



Plagiarism Checker X Originality Report

Similarity Found: 7%

Date: Kamis, Nopember 19, 2020

Statistics: 121 words Plagiarized / 1696 Total words

Remarks: Low Plagiarism Detected - Your Document needs Optional Improvement.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND RESEARCH (IJSPR) ISSN: 2349-4689 Issue 142, Volume 47, Number 05, May 2018 www.ijspr.com IJSPR | 217
Relationship Husband Support in Pregnancy with Frequency of Pregnancy Visit in Puskesmas Atari Jaya Melania Asi 1, Arsulfa 1, Sultina Sarita 1, Heyrani 1, Komang Yahirani 1, Kartini 1 1 Department of Midwifery, Health Polytechnic Kendari, Indonesia
Abstract-Background: Pregnancy is a dream and a way to achieve the highest satisfaction for the accomplishment of a mother and husband.

Aim: This study aims to support husband's relationship in pregnancy examination with the frequency of pregnancy visits in pregnant women at Atari Jaya Community Health Center Lalembu District, South Konawe Regency. Method: The research design used was analytic with cross sectional design. The sample of this research was pregnant women at Atari Jaya Community Health Center, Lalembu Sub - district, South Konawe Regency, amounting to 36 people.

The data collection instrument is a questionnaire about husband support in pregnancy examination, frequency of pregnancy visit. Data were analyzed by Chi Square test. Results: The results showed that most of the frequency of pregnancy visits at the Atari Jaya Community Health Center of Lalembu Sub -district of South Konawe Regency were in standard category.

Most of pregnant women at Atari Jaya Community Health Center of Lalembu Sub -district of South Konawe Regency get husband support in pregnancy examination. There is a relationship of husband support in pregnancy examination with frequency of pregnancy visits at pregnant women at Atari Jaya Community Health Center Lalembu Sub-district of South Konawe Regency ($\chi^2 = 4,392$; $p = 0,036$). Keywords: frequency of

pregnancy visits, husband support. I.

INTRODUCTION Pregnancy is a dream and a way to achieve the highest satisfaction for the achievement of a mother and husband. Pregnancy and childbirth is a natural process, but not without risk and a burden for a woman. Not all deliveries and pregnancies will delight a husband or mother. Pregnant women can deal with mild to severe degrees that can cause discomfort, dissatisfaction, morbidity, disability and even death to high risk pregnant women, as well as low complications in labor resulting in death .

1 The number of maternal deaths in Southeast Sulawesi in 2015 amounted to 67 deaths and in Konawe Utara District amounted to 3 deaths. One of the indirect causes of maternal mortality is the overwhelming number of pregnant women who do not have pregnancy checks on health facilities, particularly in Southeast Sulawesi and Konawe Selatan districts. This can be seen from K4 coverage.

K4 coverage in Southeast Sulawesi Province is still low from the national K4 target. National Target K4 by 2015 is 95%, but K4 coverage in Southeast Sulawesi is only 80.50%. Similarly, K4 coverage in South Konawe District is only 73.19%. In addition to K4 coverage, coverage of delivery by health personnel in Southeast Sulawesi is still below the national target.

National target is 90%, while coverage in Southeast Sulawesi is 85.19%. Similarly in Kabupaten Konawe Selatan coverage of labor by health workers is very low at 82.70%. The coverage of postpartum women receiving health care services in Southeast Sulawesi is also below the national target. National target of 90%, while coverage of 84.93%, as well as coverage in South Konawe is still low at 81.83%.

2,3 Antenatal Inspection (ANC) examination is the examination and supervision of pregnancy to optimize the mental and physical health of pregnant women, so as to be able to deal with childbirth, childbirth, preparation of breastfeeding and a reasonable return of reproductive health. 4 Antenatal Care in this study for selanjutnya will be written with ANC.

