

## KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF PROSPECTIVE BRIDES AND GROOMS TOWARDS PREMARITAL SCREENING BEHAVIOR AT KUA PURWASARI KARAWANG DISTRICT IN 2023

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### Abstract

**Background:** In other countries, *premarital screening* has become a mandatory requirement for couples who are getting married. This is because not everyone has a good health history. A person who appears healthy may be a carrier of the disease. **Writing purpose:** To find out the knowledge and attitudes of prospective brides and grooms towards premarital screening behavior at the KUA Purwasari Karawang District in 2023. **Research Method:** This research uses a quantitative type of research using a descriptive design with a *cross-sectional study approach*. The sample in this study amounted to 105 people, chi-square statistical analysis test. **Research Results:** There is an influence of knowledge (p value=0.009) and attitude (p value=0.001) on premarital screening behavior. The dominant factor that has the most influence is attitude with a p-value = 0.001 and an exp (B) value of 3.843. **Conclusions and Suggestions:** It is hoped that prospective brides and grooms can increase their knowledge by actively seeking information about wedding preparations, especially health problems and diseases that can be inherited so that awareness of the importance of premarital screening arises which is useful for preventing and overcoming health problems in the future.

**Keywords:** Attitude, Behavior Screening Pre-Wedding Knowledge

### Introduction

Bride has two words, namely applicant and bride, namely candidate and bride which have the following meanings: "Bride is the person who becomes the bride" while "bride is the person who becomes the bride". Marry". Thus, the prospective bride and groom are men and women who want or want to get married. The prospective bride and groom who are about to get married are the forerunners of forming a family, so before getting married it is very important to prepare for their health condition by carrying out a *pre-marital screening check-up* or pre-marital screening. This is an effort to prevent health problems for oneself, one's partner and one's offspring in the future (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018).

Premarital screening is Suite inspection health carried out partner before married (Fimela, 2018). In other countries, *premarital screening* has become a mandatory requirement for couples who are getting married. This is because not everyone has a good health history. It is possible that someone who appears healthy may have disease-carrying characteristics (Ministry of Health, 2018).

In Indonesia, pre-marital health checks are implemented through immunization carried out at community health centers or hospitals, namely with Tetanus Toxoid immunization. Its implementation is based on the Joint Instructions of the Director General of Islamic Community Guidance and Hajj Affairs, Department of Religion and the Director General of Eradication of Infectious Diseases and Environmental Health for Settlements, Department of Health No: 02 of 1989 concerning Tetanus Toxoid

Immunization of Prospective Brides and as the basis for the implementation of Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage and Government Regulation no. 9 of 1975 concerning the implementation of Law no. 1 of 1974 (Tamrin, 2020).

However, in its development, pre-marital health checks are not only carried out with Tetanus Toxoid injections, the examinations carried out include genetic tests, infectious diseases and blood-borne infections. The *Premarital Checkup* Program is a program designed by the government to improve the quality of human resources for newborns or babies (Permatasari and Mildiana, 2021).

The development of this program was carried out by the government to detect early health problems of prospective brides and grooms and find out the possible health conditions of children who will be born including genetics, chronic diseases, infectious diseases, contagious diseases, and fertility as well as the mental health of prospective brides and grooms as well as preparing a quality population in the future by prepare physical, mental, social conditions and improve the quality of health before conception and pregnancy as soon as possible before marriage. The recommended premarital screening is six months before the wedding (Permatasari and Mildiana, 2021).

Factors that influence the behavior of the prospective bride and groom regarding the implementation of premarital screening include ignorance of the prospective bride and groom, including parents, regarding the implementation of premarital screening, the age of the prospective bride and groom who is still quite young, the prospective bride's education is low, the distance to health services is far, the prospective bride and groom are workers., and the attitude of prospective bride and groom couples who tend to ignore premarital screening examinations (Susanti et al., 2018).

According to Widyawati in Wardyanti (2021) Indonesia is a country with a very low level of awareness regarding premarital screening. Al Qatani (2018) revealed that in Saudi Arabia much research has been carried out to assess knowledge and attitudes towards premarital examinations. However, this research was conducted in a specific geographic area or on a specific population (e.g. college students).

Many studies show that poor knowledge and attitudes can influence a person's acceptance of something, thereby influencing the behavior adoption process (Darmayanti, 2022). Hidayati's (2016) research results in Susanti (2018) concluded that the better your pre-marital knowledge, the better prepared you are for marriage. Research in Bangladesh (2017) found that 64.4% of respondents had never known about premarital screening, 90% of respondents stated that premarital screening activities needed to be carried out, 61.9% of respondents supported requiring premarital screening before marriage. Likewise, according to Al Farsi research in Oman, 84.5% of respondents supported the need for pre-marital screening and supported mandatory pre-marital screening for prospective bride and groom couples.

