Analysis Of Determinant Factors Of Antenatal Care Service Utilization At Jujun Public Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the determinant factors for the utilization of antenatal care services at the Jujun Community Health Center, Keliling Danau District, KerincI Regency. This type of research is cross sectional. The sample in this study was the number of patient visits, namely 134 respondents. Data were analyzed using Chi-Squere and Logistic Regression. The results of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between age, occupation, knowledge, accessibility, history of illness, family support and level of satisfaction with the use of antenatal care services at the Jujun Community Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency. There is no significant relationship between education and income and the use of antenatal care services at the Jujun Community Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency. The most dominant determinant factors related to the use of Antenatal Care Services are the age variable with a p-value of 0.000, the knowledge variable with a p-value of 0.000 and the accessibility variable with a p-value of 0.000

Keywords : Antenatal care, determinant factors

INTRODUCTION

Antenatal Care (ANC) is a service provided by health workers to mothers during pregnancy. The goal is to monitor physical and mental health, including fetal growth and development, prepare for childbirth, and prevent death due to complications of pregnancy and childbirth. The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is one of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aims to reduce the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 (WHO 2019).

After the update in Permenkes No. 21 of 2021, there is an addition to delivery services, namely K1-K6 services, namely. Maternal health services, Maternal health services, Maternal health services, Postpartum health services, Contraceptive services, Sexual health services. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the global maternal mortality ratio (MMR) was 303,000 in 2019. The ASEAN maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is 235,100,000 live births. Every day, around 810 women die from pregnancy and childbirth, a total of 295,000 maternal deaths, all of which occur in developing and poor countries. The high maternal mortality rate in various parts of the world indicates limited access to health services. Almost all maternal deaths (94%) occur in low- and middle-income countries. In Southeast Asian countries, namely Indonesia, the maternal mortality rate is 214,100,000 live births, the third highest among ASEAN countries (WHO, 2019).

Based on the Indonesian Health Profile, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) due to pregnancy and childbirth complications in Indonesia in 2019-2020 is known to have increased in 2020, namely 4,627 maternal deaths in 2019 compared to 4,197 deaths previously. The province ranks highest in the number of maternal deaths in West Java Province, increasing to 684 people in 2019 and 745 people in 2020. Judging from the cause of death, maternal deaths are dominated by bleeding with a total of 1,330, and cases of high blood pressure during pregnancy up to 1,110 (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2020).

According to the Indonesian Health Profile (2020), in 2020 the coverage of Indonesia's first visit (K1) was 93.3% and coverage (K4) was 84.6%. In terms of coverage (K4) in Indonesia, DKI Jakarta (98.9%), North Kalimantan (96.7%) and Banten Province (96.6%) occupy the highest positions. while the lowest coverage (K4) is in Papua Province (27.5%). North

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Sumatra has the lowest coverage (K4) in Indonesia in the top 10 coverage (79.8%) (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2020).

In 2021, the achievement of the K4 service indicator in Jambi Province was 90.68%, which means it has almost reached the target of 95% in Jambi Province. Among the districts/cities in Jambi Province, all districts/cities have achieved the K4 coverage target set by Jambi Province, namely. Kerinci Regency with K1 coverage of 4,327 pregnant women or 107.14 percent K4 coverage of 3,838 pregnant women or 95.04%. (Jambi Provincial Health Office, 2022).

One form of policy to reduce maternal mortality is the antenatal care (ANC) policy. ANC services are health services provided by health workers to pregnant women and are provided according to established standards. During this ANC visit, the health of the mother and child is checked at least four times during pregnancy. The implementation of maternal health services can be evaluated by looking at the scope of the first control visit (K1) and the fourth control visit (K4) (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019).

The consequences of pregnant women who do not do ANC at least 4 times are failure to detect serious risks such as premature labor, high-risk pregnancies and abnormalities that increase mortality and morbidity during pregnancy. The low level of utilization of pregnancy health services at the Health Center is caused by many factors, one of which is the influencing factor of health service seeking behavior, according to Anderson's theory there are 3 factors, namely. predisposing factors, supporting factors and needs. factors (Fatimah and Indrawati, 2019).

