

THE RELATIONSHIP BEHAVIOR OF PREGNANT WOMEN TO THE UTILIZATION OF TRIPLE ELIMINATION EXAMINATION IN PUSKESMAS KUALA BANGKA KAB. LABUHAN BATU UTARA

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ABSTRACT

Pregnant women are one of the population at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, Syphilis. More than 90% of children are infected with HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B from their mothers. The risk of mother-to-child transmission for HIV/AIDS is 20%-45%, for syphilis it is 69-80%, and for hepatitis B it is more than 90% (Ministry of Health, 2017). Infection, syphilis and hepatitis B have the same transmission route, namely through sexual, blood and vertical transmission from mother to child. Infectious diseases such as HIV infection, hepatitis B and syphilis that can be transmitted from mother to fetus through pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding, and can cause illness, disability, and death, thus adversely affecting the survival and quality of life of children. However, this can be prevented by simple and effective interventions in the form of early detection (screening) during antenatal care services during a pandemic, namely a minimum of 6 times during pregnancy and services with 10 T and one of the supporting examinations carried out is hemoglobin and triple elimination. Elimination of examinations on every pregnant woman for HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and Syphilis which is a form of state responsibility for this problem with the aim of reducing the number of new infections in newborns so that the eyes of transmission from mother to child are cut off. The type of research used is a cross sectional study. Results of the study showed that knowledge ($p=0.007<0.005$), attitude ($p=0.45<0.05$) and actions ($p=0.049<0.05$), so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between pregnant women's behavior on the use of triple elimination examination at the Kuala Bangka Health Center, Kab. North Stone Harbor in 2022.

Keywords : Knowledge, Attitude, Action, Triple Elimination Examination



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INTRODUCTION

Health development is aimed at increasing awareness, willingness, and ability to live healthy for everyone in order to realize the highest degree of public health as an investment for the development of productive human

resources. The benchmark for success in welfare is the morbidity and mortality rates for both mothers and children, which of course require various efforts such as: promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is one indicator in determining the degree of public health. In Indonesia,

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the maternal mortality rate is the highest compared to other ASEAN countries.¹

Diseases that can be detected in mothers during pregnancy include HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B. Infection with HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B in children occurs as a result of infection from their mothers during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. The national program for the elimination of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PPIA) which is integrated with efforts to eliminate HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B from mother to child, screening for HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B in pregnant women is carried out in an integrated antenatal care package.¹⁻²

Pregnant women are one of the population at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, Syphilis. More than 90% of children are infected with HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B from their mothers. The risk of mother-to-child transmission for HIV/AIDS is 20%-45%, for syphilis it is 69-80%, and for hepatitis B it is more than 90% (Ministry of Health, 2017). Infection, syphilis and hepatitis B have the same transmission route, namely through sexual, blood and vertical transmission from mother to child.¹

A higher prevalence of one third of the world's population has been exposed to this virus and 350-400 million are people with hepatitis B (PPHI, 2012). The prevalence in pregnant women for HIV is 0.39%, for syphilis 1.7% and for hepatitis B 2.5%. The risk of mother-to-child exposure to HIV is 24-45%, while syphilis is 60-80% and Hepatitis B is around 90% (Ministry of Health, 2017). Based on the Indonesian health profile in 2018, there were still 69.95% of pregnancies that were tested for HIV and hepatitis B from the examination, it was found that 0.28% of pregnant women were HIV positive. While the prevalence of syphilis was 0.32%, almost 50% of pregnancy outcomes were bad or even fetal death. The estimated prevalence of Hepatitis B in Southeast Asia is around 2%.¹⁻²