A preliminary study conducted by researchers at the KUA Purwasari District in 2022 saw a total of 178 prospective bride and groom couples who were going to get married, only 58 (32.58%) of catin couples carried out pre-marital screening. In 2023, January – October, there will be 391 prospective bride and groom couples who will get married, of which 232 (59.3%) couples will undergo premarital screening. This data shows that the target of 100% premarital screening carried out by prospective bride and groom couples has not been achieved. Thus, researchers are interested in conducting research on the description of the knowledge and attitudes of prospective brides and grooms at KUA Purwasari regarding the behavior of carrying out premarital screening. Therefore, the research title is "Knowledge and attitudes of prospective brides and grooms towards premarital screening behavior at the KUA Purwasari Karawang District in 2023".

## Research Methods

This research uses a quantitative type of research using a descriptive design with a *cross sectional study approach*. Sample in research This namely, prospective bride and groom couples who have not yet gotten married in September – November 2023 total 105 people and all were used as samples in this study. Statistical data analysis using the *Chi-square* test.

## Research Result

**Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Premarital Screening in District KUA Purwasari Karawang in 2023**

Premarital Screening	F	%
Conduct Screening	59	56.2
No Conduct Screening	46	43.8
Total	105	100

Based on the data in Table 1 shows that the majority of prospective brides and grooms carried out pre - wedding screening, 59 people (56.2%).

**Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Knowledge of Prospective Brides at KUA Purwasari Karawang District in 2023**

Knowledge	F	%
Good	100	95.2
Not enough	5	4.8
Total	105	100

Based on the data in Table 2. Viewed from the frequency distribution, it shows that the majority of prospective brides and grooms' knowledge is in the good category, as many as 100 people (95.2%).

**Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Attitudes of Prospective Brides and Grooms at KUA Subdistrict Purwasari Karawang in 2023**

Attitude	F	%
Positive	60	57.1
Negative	45	42.9
Total	105	100

Based on the data in Table 3. Judging from the distribution of respondents, it shows that the majority of prospective brides and grooms' attitudes are positive, as many as 60 people (57.1%).

**Table 4 The Influence of Knowledge on Premarital Screening Behavior at KUA Purwasari Karawang District in 2023**

Knowledge	Premarital Screening Behavior				Total		P Value
	Do		Do not do				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Good	59	59	41	41	100	100	0.009
Not enough	0	0	5	100	5	100	
Total	59	56.2	46	43.8	105	100	

Based on table 4 that of 100 respondents with knowledge OK, the majority do screening pre-wedding as many as 59 people (59%). From 5 respondents with knowledge less, majority No do screening pre-wedding as many as 5 people (100%). Statistical test results with using the *chi square* test, obtained results calculation *p-value*  $0.009 < 0.05$ , then can be concluded that there is influence knowledge candidate bride to behavior screening pre-wedding at the District KUA Purwasari Karawang in 2023.

**Table 5 The Influence of Attitudes on Premarital Screening Behavior in District KUA Purwasari Karawang in 2023**

Attitude	Premarital Screening Behavior						P Value
	Do		No Do		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Positive	42	70	18	30	60	100	0.001
Negative	17	37.8	28	62.2	45	100	
Total	59	56.2	46	43.8	105	100	

Based on table 5 that of 60 respondents with attitude positive, majority do screening pre-wedding as many as 42 people (70%). From 45 respondents with attitude negative, majority No do screening pre-wedding as many as 28 people (62.2%). Statistical test results with using the *chi square* test, obtained results calculation *p-value*  $0.001 < 0.05$ , then can be concluded that there is influence attitude candidate bride to behavior screening pre-wedding at the District KUA Purwasari Karawang in 2023.

**Table 6 Regression Test Results Logistics The Most Dominant Factor That Influences Behavior Premarital Screening at District KUA Purwasari Karawang Year 2023**

	Variable	B	Sig.	Exp (B)	95%CI	
					Lower	Upper
Model 1*	Knowledge	20,901	999	1E+009	0,000	.
	Attitude	1,150	0.007	3,157	1,369	7,279
Model 2*	Attitude	1,346	0.001	3,843	1,697	8,703

Based on table 5.6, this is the last step of logistic regression analysis and is the final modeling of multivariate analysis. The results of multivariate analysis show that the variable most related to premarital screening behavior is attitude with a *p-value* = 0.001 and an exp (B) value of 3.843. So it can be concluded that attitude is the factor that has the most influence on premarital screening behavior in KUA Purwasari Karawang District.

