



Relationship of Mother's Knowledge About the Importance of Birth Planning and Complication Prevention Before and After Taking Pregnant Women Classes in Hutaraja Village in 2022

Yuni Vivi Santri P¹, Pratiwi Lumbantobing², Susi Amenta Beru Perangin angin³

^{1,2,3}Department of Midwifery, STIKES Senior Medan

Article Info

Article history:

Received : 20 February 2022

Revised : 19 April 2022

Accepted : 20 May 2022

Keywords:

Knowledge, Delivery Planning and Complication Prevention, Pregnant Women.

ABSTRACT

The Birth Planning and Complication Prevention Program is a program to increase data coverage and quality of health services for pregnant women and newborns through increasing the active role of families and communities in planning safe deliveries. The class for pregnant women is a study group for pregnant women with a maximum number of 10 participants. This study aims to determine the relationship between maternal knowledge about the importance of delivery planning and prevention of complications before and after attending classes for pregnant women in Hutaraja village in 2022. This research is a quantitative type of research with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were all 35 pregnant women, 35 samples with total sampling technique. Data processing used univariate and bivariate analysis using the Chi Square test, the p-value for Knowledge = 0.005. There is a relationship between Mother's Knowledge about the Importance of Delivery Planning and Complication Prevention Before and After Taking Pregnant Women Class. It is hoped that the midwives in Hutaraja Village when Antenatal Care (ANC) explain in detail what is related to the contents of P4K so that pregnant women can know P4K clearly. It is hoped that further research can add to the discourse and literature to conduct further research on the application of pregnant women in the implementation of P4K.

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Corresponding Author:

Yuni Vivi Santri P,
Department of Midwifery
STIKES Senior Medan
Email: yunivivipurba88@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Health development programs in Indonesia today are still prioritized on efforts to improve the health status of mothers and children, namely pregnant women, maternity and babies. This is due to the still high Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). MMR

describes the number of women who die from a cause of death related to pregnancy disorders or their management (excluding accidents or incidental cases) during pregnancy, childbirth and in the perinatal period (42 days after giving birth) without taking into account 100,000 live births. Data on maternal mortality from the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) in 2016 is 228 per 100,000 live births.¹

The number of mothers who died during pregnancy and childbirth in 2015 worldwide according to WHO (World Health Organization) was more than 585,000 people. Meanwhile, the number of maternal deaths in Indonesia from 2014 to 2016 decreased but was not significant, from 5,048 to 4,834. In 2016 it was 305 per 100,000 live births.²

The results of several studies reveal that the main causes of maternal death can be grouped into direct causes and indirect causes. The direct cause of maternal death is approximately 90% due to childbirth, and these deaths occur due to complications. While the indirect causes include socioeconomic background, education, position and role of women, socio-culture, and transportation which can be caused by mothers being too old to have children, mothers being too young to have children, mothers giving birth too many times, mothers giving birth too often/during distance meetings, being too late to recognize danger signs and 3 getting help, too late to reach health facilities.

Maternal health services are realized through the provision of antenatal care at least four times during pregnancy according to the recommended schedule aimed at early detection of risk factors, prevention and treatment of complications of pregnancy. P4K coverage indicators show the access of pregnant women to health services and the level of compliance of pregnant women in checking their pregnancy to health workers. Nationally, the indicator for the coverage of P4K pregnant women's health services in 2013 was 86.85%, which had not yet reached the target of the Ministry of Health's strategic plan in the same year, which was 93%. The coverage of P4K in North Sumatra Province in 2013 was only 88.7% and had not yet reached the Ministry of Health's Strategic Plan target in the same year.⁵

Based on P4K data at the Hutaraja Village Health Center, it showed that pregnant women who carried out P4K were 20 respondents (44.4%) of the predetermined target of 45 respondents (100%). Based on this description, the authors are interested in conducting a research entitled *The Relationship of Maternal Knowledge About the Importance of Delivery Planning and Prevention of Complications Before and After Taking Pregnant Women Classes in Hutaraja Village in 2022*.