Based on the description of the problems above, the author is interested in researching "Analysis of Determinant Factors in the Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency".

LITERATURE REVIEW
Definition of Antenatal Care (ANC)

Antenatal Care (ANC) is a health service by professional personnel for mothers during their pregnancy which is carried out in accordance with the established antenatal care standards. Pregnant women are recommended to visit health services 2 times in the first trimester, 1 time in the second trimester and at least 3 times in the third trimester (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia , 2020) .

Antenatal Care Services

Antenatal Care services according to the Ministry of Health (2020) are as follows:

a. Monitoring the progress of the pregnancy process to ensure the health of the mother and the growth and development of the fetus within her.
b. Knowing about pregnancy complications that may occur during pregnancy from an early age, including medical history and surgery.
c. Improving and maintaining maternal and infant health.
d. Preparing for the birth process so that the baby can be born safely and minimizing trauma that may occur during labor.
e. Reducing maternal mortality and morbidity.
f. Preparing the role of the mother and family to accept the birth of a child so that they experience normal growth and development.
g. Preparing mothers to go through the postpartum period well and be able to provide exclusive breastfeeding to their babies.

Definition Utilization of Health Services

According to Azwar in Sumampouw & Roebijoso (2017), the utilization of health services is the use of health service facilities provided either in the form of outpatient care, inpatient care, home visits by health workers or other forms of activities from the utilization of these services based on the availability and continuity of services,

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community acceptance and fairness, easy to reach by the community, affordable, and quality.

METHODS

This study is an Analytical study with a cross-sectional design to determine the Analysis of Determinant Factors of Antenatal Care Service Utilization at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency using the Slovin formula, a sample of 134 people was obtained. The sampling technique was by accidental sampling. Data collection used a questionnaire by filling out the questionnaire. The study was conducted at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency. Data analysis was carried out using Multivariate analysis, which aims to explain or describe the characteristics of each research variable by producing a frequency distribution and percentage of each variable.

RESULTS

Bivariate Analysis

Table 1. Bivariate Analysis

No	Var	Utilization of Antenatal Care Services						p-value
		Not taking advantage		Utilise		N	%	
		N	%	N	%			
	Age							
1.	At risk	5	13.2	33	86.8	38	100	0,000
2.	No risk	47	49.0	49	51.0	96	100	
	Education							
1.	Low	20	35.1	37	64.9	57	100	0.561
2.	Tall	32	41.6	45	58.4	77	100	
	Work							
1.	Work	17	28.3	43	71.7	60	100	0.039
2.	Doesn't work	35	47,3	39	52.7	74	100	
	Income							
1.	Low	20	35,1	37	64.9	57	100	0.561
2.	High	32	41.6	45	58,4	77	100	
	Knowledge							
1.	Low	49	62.0	30	38.0	79	100	0,000
2.	Tall	3	5.5	52	94.5	55	100	
	Accessibility							
1.	Difficult	38	52.1	35	47.9	73	100	0.001
2.	Easy	14	23.0	47	77.0	61	100	
	Medical history							
1.	There is	22	28.9	54	71.1	76	100	0.012
2.	There isn't any	30	51.7	28	48.3	58	100	
	Family support							
1.	Low	46	63.9	26	36.1	72	100	0,000
2.	Tall	6	9.7	56	90.3	62	100	
	Satisfaction level							
1.	Satisfying	21	27.3	56	72.7	77	100	0.003
2.	Not satisfactory	31	54.4	26	45.6	57	100	
	Amount	**52**	**38.8**	**82**	**61.2**	**134**	**100**	

Multivariate Analysis

    a. Model 1

Table 2. Analysis of the Relationship between Independent Variables and Dependent Variables Based on Test Regression Multivariate Logistics (Method Enter)

