

Assist Spouse in Complying with Antenatal Treatment for Expectant Mothers in Trimester III Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

One of the crucial steps that pregnant women must take to ensure a good pregnancy is antenatal care, sometimes known as pregnancy check-ups. Obstetricians and midwives can perform pregnancy examinations on expectant mothers in accordance with the antenatal care guidelines, which place an emphasis on preventative and promotional measures. Pregnancy tests were covered nationally in 88.03% of cases in 2018 and 88.54% of cases in 2019, meeting the 80% target set forth in the strategic plan. The literature review employed a methodical approach to data analysis. The findings indicate that there is a favorable and substantial correlation between a husband's support and compliance with ANC visits for pregnant women in trimester III, as reported in nine research journals.

Keywords: antenatal care, husband's support, Q4 trimester III

BACKGROUND

Pregnancy-related hypertension, infection, and hemorrhage continue to be the three leading causes of death for mothers in Indonesia. Pregnant women's access to health services can be evaluated with the K1 and K4 Coverage metrics. When comparing the number of pregnant women who have received antenatal care from health workers for the first time to the target number of pregnant women in a particular work area for the year, the number known as K1 coverage is determined. In comparison to the goal number of pregnant women in one location within a year, the K4 coverage measures the proportion of expectant mothers who have received antenatal care in accordance with standards at least four times as per the prescribed schedule. This metric displays the availability of healthcare services for expectant mothers.

Worldwide, the World Health Organization (WHO) projects that difficulties and childbirth account for 585,000 deaths of women annually. In Indonesia, the MMR was still comparatively high in 2015 at 4,999. It dropped to 4,912 in 2016 and then to 1712 in 2017. According to the provincial health profile, there was a notable decrease in 2015, specifically 4,999; in 2016, it dropped to 4,912; and in 2017, it increased to 1712. When comparing the MMR in West Java Province in 2017 to the desired proportion of MMR in the same year, it was already below the national target (MDGs) in 2015. The MMR in West Java Province was 76.03 per 100,000 KH in 2017. The 2017 West Java Province Health Profile.

There were four maternal fatalities for every 5,400 live births in Cirebon City in 2015, and four for every 5483 live births in 2014. The Cirebon City Ministry of Health reports that K4 coverage was 93.26%, with a target coverage of 95% for the Ministry of Health and an 85% objective for the Cirebon City SPM. Compared to 2014 (90.50%), Cirebon City reported that overall K4 coverage was 93.26% in 2015. grew. The Kecapi sub-district of Larangan Health Center had the highest range of K4, at 104.19%, while the Pekalipan sub-district of Astanagarib Health Center had the lowest, at 67.21%. It is possible to determine that the

coverage results have attained the K4 objective of 85% by examining the Cirebon City Perwalkot SPM.

The behavior change hypothesis proposed by Lawrence Green (1982) is one theory that can explain a number of factors that affect pregnant women's behavior in attending prenatal care visits. Three things affect how someone's conduct changes: predisposing factors, which include information, attitudes, and beliefs; enabling factors, which include infrastructure and facilities; and reinforcing factors, which include the attitudes and actions of law enforcement, health, local authorities, and family assistance, among other things. Variations exist among research articles concerning the factors influencing pregnant women's prenatal care visits. Therefore, a review of the literature is required to ascertain the connection between a pregnant woman's antenatal care visits and her husband's knowledge, attitudes, and support.

Achievement of health services for pregnant women can be assessed using the K1 and K4 Coverage indicators. K1 coverage is the number of pregnant women who have received antenatal care for the first time by health workers, compared to the target number of pregnant women in one work area during the year. The K4 coverage is the number of pregnant women who have received antenatal care according to standards at least 4 times according to the recommended schedule, compared to the target number of pregnant women in one area within one year. This indicator shows access to health services for pregnant women and the level of ANC visits of pregnant women to check their pregnancy with health workers. (Citrawati, 2021).

METHODS

Pregnancy tests were covered nationally in 88.03% of cases in 2018 and 88.54% of cases in 2019, reaching the 80% target set by the strategic plan (Ministry of Health, 2020). In contrast, of the 181,086 pregnant women in South Sumatra Province, 171,703 (94.8%) had K3 visits for ANC in 2018. In contrast, 167,640 pregnant women (95.2%) out of 176,464 pregnant women received K3 visits in 2019 (South Sumatra Provincial Government Health Office, 2020). 2020 saw 24,665 (91.3%) pregnant women receiving K1 coverage in the city of Palamebang, and 480 pregnant women receiving K4 coverage. In 2019, 593 pregnant women received K1 examinations, and 593 pregnant women received K4 coverage. In 2020, 1067 mothers received K1 coverage, and 480 pregnant women received K4 coverage.

