

# Hubungan kualitas pelayanan antenatal dengan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil terhadap tanda bahaya kehamilan di kecamatan Koja pada bulan maret 2013 = Relationship between quality of antenatal care and knowledge and attitude of pregnant women toward danger signs of obstetric at kecamatan Koja in march 2013

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## Abstrak

Angka kematian ibu (AKI) di Indonesia yang masih tinggi menyebabkan sulit tercapainya salah satu poin Millenium Development Goals. Salah satu penyebab AKI yang tinggi adalah kurang baiknya kualitas pelayanan antenatal (ANC) dan ketidak tahuan ibu terhadap tanda bahaya kehamilan. Penelitian ini mencari hubungan kualitas ANC dengan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil terhadap tanda bahaya kehamilan. Subjek penelitian ini sebanyak 109 ibu hamil yang berkunjung ke Puskesmas Kecamatan Koja pada Bulan Maret 2013. Kualitas ANC dinilai melalui observasi pada saat pelayanan, sementara pengetahuan dan sikap dinilai melalui kuesioner yang diajukan secara terpimpin.

Penelitian ini mendapatkan bahwa terdapat hubungan bermakna antara kualitas ANC dengan pengetahuan ibu hamil terhadap tanda bahaya kehamilan ( $p=0,011$ ). Ditemukan pula hubungan bermakna antara pendidikan ( $p=0,038$ ) dan pengalaman mengikuti penyuluhan tanda bahaya kehamilan ( $p=0,043$ ) dengan pengetahuan ibu hamil terhadap tanda bahaya kehamilan. Selain itu, terdapat hubungan bermakna antara jumlah kehamilan 2 ( $p=0,042$ ) dan datang ke ANC ditemani ( $p=0,011$ ) dengan sikap ibu hamil terhadap tanda bahaya kehamilan. Kualitas ANC perlu ditingkatkan agar pengetahuan ibu hamil terhadap tanda bahaya kehamilan semakin membaik.

Terdapat hubungan antara beberapa faktor sosiodemografis terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil terhadap tanda bahaya kehamilan. Penelitian lanjutan diperlukan untuk menguji hubungan variabel lain yang dapat mempengaruhi kualitas pelayanan antenatal.

.....The maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Indonesia that is still high causing one of the points the Millennium Development Goals becomes difficult to achieve. One of the causes is the lack of good quality of antenatal care (ANC), also the lack of knowledge of the danger signs of obstetric. This research finds relationship between quality of ANC and knowledge and attitude of pregnant woman towards danger signs of obstetric. Subjects were 109 pregnant women who visited Puskesmas Kecamatan Koja in March 2013. ANC Quality assessed through observation during the service, while knowledge and attitudes were assessed through a questionnaire guided by researcher.

It was found that there is a significant relationship between the quality of ANC and maternal knowledge about the danger signs of obstetric ( $p = 0.011$ ). Also found a significant relationship between education level ( $p = 0.038$ ) and experience in danger sign of obstetric counseling ( $p = 0.043$ ) with maternal knowledge of the danger signs of obstetric. In addition, there is a significant relationship between number of pregnancies 2 ( $p = 0.042$ ) and being accompanied while having ANC ( $p = 0.011$ ) with maternal attitude toward danger signs of obstetric. Quality of ANC needs to be improved in order to increase pregnant women's knowledge about danger signs of obstetric.

There are relationships between several sociodemographic factors of pregnant women and knowledge and

attitude of pregnant women toward the danger signs of pregnancy. Further research is needed to examine the relationship of other variables that may affect the quality of antenatal care.