

THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER'S CHARACTERISTICS AND HUSBAND'S SUPPORT REGARDING MOTHER'S PARTICIPATION IN PREGNANCY CLASS IN MEDANGASEM VILLAGE, KARAWANG DISTRICT YEAR 2023

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Abstract

Class This Pregnant Mother is government program used as a means to learn together about health for pregnant women. Activity the can form stare advance in group Which aim For increase knowledge And Skills moms about pregnancy, maintenance pregnancy, preparation face labor, maintenance moment postpartum, newborn care, myths during pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum nor maintenance baby new born, as well as diseases Which join And certificate birth. This study aims to determine the relationship between maternal characteristics and husband's support with maternal participation in classes for pregnant women in Medangasem Village. This research design uses *cross sectional* analytic with a quantitative approach, namely carrying out measurements or observations on variable free (*independent*) with variable depends (*dependent*) done during Which The same sampling of 35 pregnant women from December 2023 – January 2024 in the region Work Public health center Medangasem Karawang. Results Analysis using the Shapiro-Wilk data test uses the statistical test used in this research is the *Chi-Square test* to obtain a *p-value* of 0.025 which has a lower value than *the p-value* <0.05 so that means H_0 is accepted It means It can be said that there is a relationship between husband's support with the mother's participation in attending pregnancy classes in Medangasem village. Expected power health especially midwives can increase visits to pregnant women's classes by continuing to socialize pregnant women's classes as a whole in language that is easy for pregnant women to understand because there are still so many pregnant women at a relatively young age. young, low education and lack of birth experience.

Keywords: Connection Characteristics Mother, Support Lukewarm Follow Class Pregnant

Introduction

Reducing complications and maternal and child deaths cannot be separated from the role of community empowerment, one of which is carried out through the implementation of classes for pregnant women and the Birth Planning and Complication Prevention Program (P4K). Mother's class pregnant is means for Mother pregnant and family for learn together about health Mother pregnancy is carried out in form stare advance in group. Activity This aim for increase knowledge And Skills Mother And family about pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, post-natal family planning childbirth, prevention complications, treatment baby new born And activity physique or exercise Mother pregnant (Ministry of Health, 2020).

Mother's class pregnant is a program from ministry Health Republic of Indonesia as effort For reduce number death Mother And baby. Mother's class pregnant is something activity Study group in form stare purposeful face _ For increase knowledge And Skills about pregnancy, childbirth, care pregnancy, care baby new birth, myth and disease.

Pregnant women's class is a study group intended for pregnant women with a gestational age between 4 weeks to 36 weeks or just before delivery with a maximum number of participants. 10 people.

In this pregnant mother class program there are several activities carried out such as learning together, discussing and exchanging experiences about maternal and child health (KIA) in a comprehensive and systematic manner and can be carried out on a scheduled and continuous basis. Classes for pregnant women are facilitated by midwives or health workers using a class package for pregnant women, namely the KIA book, flip sheets, guidelines for implementing pregnant women's classes, handbooks for class facilitators for pregnant women and exercise books for pregnant women (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019)

Class This Pregnant Mother is government programs used as a means to learn together about health for pregnant women. Activity the can form stare advance in group Which aim For increase knowledge And Skills moms about pregnancy, maintenance pregnancy, preparation face labor, maintenance moment postpartum, newborn care, myths during pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum nor maintenance baby new born, as well as diseases Which join And certificate birth (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2019).

Based on book guide class Mother pregnant Which issued by Ministry of Health R.I (2019), should Mother pregnant Which is in that area. The maximum number of pregnant women participants is 10 people.

Pregnant women's classes prepare parents emotionally and psychologically in facing pregnancy and childbirth and also increase self-confidence in mothers. Apart from that, pregnant women's classes increase knowledge, attitudes and skills.

Every class It is hoped that husbands/families will participate in at least 1 meeting so that they can follow various important materials, for example material about danger signs and preparation for childbirth or other materials. Apart from that, the implementation can involve 1 cadre and shaman in the work area for each class of pregnant women.

Building awareness of pregnant women to actively participate in pregnant women's class programs, apart from motivation from mothers, social support factors are also needed. Existing social support refers to the comfort, attention, appreciation or assistance provided by other people or groups to individuals. Social support can be obtained from both partners, family and health workers (Sarafino & Smith, 2014).

