

Effect Of Knowledge, Attitude, Role Of Health Officers And Family Support On Early Detection Of Pregnancy Signs With The Quality Of Utilization Of The Mch Handbook In The Puskesmas Region Kesamben Jombang Regency

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:

Knowledge,
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In general, this research aims to analyze the Effect of Knowledge, Attitude, Role of Health and Family Support Officers on early detection of pregnancy danger signs on the Quality of Use of MCH Handbooks in the District of Kesamben Public Health Center, Jombang. Quantitative research design with cross sectional approach. The study was conducted in December 2018 with a population of 564 pregnant women and 234 samples of pregnant women using the cluster sample random sampling technique. Data collection of independent variables with questionnaires and dependent variables by means of medical records. Data analysis using Ordinal Regression test. Based on the results of the ordinal regression statistical test, it was found that there was an effect of knowledge on the quality of the utilization of MCH books with p value of $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$. There is an influence of attitudes towards the quality of utilization of KIA books. With p value of $0.004 < \alpha = 0.05$, there is an influence of the role of officers on the quality of utilization of MCH books with p value of $0.042 < \alpha = 0.05$. There is an influence of family support for the quality of utilization of MCH books with p value of $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$. The dominant family support variable has an effect on the quality of utilization of the KIA book. Which is obtained with a wald value of 34.611 which is greater and the value of p value is $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$. It was concluded that the knowledge, attitudes, role of health workers and family support about the danger signs of pregnancy both simultaneously and partially influence the quality of utilization of the MCH Handbook in the Kesamben District Health Center in Jombang Regency with family support variables as the dominant variable. Based on the results of this study, it is expected that pregnant women will seek information related to pregnancy so that they can prepare for delivery safely and comfortably.

INTRODUCTION

Health development is directed at increasing the awareness, willingness and ability of the community to live healthily independently in order to achieve the highest degree of public health (Sarinah, 2018). Health status, especially maternal and child health is a health indicator of the health status of a nation, where the progress of health services in a country is reflected in the high maternal and

infant mortality rates. So the mortality rate is an indicator of the outcome of health development and the mortality rate can illustrate how high the health of the people in a region.

The decline in MMR in Indonesia occurred from 1991 to 2007, from 390 to 228 per 100,000 live births. The 2012 IDHS shows a significant increase in MMR to 359 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. based on the results of the Intercensal Population Survey (SUPAS, 2015) AKI again showed a decrease to 305 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Data in Jombang district in 2017 found maternal deaths in 17 maternal deaths or maternal mortality rates of 87.28 per 100,000 live births, whereas in 2018 to II period maternal deaths were 15 deaths of mothers with 8995 babies or maternal mortality amounting to 166.8 per 100,000 live births (Jombang Health Office, 2018).

In the puskesmas coordinating midwife, information was obtained that the use of the MCH handbook by pregnant women was still not optimal. This was confirmed by the results of interviews with 10 pregnant women who carried out Antenatal Care (ANC) in Kesamben Health Center, most of whom 7 (70%) did not understand the usefulness of the KIA book, they only brought MCH handbook when they were in control and put them back in home, while related to the question of whether the respondents knew the signs of pregnancy risk listed in the MCH handbook, most of which were 7 people (70%) said they did not know, related to the question of whether there was husband support for prenatal care, half of which was 5 people (50 %) get support from the family.

Based on the results of multivariate ordinal regression analysis simultaneously showed a significant result of 0,000. It can be concluded that all independent variables (knowledge, attitudes, officer roles, family support) jointly influence the dependent variable (quality of utilization of the MCH handbook). Based on Cox and Snell R Square R coefficient 0.406 or 40.6% and Nagelkerke coefficient of 0.556 (55.6%)%. The Nagelkerke coefficient shows that the four independent variables affect the quality of the utilization of the MCH handbook between 40.6% and 55.6%. Based on the results of ordinal regression statistics partially in kesamben health centers obtained a) Knowledge variables obtained p value of 0,000 <0,05, so that there is an influence of knowledge on the quality of utilization of MCH books received. It can be concluded that diet variables have no effect on husband infertility, b) Variable attitudes obtained p value of 0.004 <0.05, so that there is an influence of attitudes towards the quality of utilization of MCH books received. c) Variable role of officers obtained p value 0.042 <0.05, so that there is an influence of the role of officers on the quality of utilization of MCH books received. d) Family support variables obtained value of 0.000 <0.05, and wald value 34.611 which is high so that there is an influence of family support for the quality of utilization of MCH books, accepted. It can be concluded that these variables affect the quality of utilization of the MCH handbook. It can be concluded that the variable of family support has a dominant influence on the incidence of utilization of the MCH handbook.

