

## **Literature review the relationship of antenatal class towards mother's knowledge of dangerous sign during pregnancy**

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### **Abstract**

*This study aims to determine the effect of antenatal classes on mother's knowledge about danger signs during pregnancy. This research method uses literature review research. The results showed that there was an effect of antenatal class on mother's knowledge about danger signs during pregnancy. From the results of this study, the researchers concluded that antenatal classes can increase the mother's knowledge of dangerous signs during pregnancy and can reduce the risk of complications during childbirth.*

**Keywords:** *antenatal class, dangerous signs pregnancy, mothers' knowledge*

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Maternal mortality is still a major problem in the world. Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO, 2013) that 80% of women die from maternal problems every day. Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2013, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) worldwide reached 289,000 per 100,000 live births and 99% occurred in developing countries (WHO, 2014). In Southeast Asia, MMR reaches 16,000/100,000 live births, Indonesia is in the top three, reaching 190/100,000 live births after Timor Leste (270/100,000 live births) and Myanmar (200/100,000 live births) (Kemenkes RI, 2015).

One of the causes of high maternal mortality occurs during pregnancy. The period of pregnancy itself is a very important period, because at this time is the growth and development of the fetus for nine months in the mother's womb (Suririnah, 2010). However, not all pregnancy processes can run physiologically, pregnant women can experience some serious problems regarding their pregnancy. There are several danger signs of pregnancy such as excessive abdominal pain, bleeding, excessive nausea and vomiting and severe headaches. In order to prevent more dangerous risks for pregnant women and their fetuses, it is necessary to increase the knowledge of mothers about the danger signs of pregnancy. (Nuryawati & Budiasih, 2017).

Recognizing the danger signs of complications in pregnancy should be done as an effort to prepare the mother and family in dealing with complications so as to prevent cases of maternal death. One of the efforts to increase the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy is through class activities for pregnant women. The class for pregnant women is a means of learning about health for pregnant women, in the form of face-to-face groups with the aim of increasing the knowledge and skills of



pregnant women about pregnancy, prenatal care, childbirth, postpartum care and newborn care. (Ministry of Health RI, 2011). (Nuryawati & Budiasih, 2017)

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the class of pregnant women with the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy in the hope that it can help overcome maternal and child health problems in Indonesia by seeing the importance of procuring classes for pregnant women for mothers during pregnancy.

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses a literature review research method. Literature review research is research that contains theories, findings and other research obtained from references to be used as a basis for research. The description in this literature review is directed to develop a clear framework of thinking about problem solving that has been described previously in the formulation of the problem. The research was started by searching the literature related to the research subject. Literature search is the first step to collect relevant information for research. Literature search is useful for avoiding duplication of research implementation. By searching the literature, it will be known the research that has been done.

In making a scientific paper, a number of literatures are needed that support the writing or research we do. To get this literature, you can get it by reading, understanding, criticizing and reviewing literature and various kinds of sources. Literature review is very important for its role in making a scientific article or essay, where the literature review provides ideas and objectives about the research topic to be carried out.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1.** Result Literature Review the Relationship of Antenatal Class Towards Mothers' Knowledge of Dangerous Sign During Pregnancy

Component	Theme	Sub Theme	Research title / author / Year/ Place of research (Country)/ Research purposes	Research method (quantitative / cauldron)/ Respondents & number of samples	Research result
Jurnal I	Maternity class	1. Early detection of pregnancy complications	influence Class of Pregnant Women on Pregnancy Complications in Tegal Regency, Central Java / Siti Maryani, Supriyadi Hari Respati, Okid Parama Astirin/2016 / Indonesia / This study aims to determine the relationship between class of pregnant women and pregnancy complications	Quantitative observational analytic with a case control design. This research was conducted at PAGERBARANG Health Center, Pangkah and Dukuhwaru, Tegal, Central Java. The research subjects were 90 people, consisting of 30 female workers with complications and 60 without complications.  The dependent variable in this study is pregnancy complications. The independent variables consist of maternal age, parity, education,	The results showed that there was a relationship between the class of pregnant women and childbirth complications. Mothers who participated in the class of pregnant women during pregnancy had a 0.35 times smaller risk of experiencing birth complications compared to pregnant women who did not attend classes during pregnancy (OR = 0.35; 95% CI = 0.12 to 1.05, p = 0.061).

