ABSTRACT

Mortality and morbidity is still a major problem in developing countries. One effective efforts to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity are regular antenatal visits. This study was conducted to analyze the influence of demographic characteristics, covert behavior and health care access to antenatal care visits Manding region Puskesmas Sumenep.

The research was observational analytic, with cross sectional design. Interviews were conducted on 29 pregnant women trimester III. Subjects drawn from the population by simple random sampling. Depth interviews were conducted to obtain a more in-depth information about the variables under study. The independent variables were age, education, knowledge, attitudes, and access to health services.

Coverage of antenatal care visits in the working area health centers reached 37.9% Sumenep Manding. Data were analyzed using multiple logistic regression with $\alpha=0.05$. Of 5, while four variables had no effect on antenatal care visits that age ($p=0.595$), education ($p=0.514$), attitude ($p=0.191$), and access to health services ($p=0.092$), variables studied are one variables that affect the knowledge antenatal care visits ($p = 0.008$) with $OR = 0.030$ is that pregnant women with less knowledge of the possibility of doing a complete antenatal care visits 0.030 times greater when compared with respondents with good knowledge.

The conclusion that can be drawn is that pregnant women with good knowledge of the possibility of doing a complete antenatal care visits 33.3 times greater when compared with respondents with less knowledge.

Keyword: demographic characteristics, covert behavior, access to health services, antenatal care visit.