

Factors affecting antenatal care visits during the covid-19 pandemic in the working area of Kantewuka Public Health Center, Sigi Regency Central Sulawesi

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ABSTRACT

Antenatal care is a service provided to pregnant women by carrying out prenatal checks and supervision to optimize the mental and physical health of pregnant women. In this COVID-19 pandemic, many restrictions on almost all routine services, including maternal and neonatal health services. The study aimed to determine the factors influencing antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic in the working area of Kantewu Health Center, Sigi District. The research used was a Cross-Sectional Study. The sample in this study were all pregnant women who made antenatal care visits, as many as 65 pregnant women using the total sampling technique. The study shows that maternal anxiety is a factor influencing antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic ($p\text{-value} = 0.024 < \alpha 0,05$), The pandemic period was a factor affecting antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic ($p\text{-value} = 0.033 < \alpha 0,05$), the attitude was a factor influencing antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic ($p\text{-value} = 0.008 < \alpha 0,05$), education was a factor influencing antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic ($p\text{-value} = 0,016 < \alpha 0,05$), mileage was a factor influencing antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic ($p\text{-value} = 0.009 < \alpha 0,05$). Conclusion: Mother's anxiety, pandemic period, attitude, education, and distance influence antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic. Suggestion: It is better if health workers need to conduct counseling for pregnant women related to COVID-19 and prevention efforts so that pregnant women are not worried about doing antenatal care during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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INTRODUCTION

Antenatal Care (ANC) is a routine health checkup service for pregnant women to diagnose obstetric complications and to provide information about lifestyle, pregnancy and childbirth. Every pregnant woman is highly recommended to carry out a quality comprehensive ANC examination at least 4

times, namely at least 1 time in the first trimester (before 14 weeks of gestation), at least 1 time in the second trimester (14-28 weeks of gestation) and at least 2 times in the second trimester. third (28-36 weeks and after 36 weeks of gestation) including at least 1 visit between husband or family members. The first ANC visit is highly recommended at 8-12 weeks of gestation (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2015).

The World Health Organization (WHO) states that antenatal care must be carried out by professional staff so that potential risks of pregnancy and pregnancy can be detected. The world health organization or the World Health Organization previously recommended the WHO (FANC) model, namely the Focused Antenatal Care Model, which states that antenatal care is carried out at least 4 times during pregnancy, namely 1 time in the first trimester, 1 time in the second trimester, and 2 times in the second trimester (Triyani, 2021). However, in 2016, updated the guidelines with the 2016 WHO ANC model which recommends that antenatal care be carried out at least 8 times during pregnancy (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2018)(Wahyutri & Hilda, 2017).

Data from the 2018 Basic Health Research Report (RISKESDAS) for Central Sulawesi Province ANC K4 was 48.9% and the weighted was 849, the proportion of ANC K1 was 92.8% and the weighted was 931, the ideal K1 proportion was 63.5% (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

Data from the Sigi Health Service the number of K1 visits to pregnant women from 2018, 2019 and 2020 was the highest in 2020, namely 1,714 visits to pregnant women or 98% and the highest K4 visits in 2020, namely 1,424 visits to pregnant women or 82% while visits K1 pregnant women from 2018, 2019 and 2020 the lowest was in 2018, namely 1,316 or 76% and the lowest K4 in 2018, namely 1,167 visits to pregnant women or 68%. And for 2022 the number of visits to pregnant women from January to June K1 is 806 or 54% and K4 is 703 or 47%.

Based on the initial collection data at the Kantewu Health Center in 2018 the number of visits to pregnant women K1 was 94 or 72% and K4 was 78 or 63%, in 2019 the number of visits to pregnant women K1 was 80 or 62% and K4 was 84 or 65% , in 2020 the number of visits to pregnant women K1 was 100 or 77% and K4 was 92 or 71% and in 2022 January-June the number of visits to pregnant women K1 was 62 or 42% and K4 was 69 or 66%(Data Dinas Kesehatan Sigi, 2022).

Based on the latest data, pregnant women have the same risk of being infected with COVID-19 compared to other adults who are not pregnant. Pregnant women with positive COVID-19 without symptoms also have a high incidence rate in Indonesia, which is as much as 13.8%. Because there are still many things that we don't know about this COVID-19 infection, pregnant women should still try to protect themselves as much as possible from infection(Ditengah & Covid-19, 2020).

RESEARCH METHOD

1. Definition of Antenatal Care

Antenatal care (ANC) is a service provided by nurses during pregnancy, for example by monitoring physical and psychological health, including fetal growth and development and preparing for the process of labor and birth so that mothers are ready to face their new roles as parents (Wagiyo et al., 2016).