The objective of the ANC is to prepare the pregnant mother as well as physically and mentally, and to save mother and child in pregnancy, childbirth and childbirth. 1 Several factors to increase the frequency of ANC visits that need attention, in addition to factors of pregnant women themselves (attitude) to check their pregnancy, knowledge, cost factors, social culture, information, facilities or health facilities and support from the husband is very important in the examination of pregnancy.

6 Husband-wife support is a necessary thing, it is strongly recommended that the husband should give greater support to his pregnant wife. 7 Husband's support for the pregnancy of the wife both physically and psychically needed. 8 Pregnant women who are cared for and loved by their male partners during pregnancy will show fewer emotional, physical, and fewer complications of labor and make it easier to adjust during the puerperium.

Retnowati research results (2015), showed that there is a relationship between husband support with the frequency of ANC in prim igravida pregnant women in BPS Ny.NataliaGenuk Semarang, with p value 0,030. Initial study at Atari Jaya Community Health Center of Lalembu INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND RESEARCH (IJSPP) ISSN: 2349 -4689 Issue 142, Volume 47, Number 05 , May 2018 www.ijspr.com IJSPP | 218 Sub-district of South Konawe Regency found that in 2016 K1 coverage was 80%, K4 was 79%, Nakes birth was 80%, 71% of infant visits, 75% of infant visits, TT immunization coverage 71%. Results of interviews with 10 pregnant women obtained data 5 pregnant women (50.0%) did ANC less than 4 times where 3 people (60.0%) mother said husband would calm when experiencing discomfort, have prepared baby equipment and accompany mother when checking pregnancy, and 2 people (40.0%) said that the husband is only willing to listen to maternal concerns and complaints during pregnancy. Data obtained 5 pregnant women (50.0%) performed ANC more than 4 times in which 1 person (20.0%) mother said that the husband had prepared infant equipment, listened to mother's worries and complaints during pregnancy and accompanied mother when examined pregnancy , as well as 4 people (80.0%) did not get support from the husband is only calm when experiencing discomfort. II.

METHODS The research design used was analytic with cross sectional design. The sample of this research was pregnant women at Atari Jaya Community Health Center, Lalembu Sub - district, South Konawe Regency, amounting to 36 people. The data collection instrument is a questionnaire about husband support in pregnancy examination, frequency of pregnancy visit.

Data were analyzed by Chi Square test. III. **RESULTS** Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Pregnancy Visit to Pregnant Women and Husband Support In Pregnancy Examination At Atari Jaya Community Health Center

Total	n	%
Frequency of Pregnancy Visit	23	63,9
Standards	13	36,1
Husband's support in pregnancy screening	22	61,1
Not Support	14	38,9

Based on the results of the study, most of the frequency of pregnancy visits in the standard category were 23 people (63.9%) and husband support in pregnancy examination were 22 people (61.1%).

Table 2 Relationship Support Husband In Pregnancy Examination With Frequency Of Pregnancy Visit At Pregnant Women At Atari Jaya Community Health Center Frequency of Pregnancy Visit Husband's support in pregnancy screening χ^2 (p-value) Standard Not Standard n % n % Support 17 47,2 5 13,9 4,392 (0,036) Not Support 6 16,7 8 22,2 Total 23 63,9 13 36,1 Source: Primary data $p < 0,05$, χ^2 tabel: 3,84 The conclusion from table 2 is that there is a relationship of husband support in pregnancy examination with the frequency of pregnancy visits in pregnant women At Atari Jaya Community Health Center Lalembu Sub -district of South Konawe Regency ($\chi^2 = 4,392$; $p = 0,036$). Pregnant women who are supported by her husband in pregnancy examination then the frequency of pregnancy visits will be in accordance with the standards.

Antenatal Care (ANC) examination is the examination and supervision of pregnancy to optimize the mental and physical health of pregnant women . This examination is carried out periodically followed week by week, with corrective efforts against irregularities found in pregnant women on a regular basis to maintain maternal and fetal health.

