

HUBUNGAN PARITAS DAN PEKERJAAN IBU HAMIL TERHADAP FREKUENSI KUNJUNGAN ANC DI PUSKESMAS PEKAUMAN BANJARMASIN

Siwi Dianing Ratry^{*}, Imam Santoso^{2*}, Fitri Yuliana^{3*}

¹Mahasiswa Prodi DIV Bidan Pendidik, STIKES Sari Mulia Banjarmasin

²Poltekes Kemenkes Banjarmasin

³ STIKES Sari Mulia Banjarmasin

*Korespondensi Penulis, HP:082157210036, E-mail:
Siwi1801@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pelayanan ANC penting untuk memastikan kesehatan ibu selama kehamilan dan menjamin ibu untuk melakukan persalinan di fasilitas kesehatan. Para ibu yang tidak mendapatkan pelayanan antenatal cenderung bersalin di rumah (86,7%) dibandingkan dengan ibu yang melakukan empat kali kunjungan pelayanan antenatal atau lebih (45,2 %).

Metode: Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu survei analitik dengan rancangan *Cross Sectional*. Dengan populasi semua ibu hamil yang datang memeriksakan kehamilannya dan sampel pada penelitian ini semua ibu hamil trimester III yang datang memeriksakan kehamilannya sebanyak 55 orang.

Hasil: Hasil uji analisa *Chi Square* terdapat Hubungan paritas terhadap frekuensi kunjungan pemeriksaan kehamilan $p = 0,008 < = 0,05$. Dan tidak ada hubungan pekerjaan terhadap frekuensi kunjungan kehamilan dengan nilai $p = 1,000 > = 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Ada Hubungan Paritas ibu hamil terhadap frekuensi kunjungan pemeriksaan kehamilan. Tidak ada hubungan pekerjaan ibu hamil terhadap frekuensi kunjungan pemeriksaan kehamilan.

Kata Kunci : Paritas, Pekerjaan, Frekuensi Kunjungan ANC

RELATIONSHIPS PARITY AND WORK OF THE FREQUENCY OF PREGNANT
WOMEN IN PUBLIC HEALTH ANTENATAL CARE VISIT ON PEKAUMAN

BANJARMASIN

Siwi Dianing Ratry^{1*}, Imam Santoso^{2*}, Fitri Yuliana^{3*}

¹Mahasiswa Prodi DIV Bidan Pendidik, STIKES Sari Mulia Banjarmasin

²Poltekkes Kemenkes Banjarmasin

³ STIKES Sari Mulia Banjarmasin

*correspondence author, HP:082157210036, E-mail:

Siwi1801@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: ANC services is necessary to ensure the health of the mother during pregnancy and ensure the mother to deliver at a health facility. The mothers who did not receive antenatal care tend to give birth at home (86.7%) compared with women who had four or more antenatal visits (45.2%).

Method: The method which used is an analytical survey with cross sectional design. With a population of pregnant women who come for checking up pregnancy and the sample in this study is all of third trimester pregnant women who come for checking up pregnancy are 55 mothers.

Results: Chi-square analysis test results a parity relationship against the frequency of antenatal visits $p = 0.008 < = 0.05$. And there is no relation of occupation to the frequency of prenatal visit with $p = 1,000 > = 0.05$.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between number of pregnant parity women with the antenatal care visit frequency. There are no relationships of occupation to the frequency of antenatal visits.

Keywords: Parity, Work, Frequency of ANC visits