

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUSBAND'S ROLE AND REGULARITY OF ANTENATAL CARE IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN THIRD TRIMESTER AT ANANDA WARULOR PACIRAN LAMONGAN VILLAGE POLINDES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

Antenatal and postnatal surveillance is very important important in effort lower number pain And death Mother and perinatal. Regularity of antenatal care can shown through frequency visits . From the results of the initial survey conducted researcher at Polindes Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan there are 23 mothers pregnant woman who is checking on July 12 - 14, 2009, and there are 10 mothers pregnant woman who is checking regular , while That Still there are 13 mothers pregnant who is still Not yet regular do inspection pregnancy . Purpose study This is For know connection role husband with regularity of antenatal care Mother third trimester pregnant at Polindes Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan ..

Method

Design study use method analytic with cross-sectional approach . The population is all over Mother pregnant woman in her third trimester who was checked at the Polindes Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan on month August 2009 as many as 50 people, samples that meet the requirements criteria inclusion as many as 44 people. The sampling technique used consecutive sampling, Instrument in study This use sheet questionnaire And sheet observation . After tabulated existing data analyzed use chi-square test with level significance $\alpha < 0.05$.

Result

The results of the study showed that most husbands had a negative role, as many as 28 (64%) people, and as many as 26 (59%) pregnant women did not regularly carry out ANC. The results of the chi-square test obtained count = 22.578 and $p = 0.000$ where $p < 0.05$.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between the husband's role and the regularity of antenatal care among pregnant women in their third trimester at the Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan Polindes. The less the husband's role and attention, the less regular the pregnant women's antenatal care. Efforts can be made to provide counseling, motivation, and support to husbands through family, close friends, and health workers.

INTRODUCTION

Antenatal and postnatal monitoring are crucial in reducing maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. The goal of monitoring pregnant women is to ensure optimal physical and mental health, as well as to ensure the safety of both mother and child during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period (Winkjosastro, 2005: 154). Regular *antenatal care* can be demonstrated through the frequency of visits. This is problematic because not all pregnant women undergo regular antenatal check-ups, which can lead to early detection of abnormalities during pregnancy. Several factors contribute to a lack of motivation in pregnant women to undertake regular and timely *antenatal care*, including a lack of knowledge about *antenatal care*, busy schedules, low socioeconomic status, inadequate access to services, inadequate medical care, a lack of trained personnel, and inadequate support from their husbands (Muslim, 2009). The impact of irregular antenatal check-ups is the undetection of high-risk conditions in pregnant women that can be related to the

delivery process and can increase the high morbidity and mortality rates for both mothers and newborns (Ministry of Health, 2004). The most important person for pregnant women is usually their partner (husband), the less the role of the husband and the attention given to the pregnant woman shows more emotional and physical symptoms experienced by the pregnant woman (Bobak, 2004: 128). There are two main needs shown by women during pregnancy, the first need is to receive a sign that she is loved and appreciated, the second need is to feel confident in her partner's acceptance of the future child and assimilate the baby into his family (Bobak, 2004: 129). Generally, the involvement of husbands in pregnancy and birth care is still low, this may be influenced by factors of knowledge, education level, culture, income and type of work (Elverawati: 2007). The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between husbands' participation and the regularity of *antenatal care* in third trimester pregnant women at Polindes Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study used an analytical research design with a *cross-sectional approach* , which was conducted in July-September and took place at Polindes Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan. The population in this study were all third-trimester pregnant women who checked at Polindes Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan as many as 50 people with *consecutive sampling technique* . The sample in this study was

some of the third-trimester pregnant women who checked at Polindes Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan as many as 44 people. The independent variable in this study was the role of the husband while the dependent variable in this study was the regularity of ANC, the instruments in this study were questionnaires and KIA books. Data collection and data processing by *editing, coding, scoring and tabulating*, then analyzed using *the chi-square test* .

RESULTS

Table 1. Husband's role in antenatal care pregnant women in their third trimester at the Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan Polindes in 2009.

