

Original Research Article

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO ANTENATAL CARE VISITS (ANC) IN THE TIME OF THE PANDEMIC COVID-19 IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE MELONG ASIH PUSKESMAS, CIMAHY CITY YEAR 2022

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ABSTRACT

Introduction. The pandemic conditions mean that the implementation of *Antenatal care* (ANC) requires time management, ANC is carried out with limited visits and is carried out more through online telecommunication and studying MCH books. ANC examinations during the pandemic must still be carried out by implementing health protocols. Factors related to ANC visits include family support, support from health workers and knowledge. Pregnancy examinations are carried out according to the 10T examination service standard of care. This research was to determine the analysis of factors related to ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Melong Asih Health Center working area, Cimahi City. **Methods.** This research uses a *cross sectional approach*. The sampling technique in research is a *Non Probability Sampling technique* in the form of *Accidental Sampling* as many as 88 respondents. Data were collected using a family support questionnaire, the role of health workers, knowledge and observation of maternal and child health (KIA) books. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately using the *Chi-Square test*. **Results and Analysis.** Statistical test results were obtained from 3 ANC visit factors. There is only 1 factor that has a relationship, namely between family support and ANC visits with a value of $p = 0.036 < \alpha = 0.05$. **Discussions.** The results of this research can be used as evaluation or policy material by the community health center to update data on pregnant women in the working area of the Melong Asih Community Health Center, Cimahi City.

Keywords: Antenatal Care (ANC), Covid-19, Visit

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is facing a non-natural disaster, namely Covid-19, so maternal health services are one of the services affected, both in terms of access and quality. In the current pandemic situation, there are many restrictions on almost all routine services including maternal health services, such as pregnant women being reluctant to

go to health service facilities for fear of being infected, there are recommendations to postpone pregnancy checks and classes for pregnant women, as well as unpreparedness of services in terms of personnel and infrastructure (Anggraini, 2020)

ANC visits that are low and not

carried out well will have an impact on the health status of the mother so that it can increase the maternal mortality rate. A. M (2018) *Antenatal care* (ANC) is a health service provided by professional staff for mothers during pregnancy which is carried out in accordance with the ANC service standards implemented (Harun, 2021).

Factors influencing pregnant women's compliance with ANC visits according to *Lawrence Green's theory* in Notoatmodjo (2016) , namely predisposing factors (knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, beliefs, values and traditions), enabling factors (facilities and infrastructure or health facilities) and driving factors (health worker support, family support, husband's support and community support). [3]Based on the data that researchers obtained, researchers were interested in taking 3 factors related to ANC visits, namely family support (motivating factor), support from the role of health workers (motivating factor) and knowledge (predisposing factor).

Researchers have conducted a preliminary study and interviews at the Melong Asih Community Health Center on February 17 with the Melong Asih Community Health Center village officers and midwives. Information was obtained that ANC services before the Covid-19 pandemic were held in a village in the Melong Asih Community Health Center working area , but during the Covid pandemic -19 services at the center were suspended. Therefore, pregnant women check their pregnancies directly at the health center with strict health protocols such as maintaining distance, wearing masks, washing hands.

The results of the initial survey conducted on pregnant women, there were 10 pregnant women who said they were worried and anxious when they wanted to make a pregnancy check-up visit, either the initial visit or the repeat visit, because they thought that they could easily be infected with the Covid-19 virus, so pregnant women did not want to have a check-up. their pregnancy to the health center. 6 out of 10 pregnant women said that support from their families was lacking, such as not being accompanied to ANC visits. 4 out of 10 pregnant women said that they did not receive enough information regarding the importance of ANC visits. From the description above, researchers are interested in conducting research on analysis of factors related to visits ANC During the Covid-19 Pandemic at the Melong Asih Community Health Center, Cimahi City.

METHOD AND ANALYSIS

This research uses a *cross sectional approach* . The sampling technique in research is a *Non Probability Sampling technique* in the form of *Accidental Sampling* as many as 88 respondents. Data were collected using a family support questionnaire , the role of health workers, knowledge and observation of maternal and child health (KIA) books . Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately using the *Chi-Squa R test*.

RESULTS

Table 1. Family Support with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits at Melong Asih Community Health Center, Cimahi City

| | | Antenatal Care Visit | | Total | P |
|----------------|------------|----------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | Good | Not good | | |
| Family support | Good | 13 | 33 | 46 | 0.036 |
| | not enough | 21 | 21 | 42 | |
| Total | | 34 | 54 | 88 | |

Source: Primary data 2022

Table 2. Health Personnel Support with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits at Melong Asih Community Health Center , Cimahi City

| | | Antenatal Care visits | | Total | P |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | Good | Not good | | |
| Health worker support | Good | 20 | 26 | 46 | 0.329 |
| | not enough | 14 | 28 | 42 | |
| Total | | 34 | 54 | 88 | |

Source: Primary data 2022

Table 3. Knowledge with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits at Melong Asih Community Health Center, Cimahi City

| | | Antenatal Care visits | | Total | P |
|-----------|------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | Good | Not good | | |
| Knowledge | Good | 19 | 32 | 51 | 0.755 |
| | not enough | 15 | 22 | 37 | |
| Total | | 34 | 54 | 88 | |

Source: Primary data 2022

DISCUSSION

Based on table 4.5 above, the results of the analysis regarding family support with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits for pregnant women during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Melong Asih Community Health Center, Cimahi City, namely that 21 respondents had poor family support, with poor ANC visits. The results of the analysis using the *Chi-Square test* obtained a value of $p = 0.036 < \alpha = 0.05$, so H_0 was rejected, meaning there was a relationship between Family Support and

ANC Visits.

