



## **RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SIGNS DANGER PREGNANCY AND SUPPORT HUSBAND WITH COMPLIANCE WITH ANTENATAL VISITS CARE (ANC) IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE III TRIMESTER IN ANANDA CLINIC, LEBAK DISTRICT**

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### **Abstract**

**Background:** The success of ANC services can be assessed using the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) index. There are two main causes of high mortality rates, one of which is a lack of understanding of the causes and prevention of important complications in pregnancy. This problem in pregnant women can be prevented if mothers and families know about the danger signs of pregnancy and the responses given to overcome them. Steps that can be taken to reduce the risk of death in pregnant women and fetuses are by making regular ANC visits. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy and husband's support with compliance with *antenatal care* (ANC) visits among pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency in 2023. **Methodology:** Using correlation analytical methods with a *cross sectional approach*. The population in this study was 104 third trimester pregnant women. The sample used was 83 third trimester pregnant women using a *purposive* sampling technique that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. independent variable knowledge and husband's support, dependent variable Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits, using a questionnaire, data processing using the *chi square test* with the help of the SPSS computer program. **Research result:** There is a significant relationship between knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy *p-value* 0.003 and husband's support *p-value* 0.000 with compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits for pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency in 2023. **Conclusions and Suggestions:** It is hoped that the results of this research will increase the knowledge of mothers and families, as well as increase the knowledge and participation of families, especially husbands, to provide support to mothers during pregnancy.

**Keywords:** ANC, Ananda Clinic, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

### **Introduction**

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) worldwide according to *the World Health Organization* (WHO) in 2020 was 295,000 deaths. Some causes of maternal death include high blood pressure during pregnancy (pre-eclampsia and eclampsia), bleeding, postpartum infections, and unsafe abortion. The infant mortality rate (IMR) in the world according to WHO in 2020 is 2,350,000 (Febriani, Tikazahra, Maryam and Nurhidayah, 2022).

Based on data from the 2015 Inter-Census Population Survey (SUPAS), the MMR in Indonesia is 305/100,000 Live Births (KH), and based on the 2017 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (SDKI), IMR is 24/1000 KH. *The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* target in 2030 is that MMR reaches 70/100,000 KH, while IMR is 12/1000 KH. Midwives have a very important and strategic role

in reducing MMR and IMR as well as preparing the nation's quality next generation, through quality and sustainable midwifery services (Anwar et al., 2022).

*The Long Form SP2020* shows that the Maternal Mortality Rate in Indonesia is 189, which means there are 189 female deaths during pregnancy, during childbirth or the postpartum period per 100,000 live births. When compared to SP2010 and SUPAS2015, the Indonesian Maternal Mortality Rate shows a downward trend. The reduction in maternal mortality from the SP2010 and LF SP2020 results reached 45% (Central Statistics Agency, 2021).

Compliance with ANC is a visit made by a pregnant mother to a health service location by professional staff for the mother during her pregnancy which is carried out in accordance with the standards for antenatal care established from the signs of pregnancy until the third trimester. It is recommended that pregnant women visit health services twice in Trimester I, once in Trimester II and at least 3 times in Trimester III (Ministry of Health, 2020). Examination and supervision of pregnant women really needs to be carried out regularly. This aims to prepare the mother and child as optimally as possible physically and mentally during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum so that the mother and child are healthy, as well as early detection of danger signs of pregnancy, so that this can be prevented or treated (Johnson, 2018).

Pregnancy danger signs are signs that indicate danger that may occur during pregnancy or the antenatal period. Pregnant women really need to know this, especially if it threatens the safety of the mother and the fetus in her womb. What is meant by danger signs of pregnancy are severe vomiting, high fever, swelling of the legs, hands and face, headache accompanied by seizures, the fetus feels less moving., bleeding in early and late pregnancy, and premature discharge of amniotic fluid (Sulistyowati et al., 2022).

