Husband Support For The Implementation Of Antenatal Care In Primigravid Pregnant Women In Bpm Ny"N" Tambak Rejo Village, Waru District, Sidoarjo District Year 2020

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ABSTRACT

The health of pregnant women is one of the important aspects to consider in a woman's life cycle because during her pregnancy unexpected complications can occur. Every pregnant woman will face risks that can threaten her life. Therefore, every pregnant woman needs care during her pregnancy (Salmah, 2016). The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of husband's support on the implementation of Antenatal Care in primigravida pregnant women at BPM NY "N" Waru Sidoarjo in 2020.The design of this study was cross sectional analytic. The population is all primigravida pregnant women at BPM Ny "N" Waru Sidoarjo 2020. The sample is partly primigravida pregnant women at BPM Ny "N" Waru Sidoarjo 2020 totaling 32 respondents. The sampling technique in this research is non probability sampling, namely purposive sampling type sampling technique. In collecting data from respondents, the next step the researcher took was processing the data by editing, coding, scoring, tabulating, data entry, and cleaning. Data analysis in this study used the Chi Square test. From the results of the Chi Square test, if the p value <level of significant (0.05), the conclusion is that Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between husband's support for the implementation of Antenatal Care in primigravid pregnant women in BPM NY "N" Waru Sidoarjo in 2020. The husband's lack of support is due to the husband's lack of knowledge about the importance of ANC and the husband's work. To overcome this problem, counseling can be carried out to mothers and families about the importance of ANC visits for early detection of pregnancy and prevention of early pregnancy complications so that mothers and children are healthy.

Keywords: ANC, Husband Support, Pregnant Women.

BACKGROUND

The health of pregnant women is an important aspect to pay attention to in a woman's life cycle because during her pregnancy unexpected complications can occur. Every pregnant woman will face risks that can threaten her life. Therefore, every pregnant woman needs care during her pregnancy (Salmah, 2016).

Husband's support in wife's pregnancy can be as a person who provides care and as a person who responds to pregnant women's feelings of vulnerability, both in biological and

psychological aspects. Husband's support indicates involvement in the partner's pregnancy and preparation for bonding with the child

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is one of the development targets. Efforts to reduce MMR (pregnancy, childbirth and post-partum) require quality Ante Natal Care (ANC) services according to government policy standards, namely at least 4 times during pregnancy, 1 time in the first trimester, 1 time in second trimester, and twice in the third trimester. ANC is a planned program in the form of observation, education, and medical treatment for pregnant women, with the aim of: keeping the mother healthy during pregnancy; childbirth, and postpartum as well as trying for babies who are born healthy; safe and satisfying process of pregnancy and childbirth; monitor possible risks of pregnancy; planning optimal management of high risk pregnancies; and reduce perinatal maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality.

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted at BPM Ny "N" Tambak Rejo Village, Waru District, Sidoarjo Regency in January 2020, it was found that there were 24 pregnant women who conducted pregnancy checks. Researchers also conducted interviews with 10 pregnant women who checked their pregnancies, 5 of whom said they had never been accompanied by their husbands because they were working. This shows that the husband's support is not maximized in antenatal care for pregnant women.

The husband's lack of support is due to the husband's lack of knowledge about the importance of ANC and the husband working. To overcome this problem, counseling can be carried out to mothers and families about the importance of ANC visits for early detection of pregnancy and early prevention of complications of pregnancy so that mothers and children are healthy. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of husband's support on the implementation of Antenatal Care for primigravida pregnant women at BPM NY "N" Tambak Rejo Village, Waru District, Sidoarjo Regency in 2020.

METHOD

Research Design is a correlation analytic study with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all primigravida pregnant women at BPM Ny "N" Tambak Rejo Village, Waru District, Sidoarjo Regency 2020. The sample in this study used a purposive sampling technique, namely sampling based on the stated objectives, namely 32 respondents. The sampling technique used in this study was non-probability sampling, namely a purposive sampling technique with the following research criteria: Mothers who are willing to be respondents, Primigravida pregnant women, Third trimester pregnant women, Normal pregnant women. . The independent variable (risk factor) is the husband's support with an ordinal scale and the dependent variable (effect) is the implementation of ANC with a nominal data scale. This research was conducted from March to June 2020 at BPM NY.N Tambak rejo Waru Sidoarjo using a questionnaire measuring instrument. The time for the research was from March to June 2020 in Tambak Rejo Village, Waru District, Sidoarjo Regency in 2020. The measuring tool used a questionnaire and the MCH book. The process of collecting and processing data in this study, before data collection was carried out, submitted a cover letter from the Faculty of Nursing, DIV Midwifery Study Program, IIK Strada, then submitted to BPM NY "N" to request permission for initial data collection.

After obtaining permission, the researcher then asked for the respondent's permission to be used as a subject in conducting a preliminary study to find out the relationship between husband's support for the implementation of antenatal care for primigravida pregnant women at BPM NY "N" Tambak Rejo Village, Waru District, Sidoarjo Regency in 2020. How to collect data using interview questionnaire and the MCH handbook. Researchers proceed to the preparation of the proposal. After the research proposal is carried out, it is then followed by the preparation of a thesis. In collecting data from respondents, the next step that was carried out by researchers was data processing, namely editing, coding, tabulating, cleaning, and data

entry. Data analysis used the Chi Square test with interpretation if the p value < level of significance (0.05) then the conclusion is Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between husband's support for the implementation of Antenatal Care for primigravida pregnant women at BPM NY "N" Tambak Rejo Village Waru District, Sidoarjo Regency in 2020.