In this study, almost all respondents knew about family support for ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic. A total of 21 respondents had poor family support regarding the mechanism and minimum number of ANC visits according to standards during the Covid-19 pandemic. This can be seen from the results of the questionnaire that the family does not ask about pregnant women's complaints during pregnancy, and does not provide time and facilities

for pregnant women to make ANC visits, the family rarely reminds pregnant women of the visit schedule. In accordance with the data that researchers obtained in the field, it can be assumed that what can lead to family support regarding the minimum number of ANC visits according to standards during the Covid-19 pandemic, namely education and parity.

Mothers with their first pregnancy will be more active in carrying out health checks during pregnancy compared to mothers with multigravida. Mothers with multigravida tend not to worry about their pregnancy anymore because they already have previous pregnancy experience, so they tend not to make ANC visits. Meanwhile, mothers with first pregnancies are more likely to be worried because they think pregnancy is something new and have no previous experience of pregnancy, so they think ANC is something that must be done so they have more motivation to make ANC visits.

1. Health worker support with *Antenatal Care* (ANC) visits

Based on table 4.6 above, the results of the analysis regarding the support role of health workers with ANC visits for pregnant women during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Melong Asih community health center in Cimahi City, namely that 28 respondents had poor support for the role of health workers, with ANC visits being poor. The results of the analysis using the *Chi-Square test* obtained a value of $p = 0.329 > \alpha = 0.05$, so H_0 was accepted, meaning there was no relationship between the Supporting Role of Health Workers and ANC Visits.

In this study, almost all respondents knew the purpose and benefits of ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic. The lack of support from health workers for respondents can be seen in the questionnaire that only 28 respondents had poor support from health workers regarding the mechanism and minimum number of ANC visits according to standards during the Covid-19 pandemic. This can be seen from the results of the questionnaire that health workers do not provide health education regarding pregnancy care when outside the home and do not contact pregnant women when they are not attending ANC visits.

Things that cause and support a person's behavior are support that leads to encouragement and efforts to satisfy the needs of a person's goals. Support is one of the reasons a person acts in order to fulfill their own life needs. This was made worse by health workers who did not provide direct or *door-to-door services* to pregnant women and did not carry out *posyandu* activities during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The good support of health workers for respondents can be seen in the description of the questionnaire that has been distributed, that only 20 respondents had good support from health workers regarding the mechanism and minimum number of ANC visits according to standards during the Covid-19 pandemic. Other factors that lead to good support from health workers regarding the minimum number of ANC visits according to standards during the Covid-19 pandemic include the awareness, attention and desire of pregnant women to complete ANC visits and there are also factors encouraging mothers such as husbands and families

who encourage mothers to undergo pregnancy checks at health facilities. From the results of this research, it is also known that it is not completely influenced by the support of health workers. This is in line with research by Usman (2018), which states that there is no relationship between staff support and the completeness of ANC visits because there are other factors that influence mothers who carry out complete pregnancy checks.

2. Knowledge with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits

Based on table 4.7 above, the results of the analysis regarding knowledge regarding ANC visits for pregnant women during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Melong Asih community health center in Cimahi City showed that 22 respondents had poor knowledge regarding ANC visits. The results of the analysis using the *Chi-Square test* obtained a value of $p = 0.755 > \alpha = 0.05$, so H_0 was accepted, meaning there was no relationship between knowledge and ANC visits. In line with research by Priyanti et al. (2020), that maternal knowledge has no effect on the frequency of *antenatal care* (ANC) visits.

In this study, in statistical analysis there was no significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the regularity of carrying out ANC among pregnant women. This can also be seen in the questionnaire, there were 51 respondents with good knowledge, but 22 respondents had poor knowledge and poor ANC visits. It can be seen from the results of the questionnaire that pregnant women can answer almost all the questions asked by researchers regarding

ANC visits. Some of them were unable to answer questions from the questionnaire, such as the timing of the third trimester examination, the number of examinations carried out during pregnancy and the age at which there is a high risk of getting pregnant.

Researchers are of the opinion that pregnant women who have knowledge that falls into the good category are more likely to not have ANC regularly. In theory, knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people have sensed a particular object. Knowledge generally comes from sensing that occurs through the five human senses, such as being obtained from hearing, seeing, both from personal experiences and from other people.

Apart from experience factors, distance also contributes to influencing the regularity of ANC checks because most respondents live close to health services. During the pandemic, they reduced their mobility outside the house, usually they carried out checks at the nearest health facility or *posyandu*. During the pandemic, *posyandu* activities were temporarily stopped in the working area of the Melong Asih community health center so that they did not carry out pregnancy checks and they knew the function of ANC well. This is supported by the results of the questionnaire with the results that all respondents answered correctly the importance of ANC.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between Family Support and *Antenatal Care* (ANC) Visits. There is no relationship between the Supporting Role of Health Workers and *Antenatal Care* (ANC) Visits. There is no relationship between Knowledge and

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