Independent Variable	Sig (P-value)
Age	0,000
Work	0.465
Knowledge	0,000
Family support	0.683
Accessibility	0.050
Medical history	0.712
Satisfaction level	0.304

    b. Model 2

Table 3. Analysis of the Relationship between Independent Variables and Dependent Variables Based on Test Regression Multivariate Logistics (Method Enter)

Independent Variable	Sig (P-value)
Age	0,000
Work	0.425
Knowledge	0,000
Family support	0.682
Accessibility	0.053
Satisfaction level	0.146

    c. Model 3

Table 4. Analysis of the Relationship between Independent Variables and Dependent Variables Based on Test Regression Multivariate Logistics (Method Enter)

Independent Variable	Sig (P-value)
Age	0,000
Work	0.463
Knowledge	0,000
Accessibility	0.052
Satisfaction level	0.144

    d. Model 4

Table 5. Analysis of the Relationship between Independent Variables and Dependent Variables Based on Test Regression Multivariate Logistics (Method Enter)

Independent Variable	Sig (P-value)
Age	0,000
Knowledge	0,000
Accessibility	0.069
Satisfaction level	0.181

    e. Model 5

Table 6. Analysis of the Relationship between Independent Variables and Dependent Variables Based on Test Regression Multivariate Logistics (Method Enter)

Independent Variable	Sig (P-value)
Age	0,000
Knowledge	0,000
Accessibility	0,000

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DISCUSSION

The Relationship Between Age and Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 38 respondents with the risk age category, 33 respondents (86.8%) utilized antenatal care services. While out of 96 respondents with the non-risk age category, 49 respondents (51%) utilized antenatal care services. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.000 (p <0.05) in other words, there is a significant relationship between age and the utilization of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

According to Wiknjosastro in Mulyanto (2015) pregnant women who are included in the high-risk factor category include mothers who are too young or too old and often give birth or have never given birth or have only given birth once. According to Mulyanto (2015) one of the causes of maternal death is the mother's age. A woman's age when pregnant should not be too young and not too old. The presence of a pregnancy with risk encourages a mother to choose to make a decision to make an antenatal care visit according to the standards of the mother's and baby's health conditions can be monitored properly.

The Relationship between Education and the Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 57 respondents with low education category, 37 respondents (64.9%) utilized antenatal care services. While out of 77 respondents with high education category, 45 respondents (58.4%) utilized antenatal care services. The results of statistical tests show a p-value = 0.561 (p> 0.05) in other words, there is no significant relationship between education and the utilization of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Anam (2017) said that higher education is considered necessary for women, because with a high level of education they can improve their standard of living, are able to make decisions regarding their own health problems. The higher a woman's education, the more independent they are in making decisions regarding themselves. However, this concept is contrary to research conducted in the Berangas Health Center, Barito Kuala Regency, which proves that not everyone who has higher education behaves well in terms of health, because education obtained from formal education is not enough to help in understanding the importance of maintaining health, such as conducting pregnancy checks that must be carried out periodically according to gestational age with a minimum of 4 checks during pregnancy, (ANC K4) namely 1 check-up at the age of pregnancy in the first trimester, 1 check-up in the second trimester, and 2 check-ups in the third trimester, therefore support is needed from various cross-sectors, one of which is the factor of health workers/cadres who play an active role in providing health information, especially regarding the importance of regular pregnancy check-ups. Higher education possessed by the mother is indeed an important factor that underlies and motivates pregnant women to carry out regular pregnancy check- ups. However, it does not mean that pregnant women with low education status do not perform K4 pregnancy check-ups according to standards. As in this study, there were mothers with low education who performed K4 visits according to standards.

The Relationship between Work and the Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 60 respondents with the working category, 43 respondents (71.7%) utilized antenatal care services. While out of 74 respondents with the unemployed category, 39 respondents (52.7%) utilized antenatal care

services. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.039 (p <0.05) in other words, there is a significant relationship between work and the utilization of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency. In this study, some respondents who worked also had a good level of knowledge about antenatal care, so that respondents who worked utilized antenatal care services more than respondents with working status who did not utilize antenatal care services.

