

Determinan pemanfaatan antenatal care di Indonesia tahun 2012: analisis lanjut Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia tahun 2012 = Determinants of utilization of antenatal care in Indonesia 2012: results of Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012

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Abstrak

[Pemanfaatan antenatal care (ANC) yang baik dapat menurunkan angka kematian ibu dan bayi. Di Indonesia, pemanfaatan ANC diukur melalui tiga dimensi, yaitu frekuensi kunjungan 4 kali atau lebih, kunjungan K4, dan komponen ANC yang lengkap. Angka kunjungan antenatal minimal 4 kali sudah mencapai 88%. Namun, cakupan kunjungan K4 dan kelengkapan komponen pelayanan antenatal cenderung masih rendah (74% dan 13%) dari target 95% yang harus dicapai pada tahun 2014. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan pemanfaatan ANC (frekuensi kunjungan, cakupan kunjungan K4, dan komponen layanan

antenatal) di Indonesia tahun 2012, dengan menggunakan data Survei Demografi dan Kependudukan Indonesia (SDKI) 2012 dan desain penelitian cross sectional. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa status ekonomi merupakan faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap frekuensi kunjungan dan kunjungan K4 yang dilakukan oleh ibu, setelah dikontrol variabel umur, status kawin, pendidikan ibu, pendidikan pasangan, jarak, paparan media, pengetahuan ibu, dan dukungan suami. Faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kelengkapan pemanfaatan komponen antenatal yang diterima oleh ibu adalah pengetahuan ibu, setelah dikontrol variabel umur, pendidikan ibu, pendidikan pasangan, dan dukungan pasangan.

.....Good utilization of antental care (ANC) can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality. In Indonesia, the utilization of ANC is measured by three dimensions:

frequency of visits, timing (K4 visits: once in 1st trimester, once in 2nd trimester, and twice in 3rd trimester), and component of ANC. Proportion of woman who had four or more ANC visits was about 88%. However, coverage of K4 visits (74%) and completeness of component of ANC tends to be low than the target (95%) that must be reached in 2014. The aim of this study is to examine

determinant of utilization of ANC (frequency of visits, K4 visit, and components of ANC services) in Indonesia 2012, using Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) data 2012 and the cross-sectional research design. Multivariate

analysis showed that the economic status is the main factors of four or more ANC visits and K4 visits, after controlled by mothers age, marital status, mothers

education, partners education, distance, media exposure, maternal knowledge, and partners support. The factors that most influence on the completeness of component of ANC received by the mother is a mothers knowledge, after

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