				<p>employment status, and class participation of pregnant women. data collection using a questionnaire. Data on pregnancy complications were obtained from the records of the midwife at the Puskesmas. Data were analyzed by multiple logistic regression/</p> <p>Mother gave birth with a total of 90 respondents</p>	
Jurnal II	Frequency of classes for pregnant women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Measuring mother's knowledge about signs of pregnancy and the presence of mothers in pregnant women classes</li> <li>2. Benefits of maternity classes</li> </ol>	<p>the effect of class on pregnant women with knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy in the village of Surawangi, the work area of the Jatiwangi Health Center, Majalengka Regency, 2016 / Lina siti nuryawati, Suci Budiasih/2016 Indonesia/ Indonesia/ The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between classes of pregnant women</p>	<p>Quantitative with a cross sectional approach, namely to determine the relationship between factors and effects with an observation approach or data collection at the same time. / Pregnant women with a total of 57 respondents</p>	<p>there is a relationship between the class of pregnant women and the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy in the village of Surawangi, the working area of the UPTD Puskesmas Jatiwangi, Majalengka Regency in 2016 (p value &lt;0.05).</p>

			and increase mother's knowledge about signs danger of pregnancy		
Jurnal III	Maternity class participation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mother's participation and knowledge and attitude towards danger signs of pregnancy</li> <li>2. The frequency of participation of pregnant women in the class of pregnant women with the knowledge and attitudes of mothers about the danger signs of pregnancy</li> <li>3. Knowledge of pregnant women with mother's attitude towards the danger signs of pregnancy</li> </ol>	The Relationship of Mother's Participation in Pregnant Women's Classes with Knowledge and Attitudes Against Pregnancy Danger Signs in Bogor City / Ni Nyoman Sasnitiari, Elin Supliyani, Yohana Wulan Rosaria, Dwi Anggraeni Puspitasari/2017/ Indonesia/ The purpose of this study is to determine the benefits of pregnant women classes by increasing knowledge and attitude of pregnant women in recognizing danger signs of pregnancy complications	Quantitative with a cross sectional approach  Cross-sectional design, with data analysis with Chi Square test/ Pregnant women with a total of 96 respondents	significant relationship between the participation of mothers in the class of pregnant women with the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women towards pregnancy danger signs (p <0.05).
Jurnal IV	Education programs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementation</li> <li>2. Accessibility</li> <li>3. Request</li> </ol>	A feasibility study of an educational program on obstetric danger signs among pregnant adolescents in Tanzania: A mixed-methods study /  Beatrice Mwilike, Kana Shimoda, Miyuki Oka, Sebalda Leshabari, Yoko Shimpuku/	mixed-method: qualitative pre-experiment (pre-test and post-test) data analysis using paired tests to strengthen quantitative data using qualitative research with the FGD method (Focus Group	The results showed that there was a significant increase in the knowledge and there are four categories identified from qualitative data: "family support", " refusal and abortion", "peer support", and "Barriers to seeking care" the results of this study showed an increase in knowledge about obstetric danger signs during pregnancy in the

			<p>2018Shigeko Horiuchia/ Africa/ to know</p> <p>the feasibility of the education program being developed to improve</p> <p>knowledge of obstetric danger signs, improve health care</p> <p>and be part of a peer network support group among pregnant adolescents between the ages of 15 and 19.</p>	<p>Discussion), Qualitative Data Analysis Using Consolidated Criteria for reporting qualitative research (coreq)/ Pregnant women aged 15-19 years with a sample size of 15 respondents</p>	<p>post-test compared to the pre-test level of 20% in terms of correct answers including "swelling in the hands /feet/face" and "blurred vision/dizziness." Danger signs that increased 13% for correct answers were "vaginal bleeding during pregnancy", "difficulty breathing", and "convulsions" ."</p>
Jurnal V	Implementation of the class for pregnant women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy</li> <li>2. Attitudes of pregnant women in choosing birth attendants</li> <li>3. Implementation of classes for pregnant women</li> </ol>	<p>The Effect of Classroom Implementation for Pregnant Women on Knowledge of the Hazard Signs of Pregnancy and Attitudes in the Selection of Childbirth Assistants in the Work Area of Uptd Yankes Pacet, Bandung Regency / Cici Liska and Ratih Ruhayati / 2018/ Indonesia/ This is to determine the effect of implementing classes for pregnant women on increasing knowledge about pregnancy danger signs and attitudes to choosing birth attendants</p>	<p>This type of research is quantitative with a pre-experimental design method with the type of onegroup pretest-posttest/pregnant women with a total of 99 respondents.</p>	<p>There is an effect of the class of pregnant women on the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy and attitudes in choosing birth attendants in the UPTD of the Pacet Yankes Working Area (p value &lt; 0.05).</p>
Jurnal VI	Maternity Class	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MCH Handbook Material</li> </ol>	<p>Participation of mothers in the class of pregnant women against</p>	<p>Quantitative analytic survey using a cross sectional approach, the</p>	<p>based on the results of the study that the participation of mothers in the pregnant women class consisted of</p>

