

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNGPURUN JURUSAN
KEBIDANAN PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA TERAPAN KEBIDANAN
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**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KUNJUNGAN
ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) PADA IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS BUMIRATU
KABUPATEN PRINGSEWU**

xiii+72 halaman+14 tabel+3 gambar+11 lampiran

RINGKASAN

Antenatal Care (ANC) merupakan pelayanan kesehatan oleh tenaga profesional untuk ibu selama masa kehamilan yang dianjurkan sebanyak 6 kali. Menurut profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2023 cakupan K6 di Provinsi Lampung 78,3%, masih dibawah target yang ditetapkan sebesar 80%. Di Kabupaten Pringsewu mencapai 72,6% (target 78,6%) dan Puskesmas Bumiratu menjadi salah satu yang terendah 53,06% dengan yang tertinggi di Puskesmas Fajar Mulya mencapai 81,44%. Rendahnya kunjungan ANC dipengaruhi oleh faktor sikap, pengetahuan, dukungan keluarga, tenaga kesehatan, dan pendidikan. Kurangnya melakukan kunjungan ANC menyebabkan keterlambatan mengetahui risiko komplikasi yang akan terjadi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kunjungan ANC di Puskesmas Bumiratu.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi yang digunakan adalah seluruh ibu hamil di Puskesmas Bumiratu berjumlah 490 orang. Jumlah sampel diperoleh menggunakan rumus *lameshow* dengan dengan Z_{α} 1,96 diperoleh 79 ibu hamil trimester II dan III dan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *consecutive sampling* yang sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Cara pengumpulan data angket alat ukur kuesioner. Analisis univariat menggunakan presentase sedangkan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden memiliki sikap tidak mendukung kunjungan ANC (67,1%) dan tidak mendapat dukungan suami (65,8%). Sebanyak 62,0% mendapat dukungan tenaga kesehatan, dan 74,7% memiliki pengetahuan yang baik tentang pentingnya ANC. Hasil uji statistik *Chi-Square* menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara faktor-faktor dengan kunjungan ANC dimana (p value <0.05). Pada variabel sikap p 0,014, dukungan suami p 0,024, dukungan tenaga kesehatan p 0,045, dan pengetahuan p 0,039 dengan kunjungan ANC.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara sikap ibu, dukungan suami, dukungan tenaga kesehatan dan pengetahuan ibu dengan kunjungan ANC. Diharapkan peningkatan cakupan ANC dapat dilakukan melalui edukasi yang membentuk sikap mendukung, dukungan suami serta peran tenaga Kesehatan dalam memberikan konseling mengenai pentingnya ANC, imunisasi TT, dan risiko kehamilan guna mencegah komplikasi.

Kata kunci : Kunjungan kehamilan, sikap ibu, dukungan suami, dukungan tenaga kesehatan, pengetahuan.

Daftar bacaan : 60 (2014-2024)

**TANJUNGKARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC MAJORING IN
MIDWIFERY APPLIED MIDWIFERY BACHELOR STUDY PROGRAM
METRO THESIS, JULY 2025**

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**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) VISITS
AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN AT THE BUMIRATU COMMUNITY
HEALTH CENTER IN PRINGSEWU REGENCY**

xiii+72 pages+14 tables+3 figures+11 attachments

SUMMARY

Antenatal Care (ANC) is a health service provided by professionals for mothers during pregnancy, recommended to be conducted six times. According to the 2023 Indonesian Health Profile, the coverage of K6 in Lampung Province is 78.3%, still below the target of 80%. In Pringsewu District, the coverage rate is 72.6% (target 78.6%), and Bumiratu Health Center is one of the lowest at 53.06%, while the highest is at Fajar Mulya Health Center at 81.44%. Low ANC visit rates are influenced by factors such as attitude, knowledge, family support, healthcare workers, and education. Inadequate ANC visits lead to delays in identifying potential complications. This study aims to identify the factors associated with ANC visits at Bumiratu Health Center.

This study is a quantitative study using a cross-sectional design. The population used was all pregnant women at the Bumiratu Community Health Center, totaling 490 people. The sample size was obtained using the Lameshow formula with Z_{α} 1.96, resulting in 79 pregnant women in their second and third trimesters, and the sampling technique used was consecutive sampling in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data collection was conducted using a questionnaire as the measurement tool. Univariate analysis was performed using percentages, while bivariate analysis was conducted using the Chi-Square test.

The results of the study showed that most respondents had an unsupportive attitude toward ANC visits (67.1%) and did not receive support from their husbands (65.8%). A total of 62.0% received support from health workers, and 74.7% had good knowledge about the importance of ANC. The results of the Chi-Square statistical test showed that there was a significant relationship between the factors and ANC visits (p value <0.05). For the attitude variable, $p = 0,014$; for spousal support, $p = 0,024$; for health worker support, $p = 0,045$; and for knowledge, $p = 0,039$ with ANC visits.

The conclusion of this study indicates a relationship between maternal attitude, spousal support, healthcare provider support, and maternal knowledge with ANC visits. It is hoped that increasing ANC coverage can be achieved through education that fosters supportive attitudes, spousal support, and the role of healthcare providers in providing counseling on the importance of ANC, TT immunization, and pregnancy risks to prevent complications.

Keywords : Pregnancy visits, maternal attitudes, spousal support, health worker support, knowledge.

Reading list : 60 (2014-2024).