Infectious diseases such as HIV infection, hepatitis B and syphilis that can be transmitted from mother to fetus through pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding, and can cause illness, disability, and death, thus adversely affecting the survival and quality of life of children. However, this can be prevented by simple and effective interventions in the form of early detection (screening)

during antenatal care services during the pandemic, namely a minimum of 6 times during pregnancy and services with 10 T and one of the supporting examinations carried out is hemoglobin and triple elimination which includes HIV/AIDS, Syphilis and Hepatitis B examination for pregnant women In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 52 of 2017 concerning Triple Elimination, examination of every pregnant woman for HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and Syphilis which is a form of state responsibility for this problem with the aim of reducing the number new infections in newborns so that the eyes are cut off from mother to child transmission.¹

Triple elimination is an effort to reduce disease on an ongoing basis in certain areas so that the morbidity rate of the disease can be reduced as low as possible so that it does not become a health problem in the area concerned. For HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B in Indonesia, the target for elimination is <50 cases per 100,000 live births in one year.¹

Factors that influence the success of the Triple Elimination program include knowledge, information, support for

conducting examinations and other factors such as intention, distance affordability, support from partners, self-efficacy and outcome expectations. Knowledge of pregnant women about triple elimination is still lacking. Participation in triple elimination examinations in pregnant women increases with high knowledge, good access to information, positive outcome expectations, strong modeling of self-efficacy and strong husband support.¹⁻³

Health Center Kuala Bangka Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara is one of the puskesmas that also serves triple elimination checks for pregnant women to support government programs to reduce the incidence of infection from mother to baby. Every pregnant woman is required to perform a triple elimination examination. Therefore, researchers are interested in seeing how the behavior of pregnant women relates to the use of the PPIA Triple Elimination Program examination by pregnant women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center, Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara in 2022.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This study used an analytical survey method with a Cross Sectional approach, the research was conducted at the Kuala Bangka Public Health Center, Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara in 2022, when this research was conducted from March to July 2022, the population in this study were all pregnant women who had an examination at the Kuala Bangka Health Center with a total of 35 people. While the sample in this study was the entire population as a sample with 35 respondents. While the data analysis used univariate, and bivariate using Chi-Square analysis test.⁴⁻⁵

RESULT

Tabel 1. Mother's Knowledge on the Use of Triple Elimination Examination by Pregnant Women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara Year 2022

No	Knowledge	f	%
1	Poor	6	17,1
2	Fairly Good	13	37,1
3	Good	16	45,7
Total		35	100

Based on table 4.2 above, it can be seen that the knowledge of mothers in the use of triple elimination examination by pregnant women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center, Kab. North Labuhan Batu

in 2022 the majority are good as many as 16 people (45.7%).

Tabel 2. Mother's Attitude in Utilizing Triple Elimination Examination by Pregnant Women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara Year 2022

No	Attitude	f	%
1	Negative	9	25,7
2	Positive	26	74,3
Total		35	100

Based on table 4.3 above, it can be seen that the mother's attitude in the use of triple elimination examination by pregnant women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center, Kab. North Labuhan Batu in 2022 the majority were positive as many as 26 people (74.3%).

Table 3. Mother's Actions in Utilizing Triple Elimination Examination by Pregnant Women at Kuala Bangka Health Center Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara Year 2022

No	Action	f	%
1	Less	7	20,0
2	Enough	12	34,3
3	Good	16	45,7
Total		35	100

Based on table 4.3 above, it can be seen that the actions of mothers in the use of triple elimination examinations by pregnant women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center, Kab. North Labuhan Batu

in 2022 the majority are good as many as 16 people (45.7%).

Table 4. The Relationship of Mother's Knowledge with the Utilization of Triple Elimination Examination by Pregnant Women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara Year 2022

No	Knowledge	Utilization of Triple Elimination Examination						Total	Score <i>P</i>	
		Less		Enough		Good				
		f	%	f	%	F	%			
1	Less	4	75,0	2	25,0	0	0	6	100,0	0,007
2	Enough	3	20,0	7	50,0	3	30,0	13	100,0	
3	Good	0	0	2	20,0	14	80,0	16	100,0	
Total		5	20,8	8	33,3	11	45,8	35	100,0	