The knowledge factor of pregnant women about danger signs in pregnancy has a very important role in detecting danger signs of pregnancy early on, so that mothers can immediately make decisions about what actions must be taken to minimize the occurrence of complications and worsening of the mother's condition, so that problems can be detected earlier and better. treatment can also be done quickly (Y. Zamrodah, 2016). Apart from that, the husband's support in ANC services can be shown by providing love and attention to the wife, encouraging and taking the wife to have her pregnancy checked at the nearest health service facility, meeting nutritional needs, and helping to determine the place of delivery. The husband's support received by the prospective mother will give rise to feelings of calm, a positive attitude towards herself and her pregnancy, so it is hoped that the mother will be able to maintain her pregnancy well until the time of delivery (Sulistyowati et al., 2022)

Mahadewi's (2016) research results show that there is a significant relationship among pregnant women between knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy and compliance with ANC visits ( $\rho = 0.028$ ) and there is a significant relationship between family support and compliance with ANC visits ( $\rho = 0.010$ ). This is in line with the results of Citrawati's research (2022), that of the 30 respondents, 25 (83.3%) respondents had good knowledge of carrying out regular antenatal care visits while 5 (16.7%) respondents had poor knowledge of carrying out antenatal care visits. irregular. From the statistical test results, it can be seen that *the p-value* is 0.00, which means that the p value is  $< \alpha 0.05$ , so statistically there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of pregnant women about antenatal care and antenatal care visits at the Tampaksiring II Community Health Center.

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers on October 10 2023, the results of the report on KIA program activities at Ananda Clinic in 2022, K1 coverage has reached the target of 95%, but K4 coverage has not yet reached the national target of 85%. In implementing antenatal care, mothers will be more obedient if they receive support from the family. In this case, support from husband, family and community has a big influence on the success of implementation. Apart from that, after conducting interviews and direct observations on 10 pregnant women, data was

obtained that 6 mothers came alone to check their pregnancy, while only 4 mothers were accompanied by their husbands or family to check their pregnancy.

Based on this description, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title " The relationship between knowledge about signs." danger pregnancy And support husband with compliance with *antenatal visits care* (ANC) in third trimester pregnant women in Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency ".

**Research Methodology**

The method used is a correlation analytical method with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study was 104 third trimester pregnant women. The sample used was 83 third trimester pregnant women using a *purposive* sampling technique that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. independent variable knowledge and husband's support, dependent variable Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits, using a questionnaire, data processing using *the chi square test* with the help of the SPSS computer program

**Research Result**

**Table 5.1. Frequency Distribution Based on Respondent Characteristics At Ananda Clinic Lebak Regency**

<b>Respondent Characteristics</b>	<b>Frequency (f)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Age</b>		
20 – 35 years	52	62.7
> 35 years	31	37.3
<b>Education</b>		
elementary school	6	7.2
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	20	24.1
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	39	47
D3/S1/S2	18	21.7
<b>Work</b>		
Doesn't work	51	61.4
Work	32	38.6

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 5.1, respondents aged 20 years – 35 years were 52 people (62.7%), most of the mothers had a high school education, 39 people (47%) and 51 people (61.4%) did not work.

1. Frequency distribution of compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at Ananda Clinic Lebak Regency

**Table 5.2. Frequency distribution of compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency.**

Antenatal Care (ANC)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Not obey	39	47
Obedient	44	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 5.2, it is known that 83 respondents did not comply with Antenatal Care (ANC). as many as 39 people (47%) with an average of < 6 pregnancy check-up visits and respondents who complied with Antenatal Care (ANC) were 44 people (53%) with an average of check-up visits > 6 times.