Antenatal Care visits are influenced by a number of factors for expectant mothers, including knowledge, parity, work position, education, and support from the spouse. (Health Ministry, 2001) The behavior change hypothesis proposed by Lawrence Green (1982) is one theory that can explain a number of factors that affect pregnant women's behavior when conducting prenatal care appointments. Three elements affect how someone's behavior changes: predisposing factors, which include knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs; enabling factors, which include infrastructure and facilities; and reinforcing factors, which include the attitudes and behaviors of law enforcement, community leaders, and family support. Variations exist among research articles concerning the factors influencing pregnant women's prenatal care visits.

Based on the background of the problem above, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Husband's Support with Antenatal Care Compliance in Third Trimester Pregnant Women".

RESULTS

In line with studies conducted by Henik Istihomah et al (2020). The study's findings, which were based on statistical tests employing Kolmogorov-Smirnov, revealed a correlation between third-trimester anxiety levels in pregnant women and the husband's support at ANC visits (p value of $0.034 < \alpha 0.05$). According to theory and relevant studies, partners' support

is crucial for pregnant women. When a pregnant woman has strong support from her husband, she is more likely to be motivated to perform pregnancy tests and have less worry than when she does not receive such support.

Research by Baiq Ayu Ambarwati et al. (2022) revealed that of the 43 respondents studied, 37 respondents, or approximately 86.0%, whose husbands' support fell into the good category, performed ANC visits primarily in accordance with the schedule, and 6 respondents, or approximately 14.0%, whose husbands' support fell into the sufficient category, performed ANC visits in accordance with a small portion of the schedule. The majority of respondents indicated that their spouses may provide support in the form of positive reinforcement, such as while performing pregnancy tests. According to the study's findings, a third-trimester pregnant woman's compliance with antenatal care visits and her husband's support are significantly correlated.

Ayu Irawati et al.'s research from 2021 indicates a correlation between pregnant women's anxiety levels throughout the third trimester and significant husband support. Support from a spouse might lessen the psychological strain that moms experience; 91.1% of respondents who are pregnant reported receiving support from their spouses. With a value of $p = .027$, the chi-square analysis results indicate a strong correlation between anxiety levels and a husband's support (Mukhadiono, 2015). Anxiety in third trimester pregnant women can be decreased by ANC compliance. Mothers who disregarded ANC visits were more likely to experience anxiety, according to the results of direct interviews with respondents, which were based on statistical tests with a value of $p = .030$.

DISCUSSION

Support from the Husband

According to Kristina's research (2017) and the findings of this literature review, husband/family support is a process that happens continuously throughout a person's life. In order to provide family members the impression that someone is paying attention, a husband's support encompasses attitudes, behaviors, and acceptance of family members. The spouse offers support in the form of inspiration, encouragement, empathy, or help, which helps the expectant mother feel more secure and at ease. Pregnant women can achieve mental equilibrium and psychological fulfillment with their husbands' support, which makes them feel less worried and less like giving birth is a horrible or frightening experience. According to the researcher, social support from both husband.

ANC Adherence in Expectant Mothers TM III

In the findings of this review of the literature. According to research, 20 respondents, or 62.5%, of pregnant women fell into the compliant category of making ANC visits, whereas 12 respondents, or 37.5%, were in the non-compliant category. These findings are based on Kristina's study results from 2017. This demonstrates that most TM III pregnant women at the North Central Timor Regency's Sasi Community Health Center fall into the compliant group when it comes to scheduling routine ANC (Antenatal Care) appointments. An evaluation of expectant mothers' adherence to antenatal care might be observed in the interactions between expectant mothers and healthcare providers who offer pregnancy testing services. Prenatal service coverage (K1 for access and K4 for completeness of prenatal services) are indices of coverage.

The Relationship between Husband's Support and Compliance with Antenatal Care in Third Trimester Pregnant Women

According to research by Karellita et.al (2022), it is known that of the 64 respondents with good husband support, 46 respondents (71.9%) were more than 18 respondents (28.1%) with less husband support. The results of the bivariate analysis revealed that of the 46 respondents who received good husband support, there were 34 respondents (73.9%) who carried out the

K4 examination obediently and 12 respondents (26.1%) who carried out the K4 examination were disobedient while of the 18 respondents who received support Husbands were less than 4 respondents (22.2%) who carried out compliant K4 checks and 14 respondents who carried out non-compliant K4 checks (77.8%). The Odds Ratio results obtained with a value of 9.917, meaning that a good husband's support is 9.917 times more likely to be obedient to carrying out an K4 examination compared to a husband who has less support. So, there is a relationship between husband's support and compliance with antenatal care for pregnant women in the third trimester.

CONCLUSION

Ten publications from the literature study suggest that age, education, knowledge, and occupation may have an impact on attitudes toward exclusive breastfeeding among primigravida moms. The knowledge of primigravida moms, which has a major influence on exclusive breastfeeding, is the factor that most influences the success of exclusive breastfeeding. Education is another element; perspectives on its effects range from favorable to bad. Some journals claim that most people with higher educations will be more supportive of third trimester primigravida mothers who choose to breastfeed their babies exclusively; however, other journals claim that low education does not necessarily mean that a person cannot breastfeed; it all depends on the knowledge that a person possesses. Similarly, there is no correlation between work and age variables.

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