Antenatal care or pregnancy checks are services provided to pregnant women by carrying out prenatal checks and supervision to optimize the mental and physical health of pregnant women so that they are able to deal with childbirth, postpartum, preparation for giving breast milk (ASI) and return to reproductive health in a reasonable manner (Wiyati & Wibowo, 2013).

Antenatal care is important to ensure that the natural process of pregnancy goes normally and detects abnormal pregnant women so that obstetric complications that may occur during pregnancy can be detected early and treated adequately (Yurniati, 2018).

2. Overview of the Variables Researched

a. Mother's anxiety

Definition of anxiety

Anxiety is an emotional state without a specific object. Anxiety is triggered by the unknown and accompanies all new experiences, such as going to school, starting a new job or having a child. This characteristic of anxiety is what distinguishes it from fear (Sundeen & Stuart, 2015).

b. Pandemic period

A pandemic is a disease outbreak that spreads very quickly to people and occurs in almost all regions of the world. Corona viruses are a large family of viruses that cause disease in humans and animals. In humans, it usually causes respiratory tract infections, ranging from the common cold to serious diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). A new type of coronavirus that was discovered in humans since an extraordinary incident appeared in Wuhan China, in December 2019, was later named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV2), and caused Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19) (Kemenkes, 2020).

c. Attitude

Attitude is feeling, thought and a person's more or less permanent predisposition regarding certain aspects of certain aspects of the environment. Attitude is an evaluative inclination towards a stimulus or object that has an impact on how a person deals with that object. This means that attitude shows approval or disapproval, likes or dislikes someone towards something (Mubarak, 2011).

3. Types of research

The type of research used is an analytic research method with a Cross-Sectional Study approach to determine factors related to measuring the independent and dependent variables collected in the same period (Notoatmodjo, 2005).

4. Population and Sample

a. Population

The population in this study were all pregnant women who had K4 antenatal care visits at the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency, as many as 65 pregnant women.

b. Sample

The sample in this study were all pregnant women who had K4 antenatal care visits at the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency, as many as 65 pregnant women.

c. Sampling technique

This study used a total sampling technique where all pregnant women who had K4 pregnancy checks were used as samples.

5. Data collection technique

This study's primary data was obtained from filling out a questionnaire about the factors influencing antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency, working area.

6. Research Instruments

The instrument in this study used a questionnaire, using a score in the assessment. Questions are closed to make it easier for respondents.

7. Processing and Presentation of Data

a. Data processing

a) Editing

Printing or scratching of data that has been collected aims to eliminate errors in field recording and is corrective.

b) Coding

Provide the respondent's identity code to maintain the confidentiality of the respondent's identity and facilitate the tracing process if necessary. Assign a code for scoring the respondent's answers or the results of observations made. Examples of observations are coded one if yes and coded two if not.

c) Entering

Entering scored data into the computer, such as into the Excel Program Spread Sheet or the SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) program.

d) Tabulation

Data processing is done using electronic devices, namely computers and calculators.

b. Presentation of data

The presentation of data is done in the form of a frequency distribution table accompanied by explanations to know the thesis clearly and in detail.

8. Data Analysis

a. Univariate analysis

This research was conducted to describe each variable, maternal anxiety, attitudes, education, and distance from home during the pandemic.

b. Bivariate Analysis

Significance of 0.05 to test the purpose of the research hypothesis. For this purpose, the statistical test used is the chi-square test using a 2 x 2 table with an error rate of α : 0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Univariate Analysis

1. Antenatal Care Visits

Table 1. Frequency distribution antenatal care visits during the covid-19 pandemic in the work area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency

Antenatal Visits Care	Frequency	Percentage
First Visit	40	58
Return Visit	29	42
Total	69	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 1 shows that of the 69 pregnant women who visited the Kantewu Health Center in Sigi District, 40 (58%) made their first visit, and 29 (42%) made a repeat visit.

2. Mother's anxiety

Table 2. Frequency distribution mother's anxiety during the covid-19 pandemic in the work area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency

Mother's Anxiety	Frequency	Percentage
Mild Anxiety	37	53,6
Moderate Anxiety	32	46,4
Total	69	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 2 shows that of the 69 pregnant women who visited the Kantewu Health Center in Sigi Regency, 37 (53.6%) experienced mild anxiety, and 32 (46.4%) experienced moderate anxiety.

3. Pandemic Periode

Table 3. Frequency distribution pandemic period during the covid 19 pandemic in the work area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency

Pandemic Period	Frequency	Percentage
Before the pandemic	29	42
During a pandemic	40	58
Total	69	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 3 shows that out of 65 pregnant women who visited before the pandemic to the Kantewu Health Center in Sigi Regency, there were 29 (42%) and 40 (58%) visited during the pandemic.