2. Frequency Distribution of Mother's Knowledge about Danger Signs of Pregnancy on Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Third Trimester at Ananda Clinic Lebak Regency

**Table 5.3. Frequency distribution of maternal knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy on compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency.**

Knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Enough	58	69.9
Good	25	30.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 5.3, it is known that of the 83 respondents who had sufficient knowledge, 58 people (69.9%) and 25 respondents who had good knowledge (30.1%)

3. Distribution of frequency of husband's support for mothers to carry out Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency

**Table 5.4. Frequency Distribution of husband's support for mothers to undertake Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in Trimester III at Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency**

Husband's Support	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Not good	48	57.8
Good	35	42.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Based on table 5.4, it is known that of the 83 respondents who received poor husband support, 48 people (57.8%) and 35 respondents who received good husband support (42.2%).

### Bivariate Analysis

1. Connection knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy with compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits for pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency

**Table 5.5. The relationship between knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits among pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency**

Knowledge	Antenatal Care (ANC)				Amount	p- value	OR
	Not obey		Obedient				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Enough	34	58.6	24	41.4	58	100	
Good	5	20	20	80	25	100	0.003 5,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Primary Data (2023) *chi square* test

Study This use type study analytic correlation with design study *cross sectional*. Based on table 5.5, it is known that of the 83 respondents, 58 people had sufficient knowledge of not being compliant with Antenatal Care (ANC), 34 people (58.6%) and 24 people (41.4%) who were compliant with Antenatal Care (ANC).. Meanwhile, of the 25 mothers who had good knowledge, 5 people (20%) did not comply with Antenatal Care (ANC) and 20 mothers (80%) did not comply with Antenatal Care (ANC).

From the statistical test, it was obtained that *the p-value* was  $0.003 < \alpha (0.05)$ , so it can be said that there is a relationship between knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits for pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency in 2023. From the results of the analysis, it was obtained that OR=5.667 with a confidence level of 95%, means that respondents had sufficient knowledge 5 times greater risk of not complying with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits compared to respondents who have good knowledge.

2. Connection husband's support for compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits for pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency

**Table 5.6. The relationship between husband's support and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in third trimester pregnant women at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency**

Husband's Support	Antenatal Care (ANC)				Amount	P-value	OR
	Not obey		Obedient				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Not enough	34	70.8	14	29.2	48	100	
Good	5	14.3	30	85.7	35	100	0.000 14,571
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Primary Data (2023) *chi square* test

This research uses a correlation analytical research type with a *cross sectional research design*. Based on table 5.6, it is known that of the 83 respondents, 48 people lacked support, their husbands did not comply with Antenatal Care (ANC), 34 people (70.8%) and 14 people (29.2% ) complied with Antenatal Care (ANC). ). Meanwhile, of the 35 mothers who received good support from their husbands, 5 people (14.3%) did not comply with Antenatal Care (ANC) and 30 mothers (85.7%) did not comply with Antenatal Care (ANC).

From the statistical test, it was obtained that *the p-value* was  $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$ , so it can be said that there is a relationship between husband's support and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits for pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency in 2023. From the results of the analysis, it was obtained that  $OR=14.571$  with a confidence level of 95%, means that respondents who received less support from their husbands are at 14 times greater risk of not complying with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits compared to respondents who receive support from their husbands.

## **Discussion**

1. Frequency distribution of compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency

The results of the research based on table 5.2 conducted by researchers showed that the majority of respondents did not regularly make ANC visits. ANC visits are the number of pregnant women who receive antenatal care according to existing standards in a region in a certain period of time. Antenatal according to standards is a pregnant woman who receives antenatal care at least 6 times (Ministry of Health 2022).

To obey is to like to obey; obey orders, rules. So it means being obedient; obedience. The definition of compliance or adherence is the degree to which a patient carries out treatment methods and behavior recommended by their doctor or other medical team. defines patient compliance as the extent to which patient behavior is in accordance with the provisions given by health professionals (Priestnall et al., 2020). ANC visit standards from Government policy, which has implemented a minimum of 6 examinations, with details of 1x in Trimester 1 (gestation age 0-12 weeks), 2x in Trimester 2 (gestation age 12-24 weeks), and 3x in Trimester 3 (gestation age 24 weeks until just before delivery) at least twice checked by a doctor during the first visit in the first trimester and during the fifth visit in the third trimester. Time standards

This service is recommended to ensure protection for pregnant women and fetuses in the form of early detection of risk factors, prevention and early treatment of pregnancy complications (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2022).