Support husband This is the most dominant factor influence follow participation Mother pregnant in class Mother pregnant. Husband is the person considered closest by mother and _ responsible answer in all matter to something about Mother. So that husband must Ready in all matter For always give support, advice, and accompany in some of the processes that will passed. Research results produced by Mulyani (2020)

This study aims to determine the relationship between maternal characteristics and husband's support with maternal participation in classes for pregnant women in Medangasem Village.

Research Methods

Study This use study observational. Design Which used in research sample survey this is *cross sectional* analytic with a quantitative approach, namely carrying out measurements or observations on variable free (*independent*) with variable depends (*dependent*) done during Which The same.

Sampling in study This is 35 pregnant women from December 202 3 – January 202 4 in the work area Public health center Medangasem Karawang.

Results

Results analysis univariate and bivariate can seen on table distribution frequency under This:

Table 5.2. Connection between characteristics Mother with participation Mother follow class pregnant in the village Medangasem

Age							
Productive	6	17.1	17	48.6	23	65.7	0.006
Not productive	9	25.7	3	8.6	12	34.3	
Parity							
Primipara	2	5.7	6	17.1	8	22.8	0.046
Multiparous	9	25.7	11	31.4	20	57.3	
Grande	4	11.5	3	8.6	7	19.9	
Education							
Elementary-middle school (base)	10	28.6	10	28.6	20	57.3	0.018
SMA-SMK (secondary)	3	8.6	7	19.9	10	28.6	
P T (high)	2	5.7	3	8.6	5	14,1	

Based on table 5.2 above, which of the 35 respondents In terms of age, respondents were divided into 2 groups, namely reproductive age unproductive and productive reproductive age, where in the unhealthy reproductive age group the participation rate was 8.6% or as many as 3 respondents while in the healthy reproductive age group the level Pregnancy class participation was much higher, namely 48.6% or 17 respondents. Meanwhile, respondents who did not taking pregnancy classes at an unhealthy reproductive age as many as 9 respondents (25.7%) and respondents with healthy reproductive age as many as 6 respondents (17.1%). The statistical test used in this research is test

Chi Square. And from this test it was obtained results that *p value* 0.006 Which own mark more low from *p value* <0.05. So it can be said that there is a relationship between age, whereas in the multipara group the level of participation in pregnancy classes was 31.4%, while in the grandemultipara group the level of participation in pregnancy classes was 8.6%. In the primipara group non-participation in the pregnancy class was 5.2% and for the multipara group it was 25.7%, while in the grandemultipara group non- participation in pregnancy classes was 11.5%. Statistically, it is said that there is a relationship between parity and participation in pregnancy classes in Medangasem village with a *p value* of 0.046.

Based on the respondent's education regarding maternity class participation, it is known that in the group of respondents with primary education (SD-MI) the level of maternity class participation was 8.6%, while at the secondary education level (SMA-SMK) maternity class participation was 19.9 % and whereas at the higher education level (D3, BACHELOR, DOCTOR) participation in the pregnancy class was 28.6% if viewed from the lack of Pregnancy class participation from the group with basic education was 28.6% in the middle education group where respondents did not participate in pregnancy class at 8.6%, while in the higher education group there was no Pregnancy class participation was 5.7%. Statistically it is said that there is a relationship between education and pregnancy class participation with a *p value* of 0.018.

	n	%	N	%			
Support emotional							
Low	8	22.9%	2	5.7%	10	28.6%	0.005
Tall	7	20.0%	18	51.4%	25	71.4%	
Support instrumental							
Low	14	40.0%	10	28.6%	24	68.6%	0.006
Tall	1	2.9%	10	28.6%	11	31.4%	
Support informational							
Low	10	28.6%	6	17.1%	16	45.7%	0.031
Tall	5	14.3%	14	40.0%	19	54.3%	
Support appraisal							
Low	11	31.4%	5	14.3%	16	45.7%	0.005
Tall	4	11.4%	15	42.9%	19	54.3%	
Husband's support							
Low	11	31.4%	7	20.0%	18	51.4%	0.025
Tall	4	11.4%	13	37.1%	17	48.6%	