			<p>Knowledge of the book material KIA / Anur rohmin, eka rahmadhayanti / 2018/ Indonesia/ To find out the relationship between maternal participation</p> <p>In the class of pregnant women regarding knowledge about the material of the kia book at the Puskesmas I Ulu Palembang in 2018</p>	<p>sample in this study taken non-randomly by method Accidental Sampling/ Pregnant women with a total of 75 respondents</p>	<p>75 respondents, 52 respondents (69.3%) had good knowledge of the MCH book and 23 (30.7%) had poor knowledge of maternal and child health. book. So that there is a significant relationship between the participation of mothers in the class of pregnant women and knowledge of the MCH book material (p value &lt;0.05).</p>
Jurnal VII	Mother's participation in antenatal classes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation for labor</li> <li>2. Detection of complications</li> </ol>	<p>on standby, Birth Complications and Readiness of Pregnant Women to Come</p> <p>Antenatal Class at the Health Center</p> <p>Ibadan, Nigeria / Margaret Akinwaare , Abimbola Oluwatosin / 2019/ Africa/ This is for determine the readiness of the mother in childbirth and the readiness to face complications</p>	<p>Quantitative, with a cross sectional research design/ Pregnant women with a total of 46 respondents</p>	<p>The results showed that 52.2% had good knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy, 20 (43.5%) women had poor knowledge about BPCR (Birth Preparedness and Complication Preparedness).</p>
Jurnal VIII	Maternity class strategy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. KIH program by utilizing maternal health services</li> <li>2. The distance/geographical location of women's homes and work obligations limit their participation</li> </ol>	<p>Refinement of Pregnancy Class Strategy to Improve Utilization of Maternal Healthcare</p> <p>November 2019 / Nariyah Handayani, Khadijah Azhar, Ika Dharmayanti, Dwi Hapsari T, Puti Sari H/ 2019/</p>	<p>Quantitative, performed descriptive analysis and logistic regression to measure the relationship between use of pregnancy classes and ideal ANC utilization and birth</p>	<p>The results show that there is a need for an enhanced strategy to increase the participation of pregnant women in pregnancy classes to increase the utilization of maternal health services. Pregnancy Class Program (KIH) is very important to</p>

		in pregnancy classes 3. The role of the community and health workers	Indonesia/ To assess the effect of the KIH program (Pregnant Women Class) about use of maternal and newborn (MNH) health services, and includes recommendations on how to improve the program strategy	rates, and multinomial logistic regression to understand the effect of KIH on labor. in health facilities/ statistical analysis using data from the 2016 National Health Indicator Survey (Sirkesnas)	increase knowledge about pregnancywomen and families in understanding pregnancy and recognizing danger signs and complications and increasing use of maternal health services
Jurnal IX	The effectiveness of classes for pregnant women with the MCH Handbook	1. Benefits of KIA Books 2. The Influence of the MCH Handbook	<i>Refreshing Penyuluhan Tanda-Tanda Bahaya Kehamilan</i> Menggantikan Buku Kia Pada Kelas Ibu Hamil Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Karang Pule / Catur Esty Pamungkas, Siti Mardiyah W2, Aulia Amini/ 2020/ Indonesia/ The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of counseling on pregnancy danger signs in pregnant women's classes on increasing maternal knowledge about pregnancy danger signs.	Quantitative, observational research with cross sectional design/ Pregnant women with a total of 25 respondents	The results showed that there was knowledge enhancement, after conducted pre test and post test, namely from the pre-test average value of 7.8 to 9.2 during the post test and obtained by all respondents knowledgeable as many as 25 respondents (100%)
Jurnal X	Mother's Class Material	1. Pregnancy 2. Childbirth 3. Exclusive breastfeeding	Mother's class improves the knowledge and skills of mothers in Soliu Village /	This type of research is quantitative with pre-experimental research	The results showed that after the pre-test and post-test the participants of the material



