



Interpersonal approach to the ability to check pregnancy with pnb pregnant women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet

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ABSTRACT

Ante Natal Care (ANC) is the administration of health checks provided to mothers during their pregnancies according to antenatal check guidelines. The aim of this research was to and the impact of interpersonal approach to agreement of antenatal care on expectants with eclampsia in Kedunglangkap. This research used pre experimental design with pre-post test one group design. The sample were 34 expectants by total sampling and used Wilcoxon test to find the result . The results research the respondents who agreed to get antenatal care were 19 respondents (55.9%). Then who didn't agree were is 15 respondents (44.1%), who greed to get antenatal care increasing to 29 respondents (85.3%). And didn't agreed being 5 respondents (14.7%). Wilcoxon test o this research got the result if p value <0,005(p=0,002), which undicatedif there was an effectiveness of personal app to antenatal care agreement of expectants with eclampsia in Kedunglangkap. Great expectations if midwives will always upgrade the knowledge and skill on giving antenatal and increasing interpersonal app on communication to patients.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Two people can communicate with each other through interpersonal communication. Interpersonal communication can occur through intermediary media in the form of information and communication technology products such as the internet, social media, or e-learning, and can occur directly or face to face (Aslinda, 2022).

In accordance with antenatal care standards, mothers receive Ante Natal Care (ANC) or antenatal health care during the pregnancy. In this health service facility, health workers provide services to pregnant women. This assistance is carried out within the scope of the mother's gestational age, the type of provision is classified based on gestational age into the first trimester, second trimester and third trimester.

The following are the various health services that pregnant women must receive: determining tetanus immunization status and administering tetanus immunization according to immunization status, administering additional blood tablets of at least 90 tablets during pregnancy, determining fetal presentation and fetal heart rate (DJJ), holding interviews (providing interpersonal communication and counseling, including post-natal family planning), simple laboratory test

services, minimum blood hemoglobin (Hb) level checks, urine protein checks, and if you haven't already done so, you can do a blood group test (Kemenkes, 2020).

Based on information from WHO in 2016, only 64% of women in the world who have children still receive ANC services at least three times. Meanwhile, after the Mediterranean, Southeast Asia has the lowest figure at 57% (WHO, 2016). ANC coverage in Indonesia for Q1 was 93.3 percent, while K4 coverage was 84.6% according to the 2020 Indonesian Health Profile (Kemenkes, 2020).

Based on the profile of the Jember District Health Office, the percentage coverage is for k1 and k4. In 2016 k1 was 99.66% k4 was 79.58%, in 2017 k1 was 99.91% k4 was 81.09%, in 2018 k1 was 101.67% k4 was 80.79%, in 2019 k1 was 102 , 80% k4 amounted to 74.1%, in 2020 k1 amounted to 100.50%, k4 amounted to 82% (Kemenkes, 2020).

It is hoped that the research contribution will provide knowledge about the distance between pregnancies close proximity (< 2 years) may increase the risk for maternal death. Distance between pregnancies recommended on generally is at least 2 years. Matter This is so women can recover after the period pregnancy and lactation. Mother who is pregnant again before 2 years from the birth of the child The latter often experience complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Woman with Birth spacing <2 years is risky twice as likely to die compared to birth spacing longer.

According to data from the Cakru Community Health Center, especially in Kedunglangkap Hamlet, the target number of pregnant women is 34 people. Where among the 34 people there were pregnant women with pregnancy complications. There are pregnant women who are willing and unwilling to undergo ANC examinations.

In Kedunglangkap Hamlet there are several pregnant women who are not willing to have their pregnancies checked because some are afraid of being taken to the hospital, there is no support from the family and the reason is that they are far from the Community Health Center and those who find it difficult to have their pregnancies checked include pregnant women with complications.

This study aims to determine the interpersonal approach to the ability of prenatal examinations with PEB pregnant women in Kedunglangkap hamlet.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this research is pre-experimental design with pre-test and post-test one group design with a sample size of 34 pregnant women using total sampling. The data analysis technique uses the Wilcoxon tets test.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Kraton Village, Kedunglangkap Hamlet, Jember Regency, as an object of development, it is also anticipated that residents will participate actively as development subjects. Therefore, population data is needed for development plans. Cakru village has an area of 21.00 km with a population of 15,045

Table 1. Frequency distribution of demographic data according to age among PEB pregnant women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet

Age	Frequency	Percentage
19- 25 years old	15	44.1
26-35 years old	15	44.1
36-45 years old	4	11.8
Total	34	100.0

From the results of Table 1, it is observed that almost half of the respondents were aged 19-25 years and over, 15 respondents (44.1%) and four respondents (11.8%) aged between 36 and 45 years.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of demographic data according to education of pregnant women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Elementary School	6	17.6
Junior High School	20	58.8
Senior High School	6	17.6
College	2	5.9
Total	34	100.0

From the results of Table 2. A total of 20 respondents (58.8%) have completed junior high school, according to the findings. A total of two respondents (5.9%) had higher education

Table 3. Frequency distribution of demographic data according to occupation of pregnant women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet

Job	Frequency	Percentage
Housewife	19	55.9
Government employees	2	5.9
Self-employed	9	26.5
Farmer	4	11.8
Total	34	100.0

From the results of Table 3, a total of 19 respondents (55.9%) work as housewives, according to the findings. Moreover, only a few respondents work as civil servants, namely 2 respondents (5.9%).