4. Attitude

Table 4. Frequency distribution attitude during the covid 19 pandemic in the work area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage
Agree attitude	39	56.5
Disagree Attitude	30	43.5
Total	69	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 4 shows that of the 69 pregnant women who visited the Kantewu Health Center in Sigi Regency, 39 (56.5%) in the agree attitude category and 30 (43.5%) in the disagree attitude category.

5. Education

Table 5. Frequency distribution education during the covid 19 pandemic in the work area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Higher education	33	47,8
Low education	36	52,2
Total	69	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 5 shows that of the 69 pregnant women who visited the Kantewu Health Center in Sigi Regency, there were 33 (47.8%) in the higher education category and 36 (52.2%) in the lower education category

Bivariat Analysis

1. Mother's Anxiety is A Factor Affecting Antenatal Care Visits During The COVID-19 Pandemic

Table 6. Mother's anxiety is a factor affecting antenatal care visits during the covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency

Mother's anxiety	Antenatal Care Visits				Amount		<i>p-value</i>	α
	First visit		Return Visit		f	%		
	f	%	F	%				
Mild Anxiety	26	37,7	11	15,9	37	53,6	0.024	0.05
Moderate Anxiety	14	20,3	18	26,1	32	46,4		
Total	40	58	29	42	69	100		

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on table 6 it explains that of the 65 pregnant women who visited the Kantewu Health Center in Sigi Regency, there were 40 (58%) who made their first visit where 26 (37.7%) experienced mild category anxiety and 14 (20.3%) moderate category. Meanwhile, there were 29 (42%) who made return visits where 11 (15.9%) experienced mild category anxiety and 18 (26.1%) moderate category.

Based on the results of the chi square statistic, a p value = 0.024 < α 0.05 is obtained which indicates that maternal anxiety is a factor influencing antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency.

2. Pandemic Period is A Factor Affecting Antenatal Care Visits During The COVID-19 Pandemic

Table 7. Pandemic period is a factor affecting antenatal care visits during the covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency

Mother's anxiety	Antenatal Care Visits				Amount		<i>p-value</i>	α
	First visit		Return Visit		f	%		
	f	%	F	%				
Before the Pandemic Period	21	30,4	8	11,6	29	42	0.033	0.05
During the Pandemic	19	27,5	21	30,4	40	58		
Total	40	58	29	42	69	100		

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on Table 7 explains that of the 69 pregnant women who visited the Kantewu Health Center in Sigi Regency, there were 40 (58%) made their first visit, whereas 21 (30.4%) were before the pandemic and 19 (27.5%) during the pandemic. Meanwhile, 29 (42%) made repeat visits, 8 (11.6%) before the pandemic, and 21 (30.4%) during the pandemic.

Based on the results of the chi-square statistic, a p -value = 0.033 < α 0.05 was obtained, indicating that the pandemic period was a factor influencing antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency.

3. Attitude is A Factor Influencing Antenatal Care Visits During A Pandemic

Table 8. Attitude is a factor influencing antenatal care visits during the covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency

Mother's anxiety	Antenatal Care Visits				Amount		p-value	α
	First visit		Return Visit		f	%		
	f	%	F	%				
Agree attitude	28	40,6	11	15,9	39	56.5		
Disagree Attitude	12	17,4	18	26,1	30	43.5	0.008	0.05
Total	40	58	29	42	69	100		

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on Table 8 explains that of the 69 pregnant women who visited the Kantewu Health Center in Sigi Regency, there were 40 (58%) made the first visit with an attitude of agreement, 28 (40.6%), and 12 (17,4%) attitude of disapproval. Meanwhile, 29 (42%) made repeat visits, 8 (11.6%) before the pandemic, and 21 (30.4%) during the pandemic.

Based on the chi-square statistic, a p-value = 0.033 < α 0.05 was obtained, indicating that the pandemic period was a factor influencing antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency.

4. Education is A Factor Influencing Antenatal Care Visits During The Pandemic

Table 9. Education is a factor influencing antenatal care visits during the covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency

Mother's anxiety	Antenatal Care Visits				Amount		p-value	α
	First visit		Return Visit		f	%		
	f	%	F	%				
Higher education	24	34,8	9	13	33	47,8		
Low education	16	23,2	20	29	36	52,2	0.16	0.05
Total	40	58	29	42	69	100		

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on Table 9, explains that of the 69 pregnant women who visited the Kantewu Health Center in Sigi Regency, there were 40 (58%) made the first visit, where 24 (34.8%) had higher education and 16 (23.2%) had low education. While those who made repeat visits were 29 (42.0%), where 9 (13%) had high education, and 20 (29%) had low education.

