ABSTRACT

BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN EARLY DETECTION OF HIGH RISK PREGNANCY WITH INTEGRATED BEHAVIORAL MODEL IN THE CITY OF BANJARMASIN

FAHRIADI ARIADY

High risk pregnancy factors need to be considered since they could lead to obstetric complications which could lead to death of the pregnant woman. This study was a cross sectional study, with samples of 300 respondents of pregnant women in their trimesters in the city of Banjarmasin, using logistic regression analysis with 5% level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$). Analysis of the behavior of the mother in the early detection of high risk based on integrated behavioral models in the city of Banjarmasin, showed the following results: experiential attitude and instrumental attitude, injunctive norm and descriptive norm, perceived control and self-efficacy influenced the intention to perform the behavior, which could be seen the $p$-value of the statistical tests carried out, the $p = 0.000 \ (p < 0.05)$. Intention of performing the behavior had an influence on behavior, where the $p = 0.026 \ (p < 0.05)$ there was a significant influence. Habit had an influence on behavior, the $p = 0.000 \ (p < 0.05)$, there was significant influence.

Pregnant women in the early detection of high risk, was strongly influenced by the behavior of pregnant women themselves. So as to make that pregnant women have good behaviors, particularly in the early detection of high risk pregnancy, it is expected that to improve the ability of pregnant women, both with increased knowledge and skills through giving information to pregnant women concerning to early detection of high-risk pregnancies and with the health services provided.

Keywords: early detection of high risk pregnancies, pregnant women, integrated behavioral model