

The Relationship Of Knowledge And Pregnant Women's Attitude About Pregnant Women Class At Sei Puskesmas Dadap Asahan District Year 2022

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ABSTRACT

Pregnant women during pregnancy need knowledge about treatment, prevention, complications or complications during pregnancy and high-risk pregnancies through class activities for pregnant women. Constraints in the implementation of the class for pregnant women are the attitude of pregnant women and families who are classified as negative in attending classes for pregnant women. One of the negative attitudes of pregnant women is caused by a lack of knowledge. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about the class of pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan Regency in 2022. This research is a descriptive correlation research with cross sectional approach. This research was conducted from September 12, 2022 to September 24, 2022. The population was 118 people. Sampling using accidental sampling with a total sample of 320 people. The results of the study showed that the majority of pregnant women's knowledge about the class of pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan Regency in 2022, was mostly positive. Based on the results of the chi-square test, p value = 0.016 < 0.05. The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about the class of pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan Regency in 2022. Suggestions in this study are the Sei Dadap Health Center of Asahan Regency continue to inform about the importance of class activities for pregnant women to avoid signs and dangers in pregnancy and the health of pregnant women is getting better.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy and childbirth for a woman is both happy and disturbing. This happiness is because you will get offspring as a complement and perfection as a woman, but pregnancy can also cause concern if the pregnancy experiences complications that can be life-threatening. Approximately 15% of all pregnant women will develop complications related to their pregnancy and can result in maternal death [1].

The class for pregnant women is a means to learn together about health for pregnant women, in the form of face-to-face meetings in groups with a maximum of 10 participants. In this class pregnant women will learn together, discuss, exchange experiences about maternal and child health in a comprehensive and systematic manner and can be carried out on a scheduled, coordinated basis with continuous monitoring[2].

The class for pregnant women aims to increase the knowledge and skills of mothers regarding pregnancy, body changes and complaints that occur during pregnancy, pregnancy care, childbirth, postpartum care, newborn care, myths, infectious diseases, and birth certificates. With classes for pregnant women, it will increase interaction between pregnant women and other pregnant women where they will share experiences about pregnancy, also increase interaction between pregnant women and midwives/health workers about pregnancy including efforts to recognize early danger signs of pregnancy[3].

Obstacles in implementing classes for pregnant women are the attitude of pregnant women and their families who are classified as negative in attending classes for pregnant women. One of the negative attitudes of pregnant women is caused by a lack of knowledge[4]. Knowledge is the result of knowing, which occurs after people sense certain objects. Most knowledge is acquired through the eyes and ears. Knowledge is a guide in shaping one's actions[5].

According to research by Lestari and Budiman (2016) entitled the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about the use of pregnant women classes in Nagrak Village, Cianjur District, Cianjur Regency, it was found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about the use of pregnant women classes [6]. Efforts to increase the participation of mothers in attending classes for pregnant women by further increasing the level of knowledge and increasing the interest of respondents through communication, information and education to increase stimulus regarding health issues, especially regarding classes for pregnant women.

Based on an initial survey conducted at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan District, it was found that the number of pregnant women from January 2022 to June 2022 was 118 people, only 54 mothers who attended classes for pregnant women (Sei Dadap Health Center Profile, 2022). Based on interviews conducted with 10 pregnant women, it was found that as many as 4 mothers were not actively participating in the pregnant women class because they did not know the benefits and the implementation schedule. Meanwhile, 4 mothers had never attended classes for pregnant women because they thought it was only a waste of time and it was better to have their pregnancies checked at the clinic or midwife.

2. METHOD

This research is a descriptive correlation research, namely research aimed at explaining the relationship between two independent variables, namely the independent variable (X) is knowledge and the dependent variable (Y) is the mother's attitude about the class of pregnant women. The research design used a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all pregnant women who checked their pregnancies at the Sei Dadap Health Center from January 2022 to June 2022 as many as 118 people. Accidental sampling, namely sampling that is carried out by chance, that is, anyone who accidentally meets the researcher can be used as a sample, so that the sample size will be determined based on the number of pregnancy visits at the Sei Dadap Health Center on September 12 2022 to 24 September 2022 as many as 20 people. The instrument used to measure the knowledge variable used 20 question items with the answer choices "correct" (score 1) and "false" (score 0). The data analysis method used in this study is Univariate Analysis and Bivariate analysis