This study is in line with research conducted by Septiani (2017) that there is a relationship between the use of antenatal care services and work, with a p-value of 0.027. Working mothers have better access to health information, this information is obtained from friends at work or in the media such as newspapers, magazines, the internet, and others. In addition, working mothers will have their own income and increase family income so that in terms of economy they will be stable and able to use health facilities and utilize health facilities properly, such as the use of antenatal care services.

The Relationship Between Income and Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 57 respondents with low income category, 37 respondents (64.9%) utilized antenatal care services. While out of 77 respondents with high income category, 45 respondents (58.4%) utilized antenatal care services. The results of statistical tests show a p-value = 0.561 (p> 0.05) in other words, there is no significant relationship between income and utilization of antenatal care services at Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

In this study, although there are still respondents with incomes less than the UMR of Kerinci Regency. Although the respondents' income is low, there are some respondents who utilize antenatal care services because the respondents have health insurance from the government. Based on this, it can be concluded that even though they have sufficient income, they do not necessarily utilize antenatal care services because there are other factors that influence the utilization of antenatal care, for example knowledge.

The Relationship between Knowledge and Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 79 respondents with low knowledge category, 49 respondents (62.0%) did not utilize antenatal care services. While out of 55 respondents with high knowledge category, 52 respondents (94.5%) utilized antenatal care services. The results of statistical tests show a p-value = 0.000 (p <0.05) in other words, there is a significant relationship between knowledge and utilization of antenatal care services at Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

This study is in line with Raeshita's (2020) study with the results that there is a relationship between knowledge and utilization of ANC services (p = 0.000). Raeshita (2020) in her study obtained the results that pregnant women's knowledge about good pregnancy check-ups can increase pregnant women to utilize ANC services (Raeshita, 2020). The results of the study showed that there were still respondents who did not know about information about pregnancy and pregnancy/ANC services that met the standards. Respondents admitted that they did not know about information about pregnancy, ANC services, and ANC 10T service standards. The lack of information about pregnancy and ANC services by respondents resulted in low utilization of ANC services. Therefore, efforts are needed to disseminate information about pregnancy and 6-time ANC services. This effort is made to improve pregnant women's understanding of pregnancy and 6-time ANC service standards.

The Relationship between Accessibility and Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 73 respondents with difficult accessibility category, 38 respondents (52.1%) did not utilize antenatal care services. While out of 61 respondents with easy accessibility category, 47 respondents (77.0%) utilized antenatal care services. The results of statistical tests show a p-value = 0.001 (p <0.05) in other words, there is a significant relationship between accessibility and utilization of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency. Pregnant women who come to the Posyandu will receive simple pregnancy checks such as blood pressure measurements, weighing, administration of iron tablets, and if abnormalities are found, they will be immediately referred to the Health Center. Village midwives can also provide education regarding the use of ANC services such as the purpose, benefits, and importance of conducting ANC checks according to standards. Pregnancy checks at the Posyandu are not as complete as pregnancy checks at the Health Center or other health facilities that meet standards (Tassi et al., 2021). In addition, the Health Center can also provide a schedule at certain times (when the market is not crowded) for pregnant women who want to have an ANC check. This is done so that pregnant women avoid severe traffic jams when going to the Health Center.

The Relationship between Medical History and the Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 76 respondents who had a history of illness, 54 respondents (71.1%) utilized antenatal care services. While out of 58 respondents who did not have a history of illness, 30 respondents (51.7%) did not utilize antenatal care services. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.012 (p <0.05) in other words, there is a significant relationship between medical history and the utilization of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

The condition of pregnant women during pregnancy must be understood, so that the mother knows what conditions (complaints) she is experiencing. Complaints that are not dangerous for pregnancy such as hormonal changes or changes in body shape. However, complaints or conditions that are dangerous such as bleeding, swelling in the feet that does not go away after resting while lying down accompanied by headaches, nausea, and heartburn, amniotic fluid leaking before the pregnancy is full term, the fetus does not move or rarely in a day and night and weight does not increase or even decreases (Usman, 2018).

