Effect Of Health Education Knowledge About Antenatal Care Mothers Against Hamlet Land Shake The District Huamual West Seram Regency

Maritje SJ. Malisnggorar, Ira Sandi Tunny, Sunik Cahyawati, Wiwi Rumaoiat, Epi Dusra, Idham Soamole, M Chairul Basrun Umanailo

Abstract: Antenatal Care very important by all pregnant women to determine the growth of the fetus and the mother's health. Of the 26 pregnant women in the village who do not carry out a rocking Land Antenatal Care 22 people due to lack of knowledge about Antenatal Care. The purpose of this research is to know the level of knowledge of the mother before and after Health Education as well as Determine the effect of health education on mothers' knowledge of Antenatal Care. This research method is quasi experimental research design that is one-group pre-post test design. The population of this research that all pregnant women in Hamlet Land Shake Huamual District of West Seram regency. Research samples were 26 respondents with a total sampling technique. The study was conducted on 14 s / d 16 April 2018. Collecting the data using questionnaires, collecting the data obtained from the 25 respondents experienced an Increase in knowledge and first responder remains Whose knowledge this is due to additional information about Antenatal Education through Health Care. Analysis of the Data in this study using the Wilcoxon test, According to the results, the value Signifikancy respondents' knowledge of the pre-test and post-test was 0.000 (p <0:01), so it can be concluded that there is a significant effect on the Increase in knowledge of Antenatal Care in mothers in Hamlet Land Shake Huamual District of West Seram regency. Collecting the data obtained from the 25 respondents experienced an Increase in knowledge and first responder remains whose knowledge this is due to additional information about Antenatal Education through Health Care. Analysis of the Data in this study using the Wilcoxon test, According to the results, the value Signifikancy respondents' knowledge of the pre-test and post-test was 0.000 (p <0:01), so it can be concluded that there is a significant effect on the Increase in knowledge of Antenatal Care in mothers in Hamlet Land Shake Huamual District of West Seram regency. Collecting the data obtained from the 25 respondents experienced an Increase in knowledge and first responder remains Whose knowledge this is due to additional information about Antenatal Education through Health Care. Analysis of the Data in this study using the Wilcoxon test, According to the results, the value Signifikancy respondents' knowledge of the pre-test and post-test was 0.000 (p <0:01)

Keywords: Knowledge, Education, Health, Antenatal, Huamual

1. INTRODUCTION

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) is one indicator for the degree of women's health. The maternal mortality rate IS ALSO one of the targets set in the Millennium Development Goals items, namely the fifth goal of improving maternal health where the targets to be Achieved by 2015 is to reduce to ¾ the risk of maternal mortality[1]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2014 the maternal mortality rate (MMR) in the world totaled, 289 000 inhabitants[2]. While the United States is 93,000 people, and 16,000 Southeast Asia. Maternal mortality in Southeast Asian countries items, namely Indonesia 214 per 100,000 live births, Philippines 170 per 100,000 live births, Vietnam 160 per 100,000 live births, Brunei 60 per 100,000 live births and Malaysia 39 per 100,000 live births. Based on demographic health survey of Indonesia (IDHS) in 2012, the maternal mortality rate is still high at 359 per 100,000 live births. This figure is slightly decreased[3], although not too significant[4]. Target Global Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) The fifth is to reduce maternal mortality rate (MMR) to 102 per 100,000 live births in 2015[5]. Based on the data from Maluku Health Office Health Care Sector In 2011, the first visit of coverage by 88.6% and amounted to 74.6% over the fourth visit[6]. When Compared to the achievement of the first visit and the fourth visit sebesar14% visible gap means that many pregnant women do not come visit fourth (third trimester) so that pregnancy can not be monitored by health personnel who have Midwifery competence[7]. Comparison of coverage of pregnant women visit (fourth visit) in Maluku Province in 2012 amounted to 74.63% and in 2013 and Increased to 81.75%, in 2014 Decreased by 70.49% over the fourth visit of first trimester, still below the national targets of 90% (Maluku Provincial Health Office, 2014). Data Health Department of West Seram regency of pregnant women who received antenatal care care that in 2014 the number of pregnant women 4120 inhabitants, first visit by 79% while in 2015 the number of pregnant women of 3639 inhabitants, first visit by 89%[8][9]. Data from the clinic Land Shake about the visit of pregnant women who received antenatal care Increased in 2013 with the number of pregnant women 84 people, in 2014 the number of pregnant women 78 people, in 2016 the number of pregnant women 47, 2017 with the number of pregnant women 80 people and in 2018 in April, pregnant women are four people from interviews with ground community health center officers bouncy[10]
2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Pregnancy
Pregnancy is the result of the meeting of sperm and egg cells. In the process, the journey of the sperm to meet the egg (ovum) of approximately 20-40 million sperm released, only few survive and managed to reach the egg[11]. Of the amount that has little, only one sperm that could fertilize the egg [12](Elisabeth, 2015). Pregnancy is the first step in a life-changing relationships that last a lifetime and with the children[13]. Being a parent can be one of the most enjoyable aspect and full of happiness in life [14]. Pregnancy is a continuous process that begins with ovulation, the migration of sperm and ovum, conception, ninasi on the uterus, placenta and fetal growth until the formation term [15].

