

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUSBAND SUPPORT AND PREGNANCY CONTROL IN PREGNANT WOMEN SUKAWENING PUSKESMAS GARUT

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### Abstract

Data from the Garut District Health Office in 2016 showed that the number of pregnant women was 62,514. 62,818 pregnant women had 1 pregnancy check-up (K1), and only 58,594 pregnant women had 4 pregnancy check-up (K4) (Garut District Health Profile 2016). In the Health profile of Garut Regency, K4 coverage in the Sukawening Health Center area was 92.3%, public health center in Garut with the lowest K4 coverage, and 40% of pregnant women coming to health services alone, not accompanied by their husbands. Husband's support is one of the reinforcing factors and influences the pregnancy process, but information about the husband's support and its relationship with pregnancy control is still limited. The aim of the study was to determine the relationship of the husband's support to pregnant women with antenatal care (ANC) visits at Sukawening Health Center in 2016. The research method used in this study was descriptive correlational using a cross-sectional approach. Samples were selected using purposive sampling technique, 75 pregnant women were the respondents. Data collection used primary and secondary data with a measuring instrument was a note in the KIA book to find out the ANC frequency, and for husband's support used a questionnaire. Analysis of univariate data in the form of percentage and bivariate analysis with the chi-square test. The results showed that husband's support was 66.7% support and antenatal care visits were 60% completed. The analysis result of the relationship between the husband's support to pregnant women with antenatal care visits (ANC) obtained p-value = 0.012 and OR = 3.5. The conclusion is that there is a significant relationship between the husband's support for pregnant women and antenatal care (ANC) visits. Suggestions, health workers at Sukawening Health Center improve health services, especially antenatal care and involve husbands at each visit.

**Keywords:** Antenatal care, husband's support, ANC visit.

### INTRODUCTION

The factors that influence the visit of pregnant women to health services are the Predisposing Factor, namely knowledge and attitudes, Enabling Factor namely distance, location, cost, service facilities, and Reinforcing Factors namely health worker behaviors, family support, service staff and community leader attitudes (Notoatmojo 2005).

Husband support to pregnant women is expected to support the psychological condition of pregnant women and women felt easier accepting physical changes and also control the emotional changes that occur during pregnancy. Well, husband support includes emotional support and instrumental support. Good support from families, especially husbands, to pregnant women fosters mutual trust between family members (husbands) and pregnant women. A good relationship prevents anxiety that might affect the physical and psychological aspects of the mother and fetus (Safarino, 2003).

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pregnant women had 4 pregnancy checkup (K4) (Garut District Health Profile 2016). K4 coverage data in the Sukawening region according to the Health profile of Garut Regency are Sukawening Health Center 92.3%, Sukamukti Health Center 94.8%, and Maripari Health Center 96.5%. From these data shows that the Sukawening Health Center is a health center with the lowest K4 coverage.

Research conducted by Retnowati (2007) stated that as many as 61.9% of pregnant women who were supported by their husbands have high motivation for ANC examinations. An ANC research was conducted by Nurul Hidayati (2008) showed that the husband's participation in pregnancy care is influenced by the husband's level of knowledge. Based on this phenomenon, the researchers were interested in knowing the relationship of a husband's support to pregnant women with antenatal care visits (ANC).

## **METHODS**

The research method used was descriptive correlational using a cross-sectional approach. This approach included collecting data and then analyzing the relationship of factors to the phenomenon that was happening. The use of this method was to determine the relationship between the husband's support to pregnant women and antenatal care (ANC) visits at the Sukawening Garut Health Center. The sample in this study was selected by purposive sampling technique, and 75 pregnant women participated in this study.

Data were arranged in tabulation form, then analyzed according to data categories in each research variable, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. To facilitate data processing, SPSS software and Microsoft Excel were used.

## **RESULTS**

The results of this study are explained in 3 tables namely husband's support (table 1), antenatal visits (table 2), and husband's support relations with ANC visits (Table 3)

### 1. Husband's Support

**Table 1 Husband's Support to Pregnant Women**

No	Husband's support	Frequency	%
1.	No	25	33,3
2.	Yes	50	66,7
	Total	75	100

Based on table 1, the majority of husbands supported pregnant women 66.7% (n = 50) for antenatal care at Sukawening Garut Health Center

2. Antenatal Visits

**Table 2 Pregnant Women Antenatal Visits**

No	Antenatal care visits	Frequency	%
1.	Incomplete (< 4 kali)	30	40
2.	Complete (≥ 4 kali)	45	60
Total		75	100

Based on table 2, it is discovered that most pregnant women (60%) visited antenatal care (ANC) according to the government's recommendations which were at least 4 visits to health services when pregnant.

3. Husband's support relations with ANC visits

**Table 3 The relationship between the husband's support to pregnant women and Antenatal Care visit**

Husband's support	Antenatal Care (ANC) visit				Total		P value	OR (95%CI)
	Incomplete		Complete		F	%		
	F	%	F	%				
No	15	60	10	40	25	100	0,012	3,5
Yes	15	30	35	70	50	100		
Total	30	40	45	60	75	100		

Table 3 showed that the bivariate test found p-value = 0.012, meaning that there was a significant relationship between the husband's support and antenatal care visits at Sukawening Garut health center. OR-3.5 means that respondents who did not get husband's support had a chance of 3.5 times not doing antenatal care visits compared with respondents who were supported.

**DISCUSSION**

The results of this study indicated that most husbands supported pregnant women to performed ANC, most pregnant women performed pregnancy checks for 4 or more times, and obtained a significant p-value, meaning there is a relationship between

husband's support for pregnant women and antenatal care visits. The results also showed that respondents who did not get husband's support had a greater chance of not performing antenatal care visits compared to respondents who were motivated.

Husband support is a psychosocial aspect that can provide emotional strength to pregnant women. Family affection, especially husband and desire to get offspring is very helpful in antenatal care, childbirth, and finished with family happiness. But unlike the unwanted pregnancy and no support from husband would cause things such as excessive pregnancy complaints, psychological imbalances facing pregnancy and childbirth, abortion, and divorce after childbirth, because the marriage was forced. That is why the husband's support is very important so that mothers do not feel afraid of facing pregnancy and childbirth (Manuaba 2006).

The husband has a very important role in maintaining and improving the health of family members and the community as well as helping the success of health services. As reported by (Marby 1964 in Andra 2007), that husbands as the family have influence in various health service actions carried out including prevention, treatment, and care for family members. This is in accordance with Nurul Hidayati (2008) study which showed that the husband's participation in pregnancy care is influenced by the husband's level of knowledge about pregnancy. Other research discovered that husbands' social support is highly expected by wives, such as husbands who crave babies in wives, husbands show happiness after childbirth, pay attention to their health, accompany and understand their wives, do not hurt their wives, pray for their salvation, and accompany them when wife in labor (Harymawan, 2007).

The role of the family, especially the husband, is very important for a pregnant woman. The involvement and support given by the husband to pregnancy will strengthen the relationship between father, child and husband, and wife. Support obtained by pregnant women would make her more calm and comfortable in her pregnancy. This will give a healthy pregnancy. Support provided by husbands, for example, by sending mothers to have their pregnancies checked, fulfilling the mother's wishes, reminding them to take Fe tablets, and helping with household activities while pregnancy. Although husbands seem to do small things but have a high meaning in improving women's psychological health.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion is that there was a significant relationship between the husband's support for pregnant women with antenatal care (ANC) visits. The results of this study are expected to be a reference in improving the quality of health services related to the support of husbands who have pregnant wives to better understand the importance of participation or support in prenatal care.

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