (54.7%). Most mothers' compliance in undergoing antenatal checkups was non-compliant with 30 mothers (56.6%). The Spearman test results showed a significance level of p-value 0.003 (p-value <0.05) and a correlation coefficient of 0.406.

Conclusion: There is a association between family support and adherence to conducting antenatal checkups on pregnant women at Puskesmas Kasihan I with moderate relationship closeness.

Keywords: Family support, compliance with antenatal care, pregnant women.

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