In the group of mothers who have high emotional support, it is known that the level of participation in pregnancy classes is 51.4%, while in the group of mothers who have low emotional support, the level of class participation is known. pregnant by 5.7%. When viewed from the outside Pregnancy class participation in the low emotional support group was 22.9%, while in the group support emotional tall as much 20.0%. By statistics say that there is a relationship between emotional support and participation in pregnancy classes in Medangasem village with a *p value of 0.005*. Statistically it is said there is connection between instrumental support with participation class pregnant in the village Medangasem with mark *p 0.006*.

informational support group it was 14.3%. Statistically, it is said that there is a relationship between informational support and participation in pregnancy classes in Medangasem village with a *p value of 0.031*. And in the high award support group it was 11.4%. Statistically, it is said that there is a relationship between informational support and participation in pregnancy classes in Medangasem village with a *p value of 0.005*.

Based on overall husband support with participation in pregnancy classes, there are 2 groups, namely, high husband support as much as 37.1% and in the low husband support group as much as 20.0%, while based on husband support with no There were also 2 groups participating in the pregnancy class, namely, the group with low husband support at 31.4% and the group with high husband support at 11.4%. The statistical test used in this research is the *Chi Square test*. And from this test the results obtained were *p value 0.025* which has a lower value than *the p value <0.05* so it can be said that there is a relationship between husband's support with the mother's participation in attending pregnancy classes in Medangasem village.

Discussion

This research shows that pregnant women with high husband support have a pregnancy class participation rate of 48.6%.

compared to pregnant women who received low husband support at 20.0% and based on bivariate analysis there was a relationship between husband support and participation in pregnancy classes. Bivariate analysis results using the *Chi Square test* It can be concluded that there is a relationship between husband's support and participation in pregnancy classes with a *p value* of 0.025, it is known that $<5\%$ or 0.05 indicates that there is a relationship between husband's support and participation in pregnancy classes.

The importance of the husband's role for pregnant women is not only as a decision maker, husbands are also expected to always be alert and always pay attention to the health and safety of pregnant women. Husband's support is very helpful in shaping maternal health behavior because pregnant women will tend to obey what their husband suggests so that husband's support is a big factor related to the mother's participation in taking part in pregnancy class activities.

Conclusion

The results of research on 35 pregnant women in Medangasem Village, Jayakarta District, Karawang Regency in December 2023-January 2024 with the research title of the relationship between maternal characteristics (age, parity, education) and husband's support for mothers' participation in pregnancy classes in Medangasem Village subdistrict Jayakarta Karawang Regency can be concluded:.

1. Meanwhile, if it is related to participation in pregnancy classes of healthy reproductive age, they tend to choose to take part in pregnancy classes, in multiparous parity it is more dominant, while at the level of education pregnant women with a high level of education are more interested in pregnancy classes.
2. The research results show that there is a relationship between the characteristics of pregnant women (age, parity, education) and husband's support with participation pregnancy class in Medangasem Village with a significance level of *p value* as big as age =
3. 0.006 parity = 0.046 and education = 0.018 as well as support husband = 0.025. husband support, the rate of participation in pregnancy classes was 48.6% compared to pregnant women who received low husband support of 20.0% and based on bivariate analysis there was a relationship between husband's support and participation in pregnancy classes. Bivariate analysis results using the *Chi Square test* It can be concluded that there is a relationship between husband's support and participation in pregnancy classes with a *p value* of 0.025.

Suggestion

For the Medangasem Community Health Center, we can increase visits to pregnant women's classes by continuing to socialize the pregnant women's class as a whole in language that is easy for pregnant women to understand because there are still so many pregnant women at a relatively young age. young, low education and lack of birth experience.

For Educational Institutions, It is hoped that it can be used as information material for students and for studies that can be used as reference material for further research.

For study furthermore, In this study, researchers only conducted research that was thought to be related to participation in pregnancy classes, namely maternal characteristics (age, parity, education) and husband's social support.

Future researchers are expected to examine other variables such as maternal attitudes, behavior of health workers and others so that they can perfect this research by expanding the research area with a larger sample size so that the results obtained will make it more possible to generalize to a large

population and obtain results. better and more accurate so that researchers can provide appropriate solutions according to existing environmental conditions.

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