

## ABSTRACT

### ANALYSIS OF FACTORS COMPLIANCE VISITS OF PREGNANT WOMEN ON ANTENATAL CARE BASED ON HEALTH BELIEF MODEL

#### Cross Sectional

By: Gebyar Hafit Suwandar

Antenatal care is one of main preventif for pregnant woman to decrease complication on pregnancy. Some of them may cause a seriously problem.

The design of the study was descriptive analytic with cross-sectional approach. The population was pregnant woman who had gestational age more than 36 weeks. The 38 sample respondents were chosen by purposive sampling. The independent variables in this study were perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, perceived benefit, perceived barrier, and cues to action. The dependent variable was compliance visits on antenatal care. The data were collected by using questionnaire and analyzed by using chi square test with a degree of significance  $\alpha < 0.05$ .

The results showed a correlation between perceived susceptibility factor ( $p = 0.003$ ), perceived seriousness ( $p = 0.000$ ), perceived benefit ( $p = 0,000$ ), and perceived barrier ( $p=0,011$ ) with compliance visits of antenatal care on pregnant woman. The cues to action ( $p = 0.126$ ) does not affect the pregnant women.

Some factors in health belief model have a correlation with compliance visits of antenatal care on pregnant woman. To health care facilities are expected to direct more pregnant women to be obedient in antenatal care visit trough the approach of factors that may support and hinder compliance.

**Keywords:** *Antenatal care, Health Belief Model, Compliance*

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS FAKTOR KEPATUHAN IBU HAMIL DALAM KUNJUNGAN ANTENATALCARE BERDASARKAN *HEALTH BELIEF MODEL*

#### Cross Sectional

Oleh: Gebyar Hafit Suwandar

Antenatal care adalah salah satu dari pencegahan utama untuk ibu hamil dalam menurunkan komplikasi kehamilan. Beberapa diantaranya dapat menyebabkan masalah yang serius.

Desain penelitian berupa deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi yang dipakai peneliti adalah ibu hamil yang memiliki usia kehamilan lebih dari 36 minggu. Dengan sampel sejumlah 38 orang yang dipilih dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Variable yang mempengaruhi adalah *perceived susceptibility*, *perceived seriousness*, *perceived benefit*, *percieved barrier*, dan *cues to action*. Variabel dipengaruhinya adalah kepatuhan ibu hamil dalam kunjungan ANC. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan kuesioner dan dioalah menggunakan *chi-square* dengan nilai  $\alpha < 0.05$ .

Hasil diperoleh menunjukkan hubungan antara *perceived susceptibility* ( $p = 0.003$ ), *perceived seriousness* ( $p = 0.000$ ), *perceived benefit* ( $p = 0,000$ ), dan *perceived barrier* ( $p=0,011$ ) dengan kepatuhan kunjungan ANC. Sedangkan *cues to action* ( $p = 0.126$ ) tidak berhubungan dengan kepatuhan ibu hamil dalam kunjungan ANC.

Beberapa faktor HBM mempunyai hubungan dengan kepatuhan ibu hamil dalam kunjungan ANC. Untuk fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan lebih mengarahkan ibu hamil hamil untuk patuh dalam melakukan kunjungan ANC melalui pendekatan faktor yang mendukung dan menghambat kepatuhan.

**Kata kunci:** *Antenatal Care, Health Belief Model, Kepatuhan*