ANC visits are a program implemented by professional health workers to provide health services to pregnant women by minimizing maternal and child morbidity and mortality rates. Services are carried out with the aim of preparing for labor and birth so that they can prevent, overcome and detect problems that can arise during pregnancy. The problems and complications faced can increase the maternal mortality rate (MMR) and Infant mortality rate (IMR) in Indonesia. Thus, the government has developed an ANC service program policy where visits have a frequency of at least 6 times during pregnancy and implements and implements standards for quality services with "10T" (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

Research conducted by Fitriyani (2017) shows that respondents who have good knowledge do not regularly make ANC visits because there are still respondents who do not know about ANC visit standards from government policy. This is also explained by other research conducted by Ningrum (2019) that Negative attitudes and irregular ANC visits are caused by the mother's incomplete understanding, which means the mother only has an attitude limited to accepting and responding but does not care about her pregnancy. Setiyarini AD, (2019) also explained that there is a relationship between knowledge of *antenatal care* and compliance with visits by pregnant women. So it is recommended to improve the quality of pregnancy services.

## 2. Frequency distribution of maternal knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy on compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency

Based on the research results in table 5.3, the average respondent has sufficient knowledge. Knowledge is a very important domain in shaping a person's actions, namely knowing (recalling specific things and stimuli that have been received), understanding (correctly explaining objects that are known correctly), application (using material in the correct conditions), analysis (the ability to describe an object into components in an organizational structure and they are still related to each other), synthesis (the ability to connect parts in a whole form), evaluation, namely the ability to make an assessment of a material or object. (Notoatmodjo, 2021b)

The success of ANC can be influenced by pregnant women's knowledge regarding ANC on ANC visit behavior. Knowledge includes behavior modifying factors, namely predisposing factors. Good knowledge can determine good actions. Health workers have a role, especially midwives, namely carrying out independent, collaborative and dependent tasks. As a manager, namely developing basic health services and being involved in the team. As an educator, namely educating and giving health advice to patients and providing training and guidance to cadres as well as the role of researcher or investigator. Midwives have the obligation to implement these regulations based on midwife competency and authority standards (Permenkes 2014).

Midwives are really expected to change the behavior of pregnant women when pregnant carry out ANC visits, so that the mother can find out about the condition of the pregnancy and the health of the fetus in the womb (Marice Agnes Dwina Astuti 2021).

In a study conducted (Citrawati 2021) there was a relationship between the level of knowledge of pregnant women about antenatal care at the Tampaksiring II Community Health Center, but in this study it was discovered that knowledge and attitudes had nothing to do with behavior. In the analysis of knowledge data, it was identified that mothers who had insufficient knowledge and negative attitudes were not regular in making ANC visits. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Ariestanti (2020), showing that there is a relationship between knowledge and compliance in carrying out antenatal care checks during the Covid-19 pandemic. Mothers who have good knowledge have a 7.143 chance of having a pregnancy check-up or ANC compared to those who have less knowledge.

Other research conducted by Erliwati (2020) also shows that there is a relationship between a person's knowledge and pregnancy checks, knowledge about ANC is related to knowledge of pregnancy, fetal growth in the womb, self-care during pregnancy, as well as danger signs that need to be watched out for. If the mother's knowledge about ANC is lacking, she will know what to do to maintain the health of her pregnancy. It can be concluded that the mother's knowledge greatly influences compliance in carrying out antenatal care examinations, where the better a person's knowledge, the more compliant they will be with antenatal care examinations.