4 Pregnant women who rarely check their pregnancy can **increase the risk of** pregnancy complications, because with regular care services can be detected early on the possibility of disease that arises during pregnancy. 5 Husbands support to wives is a necessary thing, it is strongly recommended that husbands should give greater support to their pregnant wives.

7 Husband's support for pregnancy both physically and psychically needed. 8 Husband's support can be emphasized as a resource provided through interaction with others "support is the resource to use through our interaction with other people". Social support and family and husband are very influential to the process of a mother's pregnancy, if pregnancy is accompanied by full support from husband and family, then the process of pregnancy will go well that will indirectly affect the health of the mother and fetus it contains.

pregnancy will have an impact on the survival of family life, either in the form of additional costs, reduction or adding the workload of physical changes and the reduction of the frequency of relationships with others that all of them will cause stress for pregnant women. A husband should be alert and vigilant and acting if he sees any signs of danger in pregnancy.

The results of this study are in accordance with Retnowati (2015) study, indicating that there is a relationship between husband support with ANC frequency in primigravida pregnant women in BPS Ny.NataliaGenuk Semarang, with p value 0.030 which

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND RESEARCH (IJSPR) ISSN: 2349 -4689 Issue 142, Volume 47, Number 05 , May 2018 www.ijspr.com IJSPR | 219 states there is husband support relationship with ANC frequency. REFERENCES [1] Saifuddin, A.B.

(2012) **Buku Panduan Praktis Pelayanan Kesehatan Maternal dan Neonatal** . Jakarta: Yayasan Bina Pustaka Sarwono Prawiroharjdo. [2] Kemenkes,R.I. (2015) Profil Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2014. Jakarta: Kemenkes RI. [3] Dinkes Sultra, (2016) **Profil Kesehatan Sulawesi Tenggara Tahun 2015**. Kendari: Dinkes SULtra. [4] Manuaba, I.B.G . (2014) Ilmu kebidanan Penyakit Kandungan danKB . Jakarta: EGC. [5] Mufdlilah, (2015) Panduan Asuhan Kebidanan Ibu hamil. Jogjakarta: Nuha Medika.

[6] Bobak, Lowdermilk. (2014) Keperawatan Maternitas edisi 4.Jakarta:EGC. [7] Wiratih, A. (2013) **Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Hamil Tentang Buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak di BPS Titik Desa Padas Kecamatan Tanon Kabupaten Sragen**. Naskah Publikasi. Surakarta: STIK Kusuma Husada. [8] Kasdu, D. (2014) Solusi Problem Persalinan.

Jakarta: Puspa Swara

INTERNET SOURCES:

2% -

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327367015_Music_Melody_and_Management
<1% -

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339948645_Association_of_maternal_determinants_with_low_birth_weight_babies_in_tea_garden_workers_of_Assam

<1% - <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1130862120304101>

<1% - <https://www.natural-health-for-fertility.com/herbs-for-childbirth.html>

<1% - <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4318433/>

1% - <http://repository.unimus.ac.id/2583/7/BAB%20V.pdf>

1% - <https://www.ijspr.com/cvvolume.php>

1% - <http://jurnal.fk.unand.ac.id/index.php/jka/article/view/354>

<1% - http://www.aetna.com/cpb/medical/data/100_199/0135.html

1% -

<https://research.cmft.nhs.uk/research/saint-marys-hospital/maternal-and-fetal-health>

<1% -

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/healthy-living/maternity-newborn-care-guidelines-chapter-3.html>

<1% - <https://pt.scribd.com/document/329659009/kala-I>

1% -

<https://newoptionsnm.info/buku-panduan-praktis-pelayanan-kesehatan-maternal-dan-neonatal-70/>

<1% - <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/295356510.pdf>

1% - <http://eprints.ums.ac.id/44675/8/DAFTAR%20PUSTAKA.pdf>