## Discussion

### 1. Description of premarital screening behavior

The research results showed that of the 105 respondents, the majority of prospective brides and grooms carried out premarital screening, 59 people (56.2%), while those who did not carry out premarital screening were 46 people (43.8%). In accordance with Tawanti (2023), in her research from September to December 2022 at the Pondok Ranji Community Health Center, there were 20 prospective bride and groom couples registered with the KUA, while only 15 prospective bride and groom (75%) carried out premarital screening.

According to Permatasari et al (2021) the Premarital Checkup Program is one of the programs designed by the government to improve the quality of human resources for newborns or babies. The development of this program was carried out by the government to detect early health problems of prospective brides and grooms and find out the possible health conditions of children who will be born including genetic problems, chronic diseases, infectious diseases, contagious diseases, and fertility as well as the mental health of prospective brides and grooms as well as preparing a quality population in the future by prepare physical, mental, social conditions and improve the quality of health before conception and pregnancy as soon as possible before marriage.

Based on Susanti et al (2018) stated that the factors that influence the behavior of the prospective bride and groom regarding the implementation of premarital screening include the ignorance of the prospective bride and groom, including their parents, regarding the implementation of premarital screening, the age of the prospective bride and groom who are still quite young, the low education

of the prospective bride, the distance to health services that are far away, the bride and groom who are both workers, prospective bride and groom couples who tend to ignore pre-marital screening examinations. There is a phenomenon in society that both the parents and the prospective bride and groom are more focused on ceremonial and financial activities, thereby consuming the attention of the prospective bride and groom and their parents towards the implementation of premarital screening, which results in the lack of support from both parents for the implementation of premarital screening.

Carry out Pre- Marital Screening before carry out wedding is matter important thing to do done by women age fertile and her partner because health woman age fertile is matter main For prepare own fruit healthy heart (Wati, 2021). According to assumption researcher based on theory and research beforehand, screening prenup yet \_ implemented by all candidate the bride and groom will carry out marriage is one of them lack of knowledge about draft Marry in a way whole Good physical nor spiritual. Trend attitude public lack of attention to health cause inspection or screening to problem health considered No too important.

## **2. Description of the respondent's level of knowledge**

The description of the level of knowledge of the 105 respondents in this study shows that 100 people (95.2%) had good knowledge of prospective brides and grooms, but 5 people (4.8%) still found poor knowledge of prospective brides. In line with research conducted by Wati (2021), it shows that the majority of prospective brides and grooms have good knowledge, namely 33 people (82.5%), while there are 7 people who have less knowledge (17.5%).

According to Wati (2021) that experience and research prove behavior with base knowledge will endure longer than \_ behavior that is not based on knowledge. Based on research that has long been carried out by Rogers (1974) states before somebody take behavior (behave new), the person undergo a process sequentially, as following (Efendi, 2009): preceded with arise awareness (awareness), then arise interest, then consider Good the absence of stimulus (evaluation) afterwards start try (trial), then the last one adapt (adoption).

Marriage is the gateway to the formation of a family which is the smallest unit of society and the state. The family has an important role in creating a quality social and national order where children as the next generation grow and develop starting from the family. Considering the large influence of conditions that develop in a family, prospective brides and grooms who want to start a family should receive adequate provisions, one of which is knowledge about reproductive health. Where with sufficient understanding of reproductive health, prospective brides and grooms can have a healthy marriage (Hidayati, 2016). According to Amalia et al (2018) the impact of a lack of preparation for marriage will result in divorce. The occurrence of divorce is influenced by the prospective bride and groom's lack of knowledge about reproductive health which will later lead to disharmony in the household.

## **3. Description of respondents' attitudes**

A description of the attitudes of the 105 respondents in this study shows that the majority of prospective brides and grooms' attitudes were positive as many as 60 people (57.1%), while 40 prospective brides and grooms had negative attitudes (42.9%). This result is in accordance with Tawanti (2023) that the attitude of the prospective bride and groom is mostly good, as many as 22 people (55%). Attitude is a person's readiness or willingness to act. Attitudes are not yet actions or activities, but are predispositions of actions or behavior. An attitude is not automatically manifested in action. It is important to know that the attitude of the prospective bride and groom is a support in her readiness to face the mahligai of the household (Andriana, 2023).