The Relationship between Family Support and the Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 72 respondents with low family support, 46 respondents (63.9%) did not utilize antenatal care services. While out of 62 respondents with high family support, 56 respondents (90.3%) utilized antenatal care services. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.000 (p <0.05) in other words, there is a significant relationship between family support and the utilization of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Basically, the influence of family support is one of the factors that greatly influences the formation of a person's attitude. The family has a role as a decision maker in maintaining the health of its members. Rindha's research (2018) entitled the relationship between family support and the use of the integrated post for the elderly, Melati Putih, Palaran Health Center, Samarinda City in 2018 also said that there was a relationship between family support and the use of health services with a p value of 0.003, which means that the p value

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<0.05, as well as Suryani's research (2017) which obtained a p value of 0.001, which means that there is a relationship between family support and antenatal care visits in pregnant women.

The Relationship between Satisfaction Level and Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 77 respondents with the category of satisfactory antenatal care services, 56 respondents (72.7%) utilized antenatal care services. While out of 57 respondents with the category of unsatisfactory antenatal care services, 31 respondents (54.4%) did not utilize antenatal care services. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.003 (p <0.05) in other words, there is a significant relationship between the level of satisfaction and the utilization of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Satisfaction is a state felt by consumers after using or experiencing a certain performance. The level of satisfaction in the world of health is influenced by the service of health workers to patients. The service of health workers is assessed by the recipient of health services, both patients and their family members, regarding the services provided by health workers. The assessment is in the form of the level of satisfaction of patients or family members with the services provided. The higher the attitude of health workers who support, the higher the behavior of pregnancy check-up visits, and the lower the attitude of health workers, the lower the behavior of pregnancy check-up visits (Zulfitria, 2017).

Multivariate Analysis: The most dominant determinant factors related to the Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the most dominant determinant factors related to the Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency were carried out by analysis using the Multivariate Logistic Regression Test (Enter Method). The test was carried out for 5 treatments and it was found that the age variable with a p-value of 0.000, the knowledge variable with a p-value of 0.000 and the accessibility variable with a p-value of 0.000 were the most dominant variables on the utilization of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it is known that more respondents utilize ANC services, but there are still some respondents who are incomplete in utilizing ANC services, this is in line with research conducted by Rahmah (2018), respondents who do not complete pregnancy check-ups because many do not know the pregnancy check-ups according to the schedule that has been set to check their pregnancy. Some respondents only do ANC if there are complaints about their pregnancy, especially respondents who already have more than 1 child, they rarely check their pregnancy because they assume that there were no problems in their previous pregnancy and they think they are experienced in maintaining their pregnancy health, thus they do their pregnancy check-ups at the end of their pregnancy before giving birth (Rahmah 2018).

CONCLUSION

1. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.000 (p < 0.05), in other words there is a significant relationship between age and the use of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.
2. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.561 (p > 0.05), in other words there was no significant relationship between education and the use of antenatal care

services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

3. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.039 ($p < 0.05$), in other words there is a significant relationship between work and the use of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

4. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.561 ($p > 0.05$), in other words there was no significant relationship between income and the use of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

5. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), in other words there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the use of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

6. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), in other words there is a significant relationship between accessibility and the use of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

7. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.012 ($p < 0.05$), in other words there is a significant relationship between medical history and the use of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

8. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), in other words there is a significant relationship between family support and the use of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

9. The results of the statistical test showed a p-value = 0.003 ($p < 0.05$), in other words there is a significant relationship between the level of satisfaction and the use of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency.

10. Based on the results of the study, it is known that the most dominant determinant factors related to the Utilization of Antenatal Care Services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency, were that the age variable with a p-value of 0.000, the knowledge variable with a p-value of 0.000 and the accessibility variable with a p-value of 0.000 were the most dominant variables on the utilization of antenatal care services at the Jujun Health Center, Keliling Danau District, Kerinci Regency

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