2. RESEARCH METHODE

This study uses a type of quantitative research with a cross sectional approach, namely a research that takes place scientifically and systematically in which the observations made include everything related to the research object, phenomena and existing correlations.

The research was carried out in Hutaraja Village, Humbang Hasundutan Regency in April-June 2022. The population in this study was all 35 pregnant women. A sample of 35 people used a total sampling technique. The data collection instrument used a questionnaire in the form of a questionnaire containing questions about the class of pregnant women. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis with Chi Square test statistics.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The results of the study can be seen in the frequency distribution table of the respondents and the cross tabulation table which are presented as follows.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge

Pengetahuan	Frekuensi (n)	Persentase (%)
Tinggi	29	82,8
Rendah	6	17,1
Total	35	100

Based on table 1, it was obtained that the knowledge of the respondents in the Good category was 29 people (82.8%), the knowledge of the respondents in the Sufficient category was 6 people (17.1%) out of 35 (100%) of the total samples studied.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women

KelasIbuHamil	Frekuensi (n)	Persentase (%)
Mengikuti	27	77,1
TidakMengikuti	8	22,9
Total	35	100

Based on Table 2, it is found that the respondents who took the Mother's Class were 27 people (77.1%), while those who did not take the Mother's Class were 11 people (22.9%).

Table. Cross-tabulation of knowledge with pregnant women class

Pengetahuan	Kelas Ibu Hamil				Total		<i>p</i> -value
	Mengikuti		Tidak Mengikuti				
	n	%	n	%	N	%	
Tinggi	25	71,4	2	5,7	27	77,1	0,005
Rendah	4	11,4	4	11,4	8	22,9	
Total	29	51,4	18	48,6	37	100	

Based on the results of the cross tabulation between your knowledge and the class of pregnant women, it was obtained that mothers with knowledge in the high category tended to take the class of pregnant women as many as 25 people (71.4%), while those who did not take the class of pregnant women were 2 people (5.7%). Mother's knowledge in the Low category tends to be between taking and not taking the maternity class, as many as 4 people (11.4%) who take the pregnancy class, and as many as 4 people (11.4%) who do not take the pregnant woman class.

The results of the Chi Square statistical test analysis obtained p -value = 0.005; so that H_0 is rejected, which means that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge about the importance of delivery planning and prevention of complications before and after attending classes for pregnant women in Hutaraja village in 2022.

The results of the study were obtained that pregnant women with high knowledge tend to take classes for pregnant women, because the high knowledge of pregnant women will encourage pregnant women to always do their best for their pregnancy, namely by attending classes for pregnant women.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Tika M.R (2017) which stated that there was a relationship between knowledge of pregnant women in the implementation of delivery planning programs and prevention of complications at Jetis 1 Bantul Health Center with a p-value = 0.003.

The results of this study are also in line with the research conducted by Ratnasari, S. C., Wuryanto, M. A., Ratnaningsih, E. (2014), with the title Description of Knowledge Levels and Practices of Pregnant Women in the Maternity Planning Program and Prevention of Complications (P4K) at the Bandarharjo Health Center Semarang. The results of this study indicate that the results of his research indicate that there are factors that influence knowledge, including education, age, parity, and gestational age.

4. CONCLUSION

Relationship of Mother's Knowledge About the Importance of Birth Planning and Complication Prevention Before and After Participating in Maternity Classes in Hutaraja Village in 2022. Mother's knowledge in Hutaraja Village tends to be high, so 80% of mothers participate in the pregnant women class program.

It is hoped that the midwives in Hutaraja Village when Antenatal Care (ANC) is explained more clearly what is related to the contents of P4K so that pregnant women can know P4K clearly. For further researchers, this research can add to the discourse and the literature to conduct further research on the application of pregnant women in the implementation of P4K.

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