According to Khimayatillah (2022) that attitude can interpreted as readiness somebody For do action / something. Attitude has 4 types levels, including: receiving, responding, appreciating, and responsible answer. Attitude explain something desired action \_ done somebody or for candidate the relevant bride and groom with inspection health pre-wedding.

#### **4. The influence of the prospective bride and groom's knowledge on premarital screening behavior**

The results of the analysis in this study show that the p value = 0.009 <0.005, so it can be concluded that there is an influence of the bride and groom's knowledge on premarital screening behavior in the KUA Purwasari Karawang District in 2023. This result is in line with Tawanti (2023) in her research showing that there is a relationship between knowledge and behavior of prospective brides and grooms regarding the implementation of premarital screening with a p-value of 0.034. Knowledge is a predisposing factor that facilitates the adoption of health behavior in reproductive and sexual health IEC. Increasing the knowledge of prospective brides and grooms does not always lead to changes in behavior, but it has been widely proven that there is a positive relationship between the two.

*Premarital screening* is a testing program to diagnose and treat disorders or disorders that were not previously known and prevent the risk of transmitting the disease to partners or their offspring. Through premarital screening, an individual's overall body condition can be determined so that it can prevent or minimize the occurrence of congenital abnormalities. The public's awareness of the need for a *premarital screening program* must be supported by intensifying information to the public, such as health promotion (Utami, 2019).

Salekha et al., (2019) in their research proved that there was a difference in the knowledge of prospective brides and grooms before and after intervention in the pre-wedding course by KUA officers, the average score increased by 2.58 points. There is an increase in knowledge among prospective brides and grooms, especially about pre-wedding preparations, nutritional preparations and reproductive organs. This shows that pre-wedding class guidance can improve the knowledge, readiness and attitudes of the bride and groom.

According to researchers' assumptions based on theory and previous research, knowledge is the main factor that supports a person's actions. When an individual is based on good knowledge about the importance of premarital screening regarding domestic life for the next generation, that individual will easily carry it out with awareness. Knowledge is needed as support to grow self-confidence as well as attitudes and behavior in decision making.

#### **5. The influence of the bride and groom's attitudes on premarital screening behavior**

The results of the analysis in this study show that the p value = 0.001 <0.005, so it can be concluded that there is an influence on the attitudes of prospective brides and grooms on premarital screening behavior in KUA Purwasari Karawang District in 2023. In line with Tawanti's research (2023), the results of statistical tests show that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and behavior of prospective brides and grooms towards premarital screening with a p-value of 0.020. A person's attitude greatly influences his or her own behavior. Attitude is a person's response that is still closed to a stimulus or object. Manifestations of attitudes cannot be seen directly, they can only be interpreted from closed behavior. Attitude is readiness or willingness to act and not the implementation of certain motives. Attitudes have a strong influence on the formation of behavior.

According to Anggraini (2020), in general premarital health checks are still not considered important for every couple. Meanwhile, there are many things that can be anticipated by having a pre-marital health check, including the risk of disease transmission, the risk of infertility, maternal and infant deaths, and the birth of babies with disabilities. If every couple who wants to get married

can be aware of this, then it is very likely that premarital screening will be carried out by all prospective brides and grooms.

#### **6. The most dominant factor in premarital screening behavior**

The results of this study state that the attitude factor is the factor that has the most influence on premarital screening behavior in KUA Purwasari Karawang District in 2023. The exp (B) or odd ratio value of 3.843 means that prospective brides and grooms with a positive attitude are likely to carry out premarital screening examinations. 3,843 times greater than prospective brides and grooms with negative attitudes.

According to Notoatmodjo's (2018) theory, attitude is readiness to take action. A person's attitude is not always carried out in his actions. It must also be understood that the attitude of a prospective bride and groom is capital for preparing themselves for married life. Several factors that can influence the formation of a person's attitudes include personal experience, individual emotions, other people's culture, mass media, and educational institutions and religious institutions.

#### **Conclusion**

1. The majority of prospective brides and grooms carried out premarital screening, 59 people (56.2%).
2. The majority of prospective brides and grooms' knowledge was in the good category as many as 100 people (95.2%).
3. The majority of prospective bride and groom's attitudes were positive as many as 60 people (57.1%).
4. There is an influence of the prospective bride and groom's knowledge on premarital screening behavior with a value of  $p=0.009$ .
5. There is an influence of the bride and groom's attitude on premarital screening behavior with a value of  $p=0.001$ .
6. The dominant factor that has the most influence on premarital screening behavior is attitude with a  $p\text{-value} = 0.001$  and an exp (B) value of 3.843.

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