For respondents, they should continue to use the MCH hand book well with the help of a sporty family, because the book is very important for the mother in examining pregnancy, the birth process and also child care. Health workers can use the results of this study as a means of counseling, especially to families of pregnant women, because families have a dominant role in influencing the use of MCH books. The results of this study can be a reference for the next study, to refine the results of research by adding to the Praise Spiritual score data that functions to know the condition of high-risk mothers or not so as to strengthen the research and factors that have not been studied are suggestions for infrastructure in improving the quality of KIA books .

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The design used in this study was cross-sectional with a cluster sampling technique. The population in this study were all pregnant women in the area of Kesamben Health Center totaling 564 respondents. The sample used by most couples amounted to 234 respondents. The independent variables in this study were knowledge, attitudes, officer roles, and family support. The dependent variable in this study is the quality of utilization of the KIA book. This research was conducted in December 2018. Data was used in the

questionnaire. Based on the analysis between variables with ordinal regression simultaneously shows a significant increase of 0,000. Based on bivariate analysis and ordinal regression simultaneously show a significant result of 0,000. And this research has passed an ethical test conducted at STIKES Surya Mitra Husada Kediri.

RESULTS

General Data Research Results

1. Ordinal Regression Analysis

a. Simultan Simultaneous Ordinal Regression Analysis

Table 4.39 *Model Fitting Information*

	Model	-2 Log Likelihood	Sum of Squares	df	Sig.
1	Intercept Only	259.913			
	Final	114.486	145.427	4	.000

Data Source: Primary Data processed

Based on the table above the results of ordinal regression statistical tests are obtained simultaneously showing that obtained p value of $0,000 < \alpha = 0.05$. It can be concluded that all independent variables (knowledge, attitudes, officers' roles and family support about pregnancy danger signs) jointly influence the dependent variable (quality of utilization of the MCH Handbook).

2. Partial Ordinal Regression Analysis

Table 4.14 *Parameter Estimates*

		Estimate	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.
Location	Knowledge	1.465	.251	33.919	1	.000
	Attitude	1.403	.483	8.452	1	.004
	Role of the officer	.158	.341	1.216	1	.042
	Family Suport	2.190	.372	34.611	1	.000

Data Source: Primary Data processed

Based on the table above, the results of ordinal regression statistical tests are obtained partially. It can be concluded that the dominant family support variable influences the quality of utilization of the MCH handbooks. These results indicate that family support is the dominant variable that influences the quality of the utilization of MCH handbooks.

DISCUSSION

A. Effects of knowledge of pregnant women on the danger signs of pregnancy on the quality of utilization of the MCH Handbook in the area of Kesamben Health Center, Jombang Regency.

Based on the cross tabulation above it is known that out of 102 pregnant women who have knowledge in sufficient categories, most have the quality of utilizing MCH books in good categories, namely 76 respondents or as much as 74.5%, while analysis using ordinal regression analysis obtained p value = 0,000 ($\alpha < 0,05$), because $\alpha < 0,05$, it is said that the hypothesis says that There is an influence between the knowledge of Pregnancy Hazard Signs on the Quality of Use of the MCH Handbook in the area of Kesamben Health Center, Jombang Regency.

The results of this study are in accordance with Putri's research (2017) that there is a positive and significant relationship between the use of MCH books and the knowledge of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy in BPM Fin S.Sujarti Surakarta. According to Notoatmodjo (2014) knowledge is the result of knowing and this happens after people do sensing a particular object.