Table 3. Frequency distribution of demographic data according to parities of pregnant women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet

parietas	Frequency	Percentage
parietas 1	9	26.5
parietas 2	19	55.9
parietas 3	4	11.8
parietas 4	2	5.9
Total	34	100.0

From the results of Table 4, it was found that the majority of respondents had parietes 2, 19 respondents (55.9%). There were two respondents in parity category 4 (5.9%)

Ability to perform Pregnancy Examinations before being given an Interpersonal Approach to PEB Pregnant Women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet

Table 1. Frequency distribution of data on the ability to carry out pregnancy checks before being given an Interpersonal Approach to PEB Pregnant Women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet

Pre	Frequency	Percentage
Capable	19	55.9
Unable	15	44.1
Total	34	100.0

The results of the identification of ability in the Pregnancy Examination before being given an Interpersonal Approach to PEB Pregnant Women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet showed that the majority of respondents were able to carry out the examination, 19 respondents (55.9%).

Ability in Pregnancy Examinations before being given an Interpersonal Approach to PEB Pregnant Women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet showed that the majority of respondents were able to carry out examinations as many as 19 respondents (55.9%). Ability to carry out prenatal examinations after being given an interpersonal approach to PEB pregnant women in Kedunglangkap hamlet, the majority of respondents were able to carry out examinations, 29 respondents (85.3%).

Pregnancy surveillance in the form of antenatal care aims to determine the mother's general health, identify diseases that accompany pregnancy, and identify early complications. Regular observation of pregnant women can help reduce maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. Preparation for pregnancy and childbirth, restoration of optimal maternal health at the end of the postpartum period, and a positive pregnancy experience for the mother are the main goals of antenatal care, which also aims to reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity (Kemenkes, 2020).

Benova dkk. (2014) in his research found a positive correlation between ANC quality and socio-cultural, economic and housing quality. Researchers argue that pre-natal care is one of the important stages towards a healthy pregnancy. It can be emphasized that pregnant women are obliged to undergo pregnancy checks.

We can find out about the progress of the pregnancy, the health condition of the stomach, the condition of the hatchlings, and even diseases or abnormalities in the stomach which we hope can be treated on time through pregnancy checks. Regarding the issue of antenatal care, there is a phenomenon where the mother's age, personal experience from previous births and knowledge of other people's experiences make the mother feel more prepared to face her pregnancy. As a result, most mothers believe that they do not need to have regular prenatal check-ups, so they do not get at least four visits. In this study, 15 respondents (44.1) stated that they were unable to do so due to lack of information about the importance of ANC, so there was a need for encouragement and education by health workers, namely midwives, in explaining the importance of ANC, especially to pregnant women at risk of becoming pregnant with PEB. This inability is also influenced by the support given by the family in carrying out ANC, cultural culture and information obtained by the mother and family regarding the importance of ANC in mothers with preeclamptic pregnancies.

Ability to perform Pregnancy Examination after being given an Interpersonal Approach to PEB Pregnant Women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet

The results of identifying the ability to carry out the Pregnancy Examination after being given an Interpersonal Approach to PEB Pregnant Women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet, the majority of respondents were able to carry out the examination, 29 respondents (85.3%).

Table 2. pre and post cross section providing an interpersonal approach in Kedunglangkap Hamlet

Pre	Post		Total
	Cupable	Unable	
Cupable	19	0	19
19	55.9%	.0%	55.9%
Unable	10	5	15
15	29.4%	14.7%	44.1%
Total	29	5	34
	85.3%	14.7%	100.0%

The research results showed that the scope of ability to carry out examinations on mothers, which was initially 19 respondents (55.9%) after an interpersonal approach, increased to 29

respondents (85.3%) who experienced the ability to carry out examinations on mothers. In terms of coverage, 15 respondents (44.1%) were unable to do so before the approach was given to 5 respondents who were unable to do so (14.7%). So there were 10 respondents who observed changes in the ability to conduct prenatal examinations with PEB pregnant women after taking an interpersonal approach. Of the 15 respondents, respondents who were unable to carry out the examination were influenced by intrinsic factors (motivation) as many as 8 respondents (53.4%), (Knowledge) as many as 2 respondents, followed by extrinsic factors (family support) as many as 2 respondents (13.3%) . And followed by intrinsic factors (attitudes and perceptions), extrinsic (health professional support) each with 1 respondent (6.67%).