		Stefanus MendesKiik / 2020 / Indonesia / This study aims to determine the effect of pregnant women's classes on knowledge and behavior of mothers in Soliu Village.	methods with a one group pre and post test design approach. The sampling technique is purposive sampling / pregnant women with a total of 20 respondents	provided by the facilitator were 58.41%, the value increased so that the mother's class had a significant effect.improve mother's knowledge and skills
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The results of Maryani's research (2016) show that there is a relationship between the class of pregnant women and childbirth complications. Mothers who attend classes for pregnant women have a 0.35 times less risk of experiencing childbirth complications than pregnant women who do not attend classes during pregnancy. Nuryawati (2016) stated that there was a relationship between the class of pregnant women and the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy in the village of Surawangi, the working area of the Jatiwangi Health Center, Majalengka Regency in 2016.

Sasnitri (2017) states that there is a strong relationship between the class of pregnant women on the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy. Liska (2018) states that there is an effect of implementing classes for pregnant women on the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy and the attitude of choosing birth attendants in the UPTD Yankes Pacet Work Area. Rohmin (2018) states that there is a relationship between mother's participation in the class of pregnant women and knowledge of MCH book material. Mwilike (2018) There is an increase in the knowledge score about the danger signs of pregnancy between the pre test and post test after attending health education about the danger signs of pregnancy for young mothers. Based on the results of Handayani's research (2016), the Pregnant Women Class Program (KIH) is very important to increase the knowledge of pregnant women and their families in understanding pregnancy and recognizing danger signs and complications as well as increasing the use of pregnant women classes in health services. Akinwaare (2019) states that 52.2% of women have good knowledge of obstetric danger signs after attending antenatal classes at a health facility. Kiik (2020) said that the mother class had a significant effect on improving mother's knowledge and skills. Pamungkas (2020) states that after attending counseling in the class of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy using the KIA book, the respondent's knowledge of the danger signs of pregnancy has increased with an average pre-test score of 7.8 to 9.2 during the post test and all respondents have knowledge good as many as 25 respondents (100%).

The results of this review literature are in accordance with the theory of the Indonesian (Depkes, 2011). that the class of pregnant women is a means to learn about health for pregnant women in the form of face-to-face groups which aims to increase the knowledge, attitudes and skills of mothers and families regarding pregnancy, pregnancy care, childbirth, postpartum care for diseases or complications during

pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum, care for newborns using the KIA book as the main material and exercise for pregnant women.

Hani (2010) states that the class for pregnant women is a means of group learning about health for pregnant women, face-to-face which aims to increase the knowledge and skills of mothers regarding pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum care and care for newborns through practice using the KIA book. By participating in the class of pregnant women, pregnant women will be able to understand, change their attitudes and behavior about pregnancy, including early detection of danger signs of pregnancy (Kemenkes RI, 2011). The participation of pregnant women and families in the class of pregnant women is expected to increase knowledge and change in behavior of pregnant women and their families (Depkes, 2010). One of the specific objectives of the class of pregnant women is to improve the understanding, attitudes and behavior of pregnant women about pregnancy examinations so that the mother and the fetus are healthy (understanding of pregnancy, signs of pregnancy, complaints that are often experienced by pregnant women, physical changes in pregnant women, emotional changes in pregnant women, pregnancy checks, health services for pregnant women, keeping the mother and fetus healthy, things that should be avoided by mothers during pregnancy, myths / taboos, and preparation for childbirth) (Kemenkes RI, 2014). Increased knowledge and behavior change is expected to increase awareness of the importance of health care during pregnancy and recognition of signs of complications. The introduction of danger signs of pregnancy complications is an effort to prepare mothers and families in facing complications so as to prevent cases of maternal death (Depkes, 2010).

Based on a literature review search of 10 journal articles with research results showing that there is a relationship between antenatal classes and mother's knowledge of the danger signs at the risk of pregnancy during childbirth, this shows that the class of pregnant women greatly influences mother's knowledge not only about danger signs of pregnancy but from pregnancy, delivery and postpartum so that the class for pregnant women is effective to increase mother's knowledge and can reduce complications

## CONCLUSION

Based on the literature review on the relationship between the class of pregnant women and the knowledge of mothers about the danger signs of pregnancy, there is a relationship between the classes of pregnant women in increasing the knowledge of mothers about the danger signs of pregnancy and reducing the risk of complications during childbirth, this means that the class of pregnant women has an important role in increase maternal knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy.

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