Researchers assume that pregnant women with a recent history of high school / equivalent can suffice to receive information about the danger signs of pregnancy, such as by reading MCH handbooks or reading other books which contain information about pregnancy danger signs, searching for information on the internet or seeking information about danger signs of pregnancy to midwives, obstetricians or people who understand more about the danger signs of pregnancy. Besides the age education factor, the respondent also has a role in developing the knowledge of pregnant women, where most of the respondents are between the ages of 25 and 35 or the ideal period for giving birth. The more age, the level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and working. Age affects one's perception and mindset. Increasing age will also develop the power of capture and mindset, so that the knowledge gained is getting better. In terms of public trust, someone who is more mature is trusted by someone who is not yet mature. This will be from experience, thought patterns and mental maturity. that for mothers who have more than one child, the mother already has experience about the danger signs of pregnancy. Experience is a good teacher, meaningful and is a source for obtaining the truth from the knowledge itself, because most of the respondents were pregnant for the first time so that the knowledge of these respondents was only in the sufficient category because there were not many previous pregnancy experiences. So the higher a person's knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy and the benefits of the MCH handbook, the better the MCH handbook is because behavior based on knowledge will make the behavior more persistent than pregnant women who lack knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy and the benefits of the MCH handbook.

B. Effect of the attitude of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy on the quality of utilization of the MCH Handbook in the area of Kesamben Health Center, Jombang Regency.

Based on the data obtained from this study, it shows that the results of the cross tabulation above show that of 203 pregnant women who had an attitude in the positive category, most had the quality of utilizing MCH books in good categories, namely 124 respondents (61.1%), and the results of regression analysis ordinal obtained p value = 0.004 <0.05, because p value <0.05, the proposed hypothesis is that there is an influence between Attitudes towards Pregnancy Hazard Signs on the Quality of Use of the MCH Handbook in the area of Kesamben Health Center, Jombang Regency.

The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research conducted by Oktarina and Mugeni (2015) which concluded that there was a relationship between the attitude and the use of the MCH handbooks (chi-square) p value of 0.002 (p <0.05). Rahmi's research results (2018) also concluded that there was a relationship between the attitude of pregnant women and the use of MCH handbooks in the Lubuk Buaya Padang Health Center Working Area. Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object. Whereas according to a social psychologist Newcomb said that attitude is readiness or willingness to act, and not an implementation of certain motives (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

So according to the researchers' assumptions the influence of the attitude of pregnant women with the use of MCH books is positive, which is the basis or readiness of pregnant women to use MCH handbooks. The more positive attitude of pregnant women, the tendency to use MCH handbooks will also increase. Conversely, if pregnant women are negative about the MCH handbook, there is a tendency for pregnant women to ignore and use the book by not carrying a MCH handbook every time they make a pregnancy visit to a health worker in a health service facility, not taking care of the book and ignoring the contents in it so that the intent and purpose of giving the MCH handbook can not be as expected. So attitude is a feeling to respond to an object or situation both positive and negative by supporting or taking sides with a certain condition. But in this study most of the respondents were positive so that the quality of the utilization of MCH handbooks was also good.

C. The Influence of the Role of Health Officers on the Signs of Pregnancy Hazards on the Quality of Use of the MCH Handbook in the area of Kesamben Health Center, Jombang Regency.

The results of this study were able to explain the influence of the Role of Officers with the Quality of Utilization of the MCH handbooks in the area of the Health Center in Jombang Regency. Based on the analysis using ordinal regression analysis obtained p value = 0.042 < 0.05, meaning that there is an influence of the role of health workers with the quality of the use of MCH books where it is known that out of 168 pregnant women stated the role of Officers was good, most had the quality of using MCH handbooks in good categories as many as 112 respondents or as many as 66.7%.