Researchers assume that pregnant women's minimal knowledge regarding the benefits of ANC examinations is due to their relatively young age and low level of education. This has the impact of decreasing mothers' interest in visiting health facilities for pregnancy checks. The reason is that

mothers do not understand the benefits and positive impacts of ANC for the mother and her fetus. The completeness of ANC visits is still low, such as the number of visits not following WHO recommendations, completeness of data in books, and completeness of types inspection carried out. This could be because it still exists respondents have not understand the standards for ANC visits based on Government policy, which has stipulated at least 6 inspections, where the details are 2x in Trimester 1, 1x in Trimester 2, and 3x in Trimester 3 (Rizki Muji Lestari, Melisa Frisilia 2018).

### 3. Distribution of frequency of husband's support for mothers to carry out Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency

Based on the research results in table 5.4, the average respondent who receive less good husband support. From the results of respondents' answers to the questionnaire, it was found that the most dominant form of support was social support, namely support provided by advising pregnant women to take part in spiritual activities such as reciting the Koran, and giving mothers the opportunity to choose health facilities according to their wishes. Meanwhile, the lowest form of support is psychological support, namely support shown by providing attention and affection. Manuaba (2019) states that pregnant women who lack psychological support from their closest family will tend to experience stress during pregnancy.

Poor prenatal examinations occur because the husband does not support the mother, including assessment/appropriation, the husband does little or even asks to explain the results of the examination to the midwife, the husband also does this. do not praise pregnant women if they are diligent in managing their pregnancy. Good husband support is appropriate for visits because the husband has an active role in making the examination of pregnant women a success by providing full emotional support. Husband's support is quite appropriate in carrying out ANC visits because the husband plays a big role in maintaining the health of the mother and fetus, husband's support is quite inappropriate in carrying out ANC visits because of the husband's low knowledge so access to information on ANC visits is not appropriate. Husband's support is not appropriate in carrying out ANC visits because the husband does not pay attention to their needs. so that it is inappropriate for mothers to carry out pregnancy checks (antenatal care) (Rummah, 2021)

The support provided by husbands is the most important motivation for pregnant women because there will be changes in behavior in the form of obedience. Support will motivate pregnant women to seek good health services to maintain the condition of the mother and fetus in her womb. The impact if there is no support from the husband is that it is feared that the mother will not be able to adapt well to the discomfort of pregnancy and if that happens then ANC visits will be irregular so the risk cannot be detected early and referrals will be made too late (Sulistyowati et al., 2021).

Husband's support is giving encouragement to the wife to make efforts, efforts and plans. One example of implementing husband's support is that a husband can take his wife for a walk, accompany her to check her pregnancy, and not create problems in communicating. Husband's support is very important for pregnant women, because husband's support will make pregnant women motivated and enthusiastic about carrying out their pregnancy, so that pregnant women will be obedient in carrying out ANC examinations to maintain the health of the mother and fetus (Azizah et al., 2021)

According to Elsidianastika (2020) family support has an important role in increasing maternal motivation, so that mothers can make regular Antenatal care visits. Mothers who receive good support from the family have the opportunity to make K4 Antenatal care visits. This is possible because families who provide support to pregnant women consider pregnancy checks to be important, so they need to motivate mothers to make regular ANC visits.

Based on this description, the author can assume that maternal Antenatal care compliance that does not meet standards is a mother who does not receive support from her husband. Due to the



husband's lack of role in motivating him and his lack of accompanying his wife for routine pregnancy check-ups

4. The relationship between knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits for pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency

Based on the research results in table 5.5, the average respondent who has sufficient knowledge does not comply with Antenatal Care (ANC). From the statistical test, it was obtained that *the p-value* was  $0.003 < \alpha (0.05)$ , so it can be said that there is a relationship between knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits for pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency in 2023. From the results analysis obtained  $OR=5.667$  with a confidence level of 95%, so respondents who have sufficient knowledge are 5 times more likely to be non-compliant with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits compared to respondents who have good knowledge.