RESULT

Characteristics of Respondents
Table 1 Characteristics of Respondents

Variabel	Kategori	N	%
Age	< 20 Years	2	6
	20-35 Years	23	71
	>35 Years	7	22
Education	Base	2	6
	Medium	26	81
	College	4	13
Profession	IRT	11	34
	Private	18	57
	Entrepreneur	3	9

Based on the table above, it was found that most (71%) of the respondents were aged 20-35 years, most (81%) had secondary education and most (57%) had private jobs.

Husband Support
Table 2 Frequency distribution of Husband's Support

No	Husband Support	Frekuensi (f)	Persentase (%)
1	High (>75%)	3	9,4
2	Moderate (34%-75%)	10	31,3
3	Low (0%-33%)	19	59,4
	Total	32	100

Sumber : Data primer penelitian 2020

Based on table 2 above, it shows that of the 32 respondents, more than half of the respondents (59.4%) had low husband support, namely 19 respondents.

Implementation of ANC

Table 3 Distribution of ANC Implementation

No	Implementation of ANC	Frekuensi (f)	Persentase (%)
1	Routine	13	40
2		19	60
	Total	32	100

Sumber : Data primer penelitian 2020

Based on table 3 above, it shows that of the 32 respondents, more than half of the respondents (60%) had non-routine ANC, namely 19 respondents.

Husband's Support Relationship with ANC Implementation

Table 4 Relationship between husband's support and ANC implementation

Husband's Support	Implementation of ANC				Total
	Routine Not routine		Routine Not routine		
	$\sum$	%	$\sum$	%	
1. Tall	3	9,3	0	0	3
2. Currently	5	15,6	5	15,6	10
3. Low	**5**	**15,6**	**14**	**43,8**	**19**
Total	**13**	**40,5**	**19**	**59,4**	**32**
	α=0,05 =0,042			*p-value*	

From table 4 above it can be seen that 14 people (43.8) respondents had low husband support and did not have regular ANC. The results of the Chi Square test above show asymp results. sig 0.042 <0.05 means H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between husband's support and the implementation of ANC.

DISCUSSION

Husband Support

Based on table 1 above, it shows that of the 32 respondents, more than half of the respondents (59.4%) had low husband support, namely 19 respondents.

Support is providing something to meet someone else's needs. Support can also be interpreted as providing encouragement/motivation or encouragement and advice to others in decision-making situations (Chaplin, 2012). Kuntjoro (2009, in Fithriany 2011) says that the notion of support is verbal or non-verbal information, advice, assistance, real or behavior given by people who are familiar with the subject in their social environment or in the form of presence and things that can provide emotional benefits or affect the behavior of recipients or support is the presence, willingness, care of people who rely on, appreciate and love us.

The opinion that researchers can convey based on the data above is that husbands' support is low, one of which is due to the husband's knowledge, husbands rarely accompany mothers in checking with health workers, and health workers often only provide counseling and education to mothers. Though Husband is the most important person for a pregnant woman. There is ample evidence that women who are cared for and loved by their partners during

pregnancy show fewer emotional and physical symptoms, adjust more easily during pregnancy and are less at risk of complications during childbirth.

Implementation of ANC

Based on table 2 above, it shows that of the 32 respondents, more than half of the respondents (60%) had non-routine ANC, namely 19 respondents.

Ante Natal care is something that must be done by mothers during pregnancy. The standard ANC visits during pregnancy are 1 time in the early trimester, 1 time in the 2nd trimester and 2 times in the 3rd trimester (Ministry of Health RI, 2018).

Every pregnant woman, whether at high or low risk, should ideally go for a antenatal care visit (ANC) to health workers and health facilities, in order to prevent complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium for both the mother and the fetus.

Husband Support Relationship and Implementation of ANC

From table 3 above it can be seen that 14 respondents (43.8) had low husband support and did not have regular ANC. The results of the Chi Square test above show asymp results. sig 0.042 <0.05 means H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between husband's support and the implementation of ANC.

Husband's support is the support provided by the husband in the form of verbal and non-verbal, advice, real assistance in the form of behavior or presence that can provide emotional benefits and influence the behavior of his wife. Setiadi (2018) that husband's support is a characteristic of interaction that takes place in various social relationships as evaluated by individuals, namely the wife. Social support is verbal information, advice, real assistance or behavior provided by husbands with subjects in their social environment or in the form of presence and things that can provide emotional benefits or influence the recipient's behavior.

In this case, people who feel that they have social support feel emotionally relieved because they are cared for, get suggestions or pleasant impressions on them. Based on the table above, it shows that most of the respondents did not routinely carry out ANC because of the low support from their husbands. This is in accordance with Notoatmodjo's theory, (2013) in Irwan, (2017) that husband's support is the nature of interaction that takes place in various individual social relations, namely that the wife has become a tradition if everything must be with the consent of the husband or those in charge at home. This greatly affects a mother in carrying out ANC. The family plays an important role in the implementation of ANC, because if one of the families disagrees, the mother will reconsider her choices, for example the mother does not regularly carry out ANC. And most mothers will follow the decision of their husbands or other family members.

CONCLUSION

Of the 32 respondents, more than half of the respondents (59.4%) were in BPM NY "N" Tambak Rejo Village, Waru District, Sidoarjo Regency with low husband support, namely 19 respondents. More than half of the respondents (60%) did not have regular ANC, namely 19 respondents and 14 people (43.8) respondents with low husband support and did not have regular ANC. The results of the Chi Square test above show asymp results. sig 0.042 <0.05 means H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between husband's support and the implementation of ANC.

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