The results of this study are in accordance with Rahmi's (2018) study, which found that there was a relationship between perceptions of pregnant women on the role of cadres with the utilization of MCH handbooks in the Lubuk Buaya Padang Health Center Working Area. Increasing the use of this MCH handbook can be done in various ways, including increasing cadre participation, because cadres can become facilitators for mothers and families in utilizing MCH handbooks and as a liaison between the community and health workers so that all programs to be implemented by health workers can easily get to the community (RI Ministry of Health, 2015).

The researcher assumes that the role of the Officer in the utilization of the MCH handbook is very helpful for pregnant women in pregnancy health checks. With the role of professional officers it has a huge influence on pregnant women who carry out pregnancy health care to determine the development of pregnancy, because officers are the people who care for and often interact, so that understanding of physical and psychological conditions is better, often interacting will greatly affect taste believe and accept the presence of officers for him, as well as motivation or support given by the officer is very meaningful to determine the adherence of pregnant women to always control the development of pregnancy on an ongoing basis.

D. Effect of family support on the Quality of Use of the MCH Handbook in the area of Kesamben Health Center, Jombang Regency.

The results showed that of 156 respondents (66.7%) pregnant women who stated Family Support in the good category, most had the quality of utilizing MCH books in good categories as many as 118 respondents or as much as 75.6%. The results of the analysis using ordinal regression analysis obtained p value = 0,000 < 0,05, so there is a significant influence between family support for the Quality of Use of MCH Handbooks in the area of Kesamben Health Center, Jombang Regency.

Family support is the attitude, action and family acceptance of its members. Family members view that people who are supportive are always ready to provide help and assistance if needed (Friedman, 2017).

So the role of the family is very important in an effort to improve the quality of the utilization of the MCH handbook by pregnant women, where the better family support in the form of emotional support, information support, instrumental support, appreciation support makes pregnant women get family support for their health problems so that they can change their behavior pregnant to also take care of their health which in this study manifested in the quality of the utilization of the KIA book. Good family support can also lead to good health behavior. The forms of family support that can be provided include informational support such as providing education, information and advice, awarding support such as providing support and attention to primigravida or multigravida mothers, instrumental support such as financial needs, work, food and drink, and emotional support such as trust, communication

good for primigravida or multigravida mothers and pregnancy readiness of ideal age mothers. This support is very important for pregnant women during pregnancy.

E. Effect of knowledge, attitudes, roles of health workers and family support on the quality of utilization of the MCH Handbook in the area of Kesamben Health Center, Jombang Regency.

The results of the ordinal regression statistical test analysis obtained simultaneously showed that the obtained p value of $0,000 < 0,05$ is known that there is a simultaneous influence between knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy, attitudes towards the danger signs of pregnancy, the role of health workers and family support for the quality of use of the MCH Handbook in the area of Kesamben Health Center, Jombang Regency. Based on the Pseudo R-Square value, it is known that the value of Cox and Snell is 0.406 (40.6%) and Nagelkerke is 0.556 (55.6%), indicating that the four independent variables affect the quality of the use of the MCH Handbook between 40.6% and 55,6%.

Based on the collected data, it is known that the quality of the utilization of the MCH Handbook by pregnant women in the Kesamben District Health Center in Jombang Regency is mostly in the Good category, namely 130 respondents (55.6%). This shows that the majority of respondents always bring MCH books both to health facilities (Puskesmas, clinics, hospitals, doctors' practices and midwife practices), to Posyandu, Maternal Classes (Classes for Pregnant Mothers and Toddler Mothers), Pos PAUD and Fostering a Family of Toddlers, has kept the MCH Handbook and keeps it well so that it is not damaged or lost.

The notes listed on the MCH Handbook are personal documents and are only shown to health workers, have an active role in reading and understanding the contents of the MCH Handbook correctly, if there are those who are not understood they ask cadres or health workers, first read the topics in the MCH Handbook for the next meeting (on prenatal care, childbirth, postpartum services, Mother Class, or during a visit to the Posyandu) and preparing questions to be asked for things that have not been understood and marked (✓) with a pencil or pen on the part has been understood and applied and gives a sign (✓) to the box after obtaining health services.

F. The dominant factor in the quality of utilization of the MCH Handbook in the area of Kesamben Health Center, Jombang Regency.