The results of this study are in line with research by Rahmawati, et al (2021) which states that there is a relationship between pregnant women's knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy and the regularity of ANC visits. Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that pregnant women who have good knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy tend to regularly carry out antenatal care. Meanwhile, pregnant women only have knowledge

quite likely to not regularly carry out antenatal care. because they think that pregnancy is a normal thing and does not require special treatment (Rahmawati, et al, 2021)

ANC visits are a program implemented by professional health workers to provide health services to pregnant women by minimizing maternal and child morbidity and mortality rates. Services are carried out with the aim of preparing labor is also birth so that we can prevent, overcome and detect problems that can arise during pregnancy. The problems and complications faced can increase number death Mother (BATTERY) And number death Baby (AKB) in Indonesia. Thus, the government compiled ANC service program policy where visits have a frequency of at least 6 times during pregnancy and implements and implements standards for quality services with "10T" (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2020).

Knowledge has a big role in a person's behavior, especially in pregnancy care. At each antenatal visit, pregnant women will receive information about their pregnancy, one of which is about the danger signs of pregnancy that can occur in each trimester. The information that has been obtained influences the knowledge possessed by pregnant women and will be able to raise awareness about the importance of pregnancy care and examination. Antenatal classes are very beneficial for pregnant women, apart from getting information about pregnancy care, especially the danger signs of pregnancy, but carrying out pregnancy exercise activities so that they can prepare the mother for childbirth, and it is hoped that through antenatal classes, pregnant women will have their pregnancy checked more regularly according to the agreed schedule so that ANC visits are more optimal. (Awanda et al., 2021)

The results of this research are also in line with research conducted by Erliwati (2020), showing that there is a relationship between a person's knowledge and pregnancy checks, knowledge about ANC is related to knowledge of pregnancy, fetal growth in the womb, self-care during pregnancy, as well as necessary danger signs. watch out. If the mother's knowledge about ANC is lacking, she will know what to do to maintain the health of her pregnancy. It can be concluded that mother's knowledge greatly influences compliance in carrying out antenatal care checks, where the better a person's knowledge, the more compliant they will be with antenatal care checks during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Low maternal knowledge about Antenatal Care causes low maternal participation in prenatal visits. The lack of utilization of antenatal care by pregnant women is related to many factors. One of them is the knowledge of pregnant women. Knowledge about pregnancy can be obtained through counseling about pregnancy, such as changes related to pregnancy, growth and development of the fetus in the womb, self-care during pregnancy and danger signs to watch out for. With this knowledge, it is hoped that the mother will be strongly motivated to take care of herself and her pregnancy by obeying the advice given by the prenatal examiner, so that the mother can go through her pregnancy well and produce a healthy baby. (Jourdan, 2020)

From the results of Sundari's research (2023), researchers assume that there is a relationship between knowledge and compliance with pregnant women attending ANC at the Mitra Ananda Clinic in Palembang in 2023, because husband's support plays an important role for pregnant women to comply with regular ANC visits, because of husband's support

has a very important role for pregnant women. Without good husband support, it is possible that pregnant women sometimes do not make regular ANC visits. Apart from that, husbands can provide information in the form of advice, suggestions, giving instructions, seeking other information sourced from print media, and also health workers about the importance of ANC visits for pregnant women (Sundari, 2023).

The results of the study showed that mothers with a good level of knowledge were more compliant in carrying out antenatal care checks. Compared with mothers who have less knowledge in the category who are not compliant in carrying out antenatal care checks.

##### 5. The relationship between husband's support and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits for pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency

Based on the research results in table 5.6, the average respondent Lack of support from husband, non-compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC). From the statistical test, it was obtained that *the p-value* was  $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$ , so it can be said that there is a relationship between husband's support and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits for pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency in 2023. From the results of the analysis, OR was obtained. = 14.571 with a confidence level of 95%, respondents who receive less support from their husbands are 14 times more likely to be non-compliant with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits compared to respondents who receive support from their husbands.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Safitri (2020), showing that there is a relationship between husband's support and compliance in carrying out antenatal care checks. Pregnant women who receive support from their husbands are motivated to carry out pregnancy checks. Support or motivation is something that causes and supports someone's actions or behavior.