2.2 Definition of Health Education
Health Education in the sense of common Efforts education. All designed to influence others from, whether individuals, groups or communities, so that they do what is expected by the perpetrator of education or health promotion. And this limitation the implied input elements (goals and educator of education), process (a planned effort to influence others) and output (doing what is expected)[16][17]. The expected result of a promotion or a Health Education is a health behavior, or behavior to maintain and improve the health conducive to the objective of health promotion[18]. Health education can be given to pregnant women who are willing to be given Health Health Education. With expected given the mother could face a fine of pregnancy and normal [19].

3.2 Definition of Antenatal Care (ANC)
Antenatal care (ANC) is one of the priority programs of the government in Efforts to reduce maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR) for Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia is still Relatively high in Asia[20][21]. The direct causes of maternal mortality in Indonesia and in other countries are bleeding, infections and eclampsia. It is expected that Care Antenatal care coverage to reach all targets in an area, so that when there is a high risk cases can be found to get treatment [18]. Antenatal Care is a program that is planned in the form of observation, education and medical treatment in pregnant women, for obtaining a process of pregnancy and childbirth safe and satisfying [22].

3 METHOD
This type of research used in this research is quasi-experimental research design that is one-group pre-post test design. In this design there is the pre-test questionnaire to determine the level of prior knowledge of the mother before giving treatment that is the provision of Antenatal Care Health Education[23]. After the administration of the Health Education post test is given with the same questionnaires to measure whether there is an increase in the mother's knowledge or not after the Health Education do[24].

4 RESULT
characteristics of Respondents
Respondents age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;20 Years</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-35 Years</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>84.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 35 Years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 shows that most respondents aged 20-35 years with a number of 22 people (84.6%) and the least aged < 20 years with the amount of 1 (3.8%)

Level of education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SD / equivalent</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMP / equivalent</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMU / equivalent</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>69.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Explain that most respondents with high school education last as many as 18 people (69.2%), the which at least has the latest educational SD with the number 2 (7.7%) and S1 with the number 2 (7.7%)

Pregnancy age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Pregnancy (Month)</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-3 Months</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 Months</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-9 Months</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 Explain that most respondents had a gestational age of 4-6 months as many as 12 people (46.2%) and the least have a gestational age of 1-3 months as many as four people (15.4%).

Univariate analysis
Respondents knowledge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge variable</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Median (min-max)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Test</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5 (2-12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Test</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12 (10-14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data, 2019

According to the table 4.a, the analysis results obtained middle respondents ‘knowledge before intervention was 5. The Lowest score is 2 and the highest score is 12. While the results of the analysis on the respondents’ knowledge after intervention knowledge obtained middle value is 12. The
Lowest score was 10 and the highest value is 14.