Based on table 4.4 above, it can be seen that the majority of mothers' knowledge is good with the Triple elimination examination category Good as many as 14 people (80%). Based on the results of the chisqre test, the value of $p = 0.007 < 0.05$ means that H_a is rejected

so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the use of triple elimination examination by pregnant women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center, Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara Year 2022

Table 5. Relationship of Mother's Attitude with Utilization of Triple Elimination Examination by Pregnant Women at Kuala Bangka Health Center, Labuhan Batu Utara Regency in 2022 Utilization of Triple Elimination

No	Attitude	Utilization of Triple Elimination Examination						Total	Score <i>P</i>	
		Less		Enough		Good				
		f	%	f	%	F	%			
1	Negative	6	66,7	3	33,3	0	0	9	100,0	0,003
2	Positive	1	5,6	8	33,3	17	61,1	26	100,0	
Total		7	20,8	11	33,3	17	45,8	35	100,0	

Based on table 4.5 above, it can be seen that the majority of mothers' attitudes are positive with the category of using the triple elimination examination Good as many as 11 people (61.1%). Based on the results of the chisqre test, the value of $p = 0.003 < 0.05$ means that H_a is rejected so it can be concluded that there is a

relationship between maternal attitudes and the use of triple elimination examination by pregnant women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center, Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara Year 2022

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the cross table, it was found that the majority of mothers' knowledge was good with the category of feeding the triple elimination examination Good as many as 8 people (80%). Based on the results of the chisquare test, the value of $p = 0.007 < 0.05$ means that H_0 is rejected so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the use of triple elimination examination by pregnant women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center, Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara in 2022.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that maternal knowledge in the use of triple elimination examination by pregnant women in the use of triple elimination examination by pregnant women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center, Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara In 2022 the majority are quite good and good. This is in line with the answers of respondents, the majority of whom already know that triple elimination examination is very important for pregnant women.

Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after someone

has sensed a certain object. The majority of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge is needed as support in generating self-confidence as well as attitudes and behavior every day, so it can be said that knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions.⁶

According to Rashid's research (2017), it states that there is a significant relationship between respondents' knowledge and triple elimination examination behavior with p value = 0.026 ($p < 0.05$) and there is a significant relationship between mother's attitude by utilizing triple elimination examination with a value of = 0.040 ($p < 0.05$). Supported by research Lola (2012) states that there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about using triple elimination examination.

Supported by Andriyani's research (2018) which states that there is a significant relationship between the mother's knowledge of the use of triple elimination examination. Where respondents who have low knowledge have a greater chance of not knowing the right time in the triple elimination examination with respondents who get high knowledge.⁶⁻⁷

Based on the results of the cross table, it was found that the majority of mothers' attitudes were positive with the category of using the triple elimination examination Good as many as 11 people (61.1%). Based on the results of the chisquare test, the value of $p = 0.007 < 0.05$ means that H_a is rejected so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between maternal attitudes and the use of triple elimination examination by pregnant women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center, Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara in 2022.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the mother's attitude in the use of triple elimination examination by pregnant women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center, Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara In 2022 the majority are positive. This is supported based on the answers to the questionnaire that disagree that the delay in triple elimination examination. The more mature a person is, the level of maturity and strength of a person will be better for thinking so that they can behave positively or negatively.⁶⁻⁸

In line with the research of Salmiah (2015) which states that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of mothers with

the behavior of pregnant women in the triple elimination examination. This result is also proven by statistical tests using the chi-square test with $p = 0.002$. Likewise, the relationship between maternal attitudes and the behavior of pregnant women in the use of examinations for pregnant women where the value of $p = 0.032$ where < 0.05 . This means that there is a relationship between the mother's level of knowledge and attitudes with the use of triple elimination examination by pregnant women

CONCLUSION

Based on research conducted at the Bies Public Health Center, Central Aceh Regency in 2022, it was concluded that there was a relationship between the behavior of pregnant women and the use of triple elimination examination by pregnant women at the Kuala Bangka Health Center, Kab. Labuhan Batu Utara Year 2022.

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