Based on the results of the chi-square statistic, a p-value = 0.016 < α 0.05 was obtained, indicating that education was a factor influencing antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency.

Discussion Result

Mother's Anxiety is A Factor Affecting Antenatal Care Visits During The COVID-19 Pandemic

Anxiety is a response to certain threatening situations and is a normal thing that happens which is accompanied by development, change, new experiences, and in finding self-identity and life. (Sadock et al., 2020). The results of this study are in line with Anugrah Triyani 2022 with the title Relationship between anxiety levels of pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic and compliance with antenatal care at the Batua Health Center and Sudiang Raya Health Center, Makassar City, found that there was a relationship between anxiety levels and ANC compliance (p

value = 0 .0002 or $p < \alpha$ 0.05. Obstacles encountered in antenatal care examinations during the COVID-19 pandemic included the anxiety of pregnant women to go for antenatal care examinations to health services for fear of contracting COVID-19 (Azizah et al., 2021).

Pandemic Period is A Factor Affecting Antenatal Care Visits During The COVID-19 Pandemic.

A pandemic is a disease outbreak that spreads very quickly to people and occurs in almost all regions of the world, covers a very wide range, and crosses international borders (Masrul et al., 2020). Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a non-natural disaster that has spread and spread throughout the world and has been experienced by almost all countries, including Indonesia. Providing education from midwives to pregnant women and their families as well as support from husbands and families is expected to be able to increase the knowledge, attitudes, and visits of pregnant women in carrying out pregnancy checks at health care facilities (Nurjasmi, 2020). Based on the antenatal service guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health in the era of adapting to the new normal of the COVID-19 pandemic, ANC services during normal pregnancies are at least 6x with details of 2x in Trimester 1, 1x in Trimester 2, and 3x in Trimester 3. At least 2x examined by a doctor during visit 1 in Trimester 1 and during the 5th visit in Trimester 3. In the COVID-19 pandemic situation, there were many restrictions on almost all routine services including maternal and newborn health services (Mugiati & Rahmayati, 2021). So that the COVID-19 pandemic situation can be a factor influencing antenatal care adherence for pregnant women.

Attitude is A Factor Influencing Antenatal Care Visits During A Pandemic

Attitude is a person's feelings, thoughts and tendencies that are more or less permanent about certain aspects of his environment. This means the attitude of showing one's approval or disapproval, one's likes or dislikes towards something. The results of this study are in line with research (Azizah et al., 2021) with the title factors related to the frequency of antenatal care visits to pregnant women during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Pekauman Banjarmasin Health Center found that there was a relationship between attitude and the frequency of ANC visits with a p value = 0.029 α = 0.05. The attitude of pregnant women in making decisions depends on the mother's own knowledge because knowledge is the basis for improving maternal health. Attitude is an action in the form of a person's reaction or response (Ariestanti et al., 2020). Attitude is an important determinant of behavior. Pregnant women who have a positive attitude can give a positive response in taking attitudes or decisions (Pertiwi, 2017) (Armaya, 2018).

Education is A Factor Influencing Antenatal Care Visits During The Pandemic

Formal education according to Law Number 20 of 2003, formal education is defined as follows "Formal education is a structured and tiered educational path consisting of basic education, secondary education, and higher education." (Supriyanto, 2012). The higher a person's education, the higher his awareness of the rights he has, this condition will increase demands on the right to obtain information, the right to refuse/accept treatment offered. The higher the education level of a person, the easier it is for the person to receive information so that the more knowledge he has. Conversely, lack of education will hinder the development of one's attitude towards newly introduced values. So it can be said that education guides humans to act and fill their lives to achieve safety and happiness. Meanwhile, reproductive education is taught in more detail at the senior high school level and above (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Mothers with higher education will behave differently with mothers with lower education (Widayati, 2020). Mothers who are highly educated gain more knowledge about the importance of maintaining health, especially during pregnancy. Highly educated mothers will respond more rationally than mothers with low education. Education is very big influence on behavior (Azizah et al., 2021). According to the researcher's assumption that the higher the mother's education level, the better the information search will be, so that she will quickly understand her health condition and vice versa. The level of education is a very important factor in

dealing with the process of pregnancy because the level of education can indicate a person's health status.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the research that has been done regarding antenatal care visits during the co-19 pandemic. Mother's anxiety was a factor that influenced antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency. The pandemic period was a factor that influenced antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic in the work area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency. Attitude is a factor influencing antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency. Education is a factor influencing antenatal care visits during the COVID-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kantewu Health Center, Sigi Regency.

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