The Relationship Knowledge of Pregnant Women With the Utilization of Antenatal Care (ANC) Services in Panombeian Panei Health Center Simalungun Regency

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
  Corresponding Author: Sondang Sidabutar Department of Pharmacy, Lecture of Universitas Efarina, Indonesia Email: sondangsidabutar@gmail.com	Antenatal Care (ANC) is a service provided to pregnant women on a regular basis to maintain the health of the mother and her fetus. This includes prenatal checks and efforts to correct deviations found, providing basic interventions as well as educating and motivating mothers so they can take care of their pregnancies and prepare for their deliveries. ANC services are health services carried out by health workers to mothers during their pregnancy according to established standard of antenatal care. This ANC service is obtained at least 4 times during pregnancy, namely 1 time in the first and second trimesters, 2 times in the third trimester. Ideally, pregnant women get ANC services 12 to 13 times, namely every month in the first and third trimesters. At 28 to 32 weeks of gestation 2 times and 4 visits at 36 weeks of gestation (Prawiroharjdo, 2010). The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge of pregnant women and the use of antenatal care (ANC) at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017. This type of research was analytic with a cross-sectional approach. The population of this study were pregnant women who came to visit the Panei Appearance Health Center. monthly average of 40 people. The sample in this study were all pregnant women (total sampling). The results of the study are based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test. There is a relationship between Knowledge and Utilization of Internal Care Services (ANC) at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency, in 2017. The results obtained from the Chi-Sguare statistical test obtained a p value of $0.004 \leq \alpha$ (0.05). ***Keywords:*** Pregnant Women, Utilization of ANC Services

1. INTRODUCTION

Antenatal Care (ANC) is a service provided to pregnant women on a regular basis to maintain the health of the mother and her fetus. This includes prenatal checks and efforts to correct deviations found, providing basic interventions as well as educating and motivating mothers to be able to care for their pregnancies and prepare for childbirth [3].

Non-adherence in prenatal check-ups causes various complications that affect pregnancy or pregnancy complications to be unknown so that they cannot be detected. Detection during pregnancy checks is very helpful in preparing for risk control. If pregnant women do not have an examination, it will not be known whether the pregnancy is going well, experiencing high-risk conditions and obstetric complications can occur. Endanger the life of the mother and fetus so that it can cause high morbidity and mortality [4].

One of the government's programs to reduce MMR in Indonesia is to make efforts to improve the quality of health services, especially services for examining pregnant women by professional staff in accordance with the standards of Antenatal Care (ANC), namely weighing body weight (BB), measuring blood pressure, measuring

height. Uterine Fundus (TFU), Immunization , administration of iron tablets, tests for infectious diseases and ends the talk in preparation for referrals [3].

Based on the annual report of the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Gimalungun Regency, in 2016 the number of pregnant women who made KI visits was 392 people, 431 K4 visits. For monthly report data in 2017 in May 2017 the number of pregnant women registered at the puskesmas was 64 people. Of the 64 pregnant women who visited ANC, 53 attended and 11 did not. Then in June the number of pregnant women increased to 71 people, 61 of whom made visits and 10 of those who did not. Furthermore, in July the number of pregnant women increased to 78 people, who visited as many as 67 people and who did not visit as many as 11 people.

2. METHOD
Research design
The research design is observational with a cross-sectional approach. This type of research is quantitative in nature, in which the independent and dependent variables are asked at the same time to respondents at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency [12].

Place and time
Research Place
The location of this research was carried out at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency.

Research time
year The research was conducted in August 2017

Data analysis
Univariate analysis
distribution of independent variables in quantitative analytic research Knowledge of Pregnant Women Using Antenatal Care (ANC) Services at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017 showed that out of 40 respondents with good knowledge, 8 respondents (20.0%), 18 respondents with sufficient knowledge (45.0%) and less knowledgeable as many as 14 respondents (35.5%).

Bivariate Analysis
Bivariate analysis was conducted to see the relationship between the independent variable (knowledge) and the dependent variable (service utilization) and to analyze this data using the Chi-square test.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Relationship between Knowledge of Pregnant Women and Utilization of Antenatal Care (ANC) Services at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017

Distribution of the relationship between the Knowledge of Pregnant Women and the Utilization of Antenatal Care (ANC) Services at the Panombetan Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017, the results obtained from 40 pregnant women who had good knowledge, 8 of them there were 4 pregnant women (50.0%) with yes using antenatal care services and by not utilizing antenatal care as many as 4 people (50.0%). Furthermore, there were 18 pregnant women who had sufficient knowledge, of whom there were 2 pregnant women (11.1 %), who did utilize Antenatal Care (ANC) services and did not utilize Antenatal Care (ANC) as many as 16 people (88.9%). Furthermore, there were 14 pregnant women who lacked knowledge, of whom there were 9 pregnant women (64.3 %) who did take advantage of Antenatal Care (ANC) services and did not use antenatal care for 5 people (35.7%). It can be concluded that more knowledgeable pregnant women do not utilize Antenatal Care (ANC) services compared to mothers who are well informed.

Based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = 0.006 ≤ α (0.05) . So that it is known that there is a relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women and the use of Antenatal Care (ANC) services at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun district in 2017

According to the researchers, that the majority of pregnant women's knowledge is sufficient knowledge. The researcher concluded from the results of the questionnaire filled out by the respondents/mothers that the mothers answered that they knew when the purpose of pregnancy checks was. Adequate maternal knowledge cannot be separated from the mother's behavior. from the results of sufficient knowledge, the behavior does not utilize antenatal care services. And if the mother's knowledge is good, then the mother's behavior is yes in utilizing | antenatal care (ANC) services.

The results of this study are supported by the theory put forward by Notoatmodjo (2012) that knowledge is the result of knowing someone about an object through their senses (eyes, nose, ears, mouth and so on). High knowledge will affect a person's behavior and have the awareness to do better.

The results of the study are based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test. There is a relationship between Knowledge and Utilization of Internal Care Services (ANC) at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency, in 2017. The results obtained from the Chi-Sguare statistical test obtained a p value of 0.004 $\leq \alpha$ (0.05). It is hoped that the research results can serve as input and suggestions for health workers and as a new discourse in providing and increasing the coverage of visits by pregnant women so that the ANC service program targets can be met.

4. CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between the Knowledge of Pregnant Women and the Utilization of Antenatal Care (ANC) Services at the Panombician Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017. The results obtained from the Chi-Sguare statistical test obtained a p value of 0.004 $\leq \alpha$ (0.05). Based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = 0.006 $\leq \alpha$ (0.05). So that it is known that there is a relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women and the use of Antenatal Care (ANC) services at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun district in 2017

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