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of respondents

The characteristics of the respondents examined in this study include: Age, occupation, education and information sources can be seen in table 1:

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan Regency in 2022

No	Characteristics	Frekuensi (f)	Persentase (%)
1	Age of Respondents		
	25-30 Years	11	55,0
	31-35 Years	9	45,0
	Amount	20	100,0
2	Work		
	Work	11	55,0
	Doesn't work	9	45,0
	Amount	20	100,0
3	Education		
	SD	1	5,0
	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	4	20,0
	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	11	55,0

College	4	20,0
Amount	20	100,0
4 Resources		
Health workers	9	45,0
Online media	6	30,0
Health magazines/books	5	25,0
Amount	20	100,0

Based on table 1, it can be seen from the 20 respondents who took part in the class for pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan Regency in 2022, it can be seen that the age of the majority of respondents was 25-30 years old, 11 people (55%), 11 people working as mothers (55%), the education of the respondents is SMA as many as 11 people (55%) and sources of information from health workers are as many as 9 people (45%).

Knowledge of Pregnant Women about Classes for Pregnant Women at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan District in 2022

To see the results of pregnant women's knowledge about classes for pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan Regency in 2022, it can be described in Table 2:

Table 2 Knowledge of Pregnant Women about Classes for Pregnant Women at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan Regency in 2022

No	Knowledge of Pregnant Women about Classes for Pregnant Women	Frekuensi (f)	%
1	Not enough	5	25,0
2	Enough	8	40,0
3	Good	7	35,0
	Amount	20	100

From table 2 it can be seen that the majority of pregnant women's knowledge about the class of pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan Regency in 2022 is sufficient, as many as 8 people (40%).

Attitudes of Pregnant Women about Classes for Pregnant Women at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan District in 2022

To see the results of pregnant women's attitudes about pregnant women's class at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan Regency in 2022, it can be described in Table 3:

Table 3 Attitudes of Pregnant Women about Classes for Pregnant Women at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan District in 2022

No	Attitudes of Pregnant Women about Classes for Pregnant Women	Frekuensi (f)	%
1	Negative	8	40,0
2	Positive	12	60,0
	Amount	20	100

From table 4.3 it can be seen that the attitude of pregnant women regarding the class of pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan Regency in 2022 is the majority positive as many as 12 people (60%).

Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Pregnant Women about Classes for Pregnant Women at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan District in 2022

To find out the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about classes for pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan Regency in 2022, it can be described in table 4:

Table 4 Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Pregnant Women about Classes for Pregnant Women at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan District in 2022

No	Knowledge	Attitudes of Pregnant Women about Classes for Pregnant Women				Total		Mark <i>P</i>
		Negatif		Positif		N	%	
		N	%	N	%			
1	Not enough	4	80,0	1	20,0	5	100	0,016
2	Enough	4	50,0	4	50,0	8	100	
3	Good	0	0	7	100,0	7	100	
Total		7	35,0	13	65,0	20	100	

Based on Table 4 above, it can be seen that the mother's knowledge category is good with the attitude of pregnant women about the class of pregnant women is positive as many as 7 people (100%). Then, based on the results of the chi-square test, the value of $p = 0.021 < \alpha - 0.05$ was obtained. Then H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about classes of pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan Regency in 2022.

Discussion

Knowledge of Pregnant Women about Classes for Pregnant Women at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan District in 2022

Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after someone senses a particular object. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Notoadmodjo, 2014). Mother's knowledge about maternal and child health can be optimized through class activities for pregnant women [6]. Knowledge will raise awareness and eventually cause people to behave in accordance with the knowledge they have. Limited knowledge will make it difficult for someone to understand the importance of advancing information about health and changing one's attitudes and behavior or in a profitable direction [7].

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the knowledge of pregnant women about the class of pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan Regency in 2022 was sufficient. This is realized that the mother already understands and knows that the class for pregnant women can be used as a medium for learning about health in pregnant women. Where in its activities mothers will be invited to exchange information about pregnancy and pregnancy complaints that are felt by mothers facilitated by health workers appointed by the Puskesmas. In this activity the health worker will present material on danger signs of pregnancy, complaints during pregnancy and how to deal with them, and arrangements for taking tablets for added blood as well as material regarding danger signs for newborns and immunization.

