ABSTRACT

Background: World Health Organization (WHO) in 2014 states that maternal mortality rate in Indonesia still has not fulfilled Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) target of 102/100,000 live births. In Indonesia in 2012 the maternal mortality rate is 359/100,000 live births, making it very far from the numbers that have been targeted by MDG's. The purpose of this research is to know the description of pregnant mother's knowledge about danger sign in pregnancy.

Method: This research is an observational analytic research with cross sectional approach. The sample size was 96 respondents according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Sampling is done by nonprobability sampling type purposive sampling, instruments in the use of the questionnaire, samples in use is all pregnant women who do antenatal care in accordance with the criteria inclusive and exclusive, and use univariat analysis. To know the significant level, the collected data will be tested by Chi-square statistic test at significance level $\alpha = 0.05$. Result: The result showed that the majority of respondents have enough knowledge (45.8%). The majority of respondents are at low risk age (20-35 years old) (92.7%), majority of respondents have medium education (58.33%), and the majority of respondents did not work (79.2%). After Chi-square test, $p=0.026$ ($p\leq0.05$) on education level, test chi-square again value $p=0.811$ ($P>0.05$) on the variable age and variable work. Conclusion: Factors related to maternal knowledge about pregnancy alert are education level with the value of $p=0.026$.

Keywords: Knowledge, pregnant women, pregnancy alarm