Support refers to encouragement and effort to satisfy a need or a goal. In line with research conducted by Safitri (2020), it shows that there is a relationship between husband's support and compliance in carrying out antenatal care checks. Husband's support has a very important role for pregnant women. Without good husband support, pregnant women are likely to encounter obstacles from their husbands, which can be in the form of information in the form of advice, suggestions, giving instructions, seeking other information from print media, and also health workers. It can be concluded that the better the support provided by the husband to pregnant women, the more compliant pregnant women will be in carrying out routine and regular antenatal care visits.

In line with research conducted by Ana et al., (2020), it shows that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and compliance in carrying out antenatal care checks. Where mothers with a high level of family support, especially support from their husbands, have the possibility of complete ANC service coverage 6.363 times greater than mothers whose levels of husband's support are low. Support from your husband is important in making positive things happen.

Good husband support can provide good motivation for mothers to have their pregnancy checked. Husbands who provide support to their wives during pregnancy include: namely providing positive action and response to his wife's complaints, providing a sense of security, and the mother feeling protected, providing assistance if the wife needs it and being willing to spend time for the mother's needs (Aryanti, 2020)

Based on the results of Bohari's research (2022), there is a relationship between husband's support and Ante Natal Care compliance among pregnant women at the Ponre Community Health Center, Gantarang District, Bulukumba Regency in 2022 because mothers who receive husband's support, both emotional support, physical support, informational support and appreciation/communication support will create a good relationship so that suggestions from the husband can be accepted by the mother and then applied into the act of making regular visits. This is because the husband's emotional support in the form of attention and appreciation support in the form of praise causes the patient's presence in the family to be very necessary. Providing information about the importance of Ante Natal Care will increase knowledge which can influence the mother's behavior to be obedient in carrying out Ante Natal Care and providing support. physically by taking the mother to do Ante Natal Care can increase the mother's motivation to make Ante Natal Care visits regularly. Likewise, on the other hand, mothers who do not have the support of their husbands will behave in the opposite way by not openly visiting Ante Natal Care, this is because the mother does not have motivating encouragement, does not receive emotional attention, and does not receive information from her husband about the benefits of Antenatal Care.

This causes behavior Mothers in carrying out Antenatal Care are predominantly influenced by the mother's own awareness and do not receive family support which causes the mother's awareness to be low so Ante Natal Care visits become irregular (Elsidianastika, 2020)

It can be concluded that husband's support has a very important role for pregnant women, without good husband support it is likely that pregnant women will encounter obstacles that will occur during pregnancy, husbands can provide support such as helping mothers find information about the importance of carrying out antenatal care checks, providing information in the form of advice, suggestions, giving instructions, as well as seeking information both from print media and from health workers.

## **Conclusion**

1. Based on the research results, it shows that 39 people (47%) did not comply with Antenatal Care (ANC).
2. Based on the research results, it shows that 58 respondents (69.9%) had sufficient knowledge.
3. Based on the research results, it shows that 48 respondents (57.8%) received poor husband support.
4. There is a significant relationship between knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy with compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits for pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency in 2023 with a *p-value* of 0.003 and an OR value of 5.667.
5. There is a significant relationship between husband's support and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits for pregnant women in the third trimester at the Ananda Clinic, Lebak Regency in 2023 with a *p-value* of 0.000 and an OR value of 14.571

## Suggestion

It is hoped that this research can increase the knowledge of mothers and families about the danger signs of pregnancy and the importance of Antenatal Care (ANC) visits as well as increase the knowledge and participation of families, especially husbands, to provide support to mothers during pregnancy.

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