According to research by Mahdiyah et al (2017) states that the respondent's sufficient knowledge is because the respondent knows information about the class from various media which is absorbed quite well such as the internet, magazines, television advertisements and various other sources. In addition, information can be obtained from other people such as friends, neighbors, medical personnel and people around them.

Mother's knowledge in the class of pregnant women is influenced by age and education. Where in the study the majority of the age of the respondents was 25-30 years. Age is a period of adjustment to new life patterns and new hopes. Age can affect knowledge due to increasing age a person will experience physical and mental changes and mindse [5]. According to the assumptions of the researchers, most of the respondents were in the young adult age group (20-30 years). So the respondents are wiser in solving problems, especially regarding problems regarding the class of pregnant women.

Age affects one's comprehension and mindset. The older you are, the more your comprehension and mindset will develop, so that the knowledge you gain will improve. At middle age, individuals will play an active role in society and social life and make more preparations for successful adjustment efforts towards old age, besides that middle age people will spend more time reading. Intellectual abilities, problem-solving, and verbal abilities were reported to show almost no decline at this age.

Then in terms of mother's education it was found that the majority of mothers' education was high school. According to Notoadmodjo (2014) states that the higher the level of education, the easier it will be to accept new things and easily adjust to these new things. This is in line with Nursalam's statement (2015) which states that the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information so that the more knowledge one has, conversely, a lack of education makes it difficult to digest the message conveyed.

Attitudes of Pregnant Women about Classes for Pregnant Women at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan District in 2022

This is reinforced by the fact that respondents think that classes for pregnant women are a medium for increasing knowledge, changing attitudes and behavior of mothers so that they understand pregnancy. Husbands need to attend one class for pregnant women so that they can find out various important materials, for example about preparing for childbirth. In line with the results of research by Lestari and Budiman (2016) which states that pregnant women have a positive attitude about pregnant women's class activities [6].

Attitudes are formed by three mutually supporting structures, namely the cognitive, affective and conative components. The cognitive component is a representation of what the individual owner of the attitude believes, the affective component is a feeling related to the emotional aspect, and the conative component is an aspect of the tendency to behave in a certain way according to the attitude one has. One of the functions of attitude is the function of benefits where this function states, individuals with their attitude try to maximize the things they want and minimize the things they don't want. Thus the individual will form a positive attitude towards things that he feels will bring benefits and form a negative attitude towards things that he feels will harm him (Septiani, 2016).

Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Pregnant Women about Classes for Pregnant Women at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan Regency in 2022

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the knowledge of mothers in the category was good, with the Attitudes of Pregnant Women about Classes of Pregnant Mothers being positive for as many as 7 people (100%). Then, based on the results of the chi-square test, the value of $p = 0.021 < \alpha = 0.05$ was obtained. Then H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about the class of pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan Regency, in 2022.

According to research by Lestari and Budiman (2016) entitled the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about the use of pregnant women classes in Nagrak Village, Cianjur District, Cianjur Regency, it was found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about the use of pregnant women classes [6]. Efforts to increase the participation of mothers in attending classes for pregnant women by further increasing the level of knowledge and increasing the interest of respondents through communication, information and education to increase stimulus regarding health issues, especially regarding classes for pregnant women.

However, this research is in contrast to the research of Mahdiyah et al (2017) entitled the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about the class of pregnant women in the Kertak Hanyar II Village area of the Kertak Hanyar health center, Banjar Regency, in 2016 it was found that mothers with good knowledge about the class of pregnant women were 36 people (72.0%) and mothers with a positive (supportive) attitude about the class of pregnant women as many as 37 people (74.0%) in the village of Kertak Hanyar II at the Kertak health center. Based on the chi square test, the value of $p = 0.804 > \alpha = 0.05$ was obtained. So it can be concluded that there is no relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about the class of pregnant women in Region II Kertak Hanyar, Banjar Regency.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on research conducted at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan Regency in 2022, it can be concluded that the majority of pregnant women's knowledge about the class of pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center, Asahan Regency, in 2022 is sufficient. The majority of pregnant women's attitudes about pregnant women's classes at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan Regency in 2022

are positive. There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women about the class of pregnant women at the Sei Dadap Health Center in Asahan Regency in 2022 with a p-value of $0.016 < \alpha = 0.05$.

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