Researchers say that pregnant women receive training on the most proficient ways to truly focus on themselves to stay healthy, plan for the birth of a healthy baby, and increase awareness and understanding of potential dangers or confusion events in pregnancy through professional and quality ANC. administration. In this way, pregnant women can achieve optimal health in facing childbirth and the post-pregnancy period. Methods must be followed by midwives when giving directions. In this study, midwives did not introduce themselves at the beginning of the meeting and did not listen to clients' complaints. One of the first things midwives must do is introduce themselves to pregnant women before providing counseling. You can build trust between patient and midwife by introducing yourself.

An interpersonal approach that includes attention, empathy and education makes pregnant women feel cared for and raises awareness of the importance of ANC, which is shown by the ability of 19 respondents to increase to 29 respondents in this study. However, there are still some respondents who are unable to carry out ANC regularly. Interviews revealed that the mother was unable to pay for it due to several reasons, especially finances. Based on the results of the interview, it is recommended that midwives provide free education on how to carry out ANC at community health centers to facilitate the ANC control process for pregnant women experiencing PEB. From the results of the interview, it was suggested to midwives to help and ease the ANC control process for pregnant women with PEB by providing education on carrying out ANC at free health service centers. There were still 5 respondents who were unable to carry out ANC, this was due to cultural and economic factors. From the results of the interviews, it was found that respondents who did not comply had a middle to lower economic level and had minimal knowledge about the importance of ANC for pregnant women who were at risk of preeclampsia, so this influenced the mother's motivation in carrying out ANC examinations.

The Effectiveness of an Interpersonal Approach on Pregnancy Examination Ability with PEB Pregnant Women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet

Table 2. Analysis test of the effectiveness of an interpersonal approach on the ability to carry out prenatal examinations with PEB pregnant women in Kedunglangkap hamlet

Test Statistics ^b	
Z	Post - pre -3.162 ^a
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.002

a. Based on positive ranks.

b. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test, a value of $p < 0.05$ was obtained, namely $p = 0.002$, indicating that there was an effectiveness of the interpersonal approach on the ability to carry out prenatal examinations with PEB pregnant women in Kedunglangkap hamlet.

Structuring the administration of maternity care that can be supported and far-reaching with an emphasis on response, organization-based progress, and strengthening local areas shows the important task of maternity specialists in achieving the SDGs (Husin, 2013). Pregnancy services for pregnant women are realized by providing antenatal care at least four times, with a minimum of one

visit in the first trimester (from 0 to 12 weeks of gestation), one visit in the second trimester (from 12 to 24 weeks of gestation), and two visits in the third trimester (from 24 weeks of gestation until delivery). The standard recommendation for service time is to ensure protection for pregnant women in the form of early detection of risk factors, prevention and treatment of pregnancy complications. (Marniyati dkk., 2016)

The research results show how mothers who use relational methods can build access to ideal maternal health services. The most significant factor in determining a person's actions is knowledge. Mothers who are familiar with antenatal care tend to have an impact on the mother's decision to seek treatment. Education for mothers about the quality of ANC services that can be obtained from health workers (midwives) during pregnancy checks is very important. Health workers can also increase mothers' awareness of potential pregnancy complications through routine counseling, allowing them to achieve optimal health during childbirth. Mother's knowledge and emotions will be influenced by a good interpersonal approach. With the closeness between the patient and the midwife, there will be trust in the mother to obey what the midwife asks

4. CONCLUSION

Ability in Pregnancy Examinations before being given an Interpersonal Approach to PEB Pregnant Women in Kedunglangkap Hamlet showed that the majority of respondents were able to carry out examinations as many as 19 respondents (55.9%). Ability to carry out pregnancy examinations after being given an interpersonal approach to PEB pregnant women in Kedunglangkap hamlet, the majority of respondents were able to carry out examinations, 29 respondents (85.3%).

limitations of research to determine the coverage of antenatal care, reasons for not being able to carry out examinations and approaches to increase the ability to carry out ANC examinations with PEB pregnant women.

It is hoped that researchers can increase knowledge and information especially about preeclampsia so can provide this information directly directly to society today work in the community. For educational institutions it is hoped for more references/books reference in particular to preeclampsia. For health service institutions It is hoped that they can provide counseling to the public about preeclampsia and factors causing preeclampsia, as well as routine antenatal checks for mothers pregnancy to detect its occurrence early so that preeclampsia can reduce the number incidence of preeclampsia.

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