The results of the ordinal regression statistical test analysis obtained partially can be concluded that family support has a wald value of 34.611 which is greater and the value of p value is $0.000 < 0.05$. This value is the highest value among the other three independent variables. These results indicate that family support is the dominant variable that influences the quality of the use of books

This is in accordance with the opinion of Tamher and Noorkasiani, (2015). Which states that family support is the most important element in helping individuals solve problems. Likewise according to Friedman (2017), family support is very important because the family is the smallest unit in society and as a recipient of nursing care. Therefore the family is very instrumental in determining the way care is needed by sick family members, if in the family one of his family members is experiencing a health problem then the system in the family will be affected.

Families are the dominant factor, because families have a duty to carry out family health care including knowing family health problems, making decisions about appropriate health measures, caring for family members who experience health problems, modifying the physical and psychological environment, and using health facilities around family.

According to the assumptions of the researcher if the family performs its functions properly it can improve the quality of the use of the MCH Handbook. Where the family is the person most closely related to pregnant women because the MCH Handbook is one to find out the health status of pregnant women around the family. The first form of family support is in the form of emotional support, providing support for pregnant women by providing a sense of security and comfort when conducting examinations, information support including in providing solutions to health problems for

pregnant women. The second support, namely instrumental support, families providing facilities to facilitate pregnant women in their pregnancy check-ups in the form of finances, housing and award support for pregnant women through positive family expressions of pregnancy is the variable that most influences the quality of MCH Handbook in MCH Handbook. read and understood, the MCH Handbook is always taken when the MCH control and books are kept not damaged and lost.

So that if pregnant women do not use it well the family can remind, provide support and provide assistance in the form of food, drink, shelter, income, information and advice which makes pregnant women receive support will feel loved, valued and peaceful to solve problems. Families are always around in the process of socialization. Families from pregnant women who are sportive in utilizing MCH books are in a much better condition than those who do not have them. This support will be created if interpersonal relationships between pregnant women and families run well. The effects of social support on health and well-being function together. More specifically, the existence of adequate social support is evidenced by decreased mortality, easier acceptance of input, increased cognitive function, physical health and emotional health.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows,

1. There is a significant influence between knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy with the quality of utilization of the MCH handbook for pregnant women in the area of Kesamben Health Center, Jombang Regency. Obtained value with the results of ordinal regression test obtained *p value* of $0,000 < 0,05$.
2. There is a significant influence between attitudes towards pregnancy danger signs and the quality of utilization of the MCH handbook for pregnant women in the Jombang District Health Center area. Obtained a value with the ordinal regression test results obtained *p value* of $0.004 < 0.05$.
3. There is a significant influence between the role of health workers and the quality of the use of MCH handbooks for pregnant women in the Jombang District Health Center area. Obtained value with the results of ordinal regression test obtained *p value* of $0.042 < 0.05$.
4. There is a significant influence between family support and the quality of the use of MCH books for pregnant women in the Jombang District Health Center area. Obtained value with the results of ordinal regression test obtained *p value* of $0,000 < 0,05$,
5. There is a significant simultaneous influence between knowledge, attitudes, roles of health workers and family support on the quality of the use of MCH books for pregnant women in the Jombang District Health Center area. Obtained a *p value* of $0,000 < 0,05$.
6. The results of the ordinal regression analysis partially with a *wald value* of 34.611 which is greater and the *p value* of $0.000 < 0.05$, it is concluded that the family support variable as the dominant variable influences the quality of the use of the MCH Handbook.

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusion above, some suggestions are given as follows.

1. For Respondents
For respondents, they should continue to use the MCH hand book well with the help of a sporty family, because the book is very important for the mother in examining pregnancy, the birth process and also child care.
 2. For health workers
Health workers can use the results of this study as a means of counseling, especially to families of pregnant women, because families have a dominant role in influencing the use of MCH handbooks.
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3. For Health Institutions

The results of this study can be a reference for the next study, to refine the results of research by examining and adding to the praise score data that functions to know the condition of high-risk mothers or not so that it can strengthen the research.

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