5 DISCUSSION

Health education in terms of education. In general is all the effort that is planned to influence others from whether individuals, groups or communities, so that they do what is expected by the perpetrator of education or health promotion. And this limitation the implied input elements (goals and educator of education), process (a planned effort to influence others) and output (doing what is expected). The expected result of a sale or the Health Education is a health behavior[25], or behavior to maintain and improve the health conducive to the objective of health promotion[26]. Antenatal Care is a program that is planned in the form of observation, education and medical treatment to pregnant women. In this study, first given a pre-test to the respondent in the form of questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability as much as 15 grains of questions to determine the level of mothers' knowledge of Antenatal Care in the village of Goyang Land District of West Seram regency Huamual given before intervention[27]. Pre-test as well as a benchmark to see knowledge before intervention. Pre-test carried out on Monday, April 14, 2018 carried out door to door or directly in each house respondent upon approval Village Chief Land Shake. The results of the analysis of the results of pre-test showed that the level of knowledge of the mother in Hamlet Land Shake District of Huamual District of West Seram prior to intervention by the Health Education are knowledgeable as well as much as 1 (3.8%) due to the ever heard explanation of Antenatal Care through the medium of TV and knowledgeable Less than 21 persons (80.8%) due to the lack of information Obtained. It can be concluded there are many mothers who are less knowledgeable[28]. This is in line with research conducted by whales Tuti Widi Yanti entitled “Factors Associated with adherence Mother In The visit Antenatal Care in Hamlet Land Shake the District Huamual West Seram regency Year 2017” Explains roommates that there is a relationship between knowledge and compliance of pregnant women in antenatal care visits in Hamlet Land Shake Huamual District of West Seram regency with the results of the analysis showed that knowledge Affects the mother in carrying out compliance antenatal care. After the pre-test, intervention in the form of the Health Education to improve the knowledge of respondents. The material Provided in the intervention is general material about the notion of Antenatal Care Antenatal Care Antenatal Care objectives, functions Antenatal Care[29], Antenatal Care and schedule service visits of pregnant women using instructional media in the form of leaflets and Also the delivery of extension materials. Intervention is given face to face on exactly the same day Monday, August 14, Then post-test in the form of questionnaires by respondents again conducted on Wednesday, August 16, 2017 to determine the respondents' knowledge after a given intervention. The results of the post-test showed that the level of knowledge of the mother in Hamlet Land Shake the District Huamual West Seram regency after intervention by the Health Education is the influential as well as 15 people (57.7%) this is Because respondents listened Health Education roommates Researchers provide that the additional knowledge about Antenatal Care, knowledgeable Quite many as 11 people (42.3%) this is Because respondents are less focused with Health Education Researchers that provide and no less knowledgeable (0%)[30]. At post-test respondents experienced an increase is in the knowledge of as many as 25 people, knowledgeable remains as one person this is Because respondents know about antenatal care Earlier via the Internet and the respondent Obtain additional information from the Health Education Researchers provide. From Post-test concluded that there are many mothers who are knowledgeable good[31]. This is consistent with research Rahman Arif in 2017 under the title “The Effect of Health Education Knowledge against husband about Antenatal Care In the health center Purwosari Surakarta” Explains the which there is an Increased knowledge after a given intervention in the form of health education[32]. Based on the results of the pre-test and post-test can be concluded that the intervention by the Health Education Provided through leaflets and Also the media exposure of the material in the form of counseling, Affect the level of knowledge of the mother in Hamlet Land Shake Huamual District of West Seram regency[33]. It is also reinforced by the views Expressed by Notoadmojo, 2012; Health education in general is all the effort that is planned to influence others from, whether individuals, groups or communities, so that they do what is expected by the perpetrator of education or health promotion. From the results of this study, women who receive health education have additional knowledge and better insight so that the mother can understand in general about Antenatal Care. Health behaviors expected was the mother can carry out Antenatal Care routine[34]. The results of the analysis of data shows there is an Increased knowledge of the respondents between pre-test and post-test. The majority of the pre-test knowledge level of respondents is less while the post-test was good[35]. Based on Data Obtained Significant research value of the respondents' knowledge of the pre-test and post-test was 0.000 (p <0.05), the decision was taken test is H0 rejected. It can be concluded there is an influence on the mother's knowledge Health Education in Hamlet Land Shake Huamual District of West Seram regency in 2018. Reviews These results are consistent with research Rahman Arif (2017), entitled “The Effect of Health Education Knowledge Against Husband About antenatal care Health Center Purwosari In Surakarta city” with the results of research that shows that the value of the respondents' significant knowledge of pre-test and post-test was 0.000 (p <0.05). Maternal knowledge in general about Antenatal Care will add to the understanding of the importance of implementing mothers Antenatal Care routine, but the limitations of knowledge can make the mother does not carry out Antenatal Care. This can be dealt with given information through Health Education because of the ease in Obtaining information may help expedite a person to acquire new knowledge.

6 CONCLUSION

Based on the above results it can be deduced as follows; Mothers' knowledge of Antenatal Care in the village of Tanah rocking District of West Seram regency Huamual year prior to treatment Health Education that many mothers are less knowledgeable. Mothers' knowledge of Antenatal Care in the village of Tanah rocking District of West Seram regency Huamual year after Health Education treatments that many mothers are knowledgeable good. There was a significant effect of Health Education to Increase the knowledge of Antenatal Care in the mother in Hamlet Land Shake Huamual District of West Seram regency.
REFERENCES