No	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Positive role	16	36%
2	Negative Role	28	64%

Amount	44	100%
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Based on the table above, it shows that of the 44 respondents, the majority had a negative role, namely 28 people or 64%, while only 16 people or 36% had a positive role.

Table 2. Regularity of Antenatal Care for Pregnant Women in the Third Trimester at the Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan Polindes in 2009.

Based on the table above, pregnancy checks at Polindes Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan show that 26 or 59% of pregnant women still do not regularly undergo pregnancy checks and 18 or 41% of pregnant women regularly undergo pregnancy checks.

No	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Regular	18	41%
2	Irregular	26	59%
Amount		44	100%

Table 3. Relationship between Husband's Role and Regularity of ANC in Pregnant Women in the Third Trimester at Polindes Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan in 2009.

The Role of Husband	ANC regularity				Total	
	Irregular		Regular		Σ	%
	Σ	%	Σ	%		
Negative role	24	85.7%	4	14.3%	28	64%
Positive Role	2	12.5%	14	87.5%	16	36%
Total	26	59.1%	18	40.9%	44	100%

$$\chi^2_{\text{count}} = 22.578 \text{ df} = 1 \rho = 0.00$$

Based on the table above, it can be interpreted that the majority of pregnant women who do not regularly attend ANC, it turns out that their husbands have a negative role, namely 24 people or 85.7%, while the number of husbands who have a positive role in irregularity in ANC is only small, namely 2 people or 12.5%.

Based on the results of calculations using the *chi-square test* and analyzed

using the *SPSS 11.5 for Windows program* between the husband's role and the regularity of ANC in pregnant women in the third trimester, the results obtained were: $\chi^2 = 22.578$ and $\rho = 0.00$ where $\rho < 0.05$ then H1 is accepted, meaning there is a relationship between the husband's role and the regularity of *Antenatal Care* in Pregnant Women in the Third Trimester.

DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that almost 65% of husbands have a negative role. This can be influenced by several factors, including education, knowledge, culture, income, and type of work. The husband's role in prenatal care is a tangible form of concern and participation in efforts to improve maternal health (Jalilah, 2008). Almost all, or 43.3% of husbands' education is junior high school. Junior high school education is still a basic level of education based on the government's 9-year compulsory education program, so that information or knowledge is less acceptable or if received is very simple and limited. Almost all husbands' jobs are migrant workers, as many as 19 people (43.2%). This type of work that requires the husband to work outside will affect the husband's role in maternal health, because the husband's limited time will also impact the husband's role and participation (Jalilah, 2008).

Based on research conducted on 44 pregnant women who were examined at the Ananda Warulor Paciran Lamongan Polindes, it was found that most pregnant women did not have regular pregnancy

CONCLUSION

Most husbands have a negative role, as many as 64%. Most pregnant women have not received regular prenatal checkups, as many as 59%. There is a relationship between the role of husbands and the regularity of antenatal care in pregnant women in the third trimester with a value of $\rho = 0.00$, which means it is very significant. This can be used as input for conducting

check-ups, namely 26 people or 59%. According to Syaifuddin (2002), the standard pregnancy check-up is carried out at least 4 times during pregnancy, namely once in the first trimester (before 14 weeks), once in the second trimester (between weeks 14-28) and twice in the third trimester (between weeks 28-36 and after week 36).

From the results of the cross tabulation in table 3. it can be concluded that husbands who have a negative role, most of their pregnancy checks on mothers are still irregular. While husbands who have a positive role are mostly regular in conducting pregnancy checks. The results of this study are in accordance with the opinion of Bobak (2004) that the person who plays the most important role for pregnant women is their partner (husband), the less the husband's role and attention given to pregnant women shows more emotional and physical symptoms experienced by pregnant women. While in this study, the less the husband's role and attention, the more irregular in conducting pregnancy checks.

further research, especially related to the regularity of prenatal checkups. It is necessary to increase the motivation and counseling provided to husbands to take an active role in prenatal care to improve the quality of services in prenatal checkups. This research can be developed by other researchers in conducting further research, especially regarding the regularity of pregnant women in receiving antenatal care.

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