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**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KUNJUNGAN
ANTENATAL CARE PADA IBU HAMIL DI DESA NATAR KABUPATEN
LAMPUNG SELATAN**

xviii + 64 halaman , 15 tabel , 2 gambar , 10 lampiran

RINGKASAN

Antenatal care merupakan indikator akses dan penggunaan perawatan kesehatan selama kehamilan. Pelayanan kesehatan ibu hamil atau *antenatal* harus memenuhi frekuensi minimal enam kali pemeriksaan selama masa kehamilan. Cakupan K6 di Provinsi Lampung dan Kabupaten Lampung Selatan masih belum mencapai target nasional sebesar 80% pada Provinsi Lampung dan 90% pada Kabupaten Lampung Selatan, dimana capaian target di Provinsi Lampung mencapai 78,3% dan Lampung Selatan mencapai 81,5%. Desa Natar mengalami penurunan dimana pada tahun 2021 sebesar 99,6%, tahun 2022 sebesar 51,3%, dan tahun 2023 sebesar 37,6%. Faktor yang menyebabkan rendahnya cakupan kunjungan ANC pada ibu hamil yaitu faktor predisposisi terdiri dari usia, jenis kelamin, penghasilan, pekerjaan, pengetahuan, sikap, dan sebagainya. Faktor pendukung terdiri dari jarak tempat tinggal, penghasilan keluarga, serta sarana media informasi. Faktor pendorong yaitu dukungan suami, dukungan keluarga, dan peran petugas kesehatan. Dampak tidak melakukan kunjungan yaitu tidak terdeteksinya kelainan kehamilan, meningkatnya angka mortalitas dan morbiditas. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kunjungan ANC pada ibu hamil di Desa Natar.

Jenis penelitian ini yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Populasi seluruh ibu hamil di Desa Natar sebanyak 358 ibu hamil, berdasarkan perhitungan besar sampel di peroleh jumlah sampel sebanyak 84 responden. Variabel independen penelitian ini dukungan keluarga, peran petugas kesehatan, jarak tempat tinggal, dan waktu tempuh sedangkan variabel dependen pada penelitian ini kunjungan ANC. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *non probability sampling* dengan cara *purposive sampling*. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data secara univariat menghasilkan data frekuensi tiap variabel dan bivariat menggunakan uji *chi square* dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil penelitian proporsi kunjungan ANC tidak lengkap sebanyak 54 (64,3%), proporsi dukungan keluarga kurang mendukung 50 (59,5%), proporsi peran petugas kesehatan kurang baik 47 (56%), proporsi jarak tempat tinggal jauh (>5km) 20 (23,8%), dan proporsi waktu tempuh sedang (16-60 menit) 62 (73,8%). Hasil uji statistik *chi square* hubungan dukungan keluarga terhadap kunjungan ANC pada ibu hamil dengan *p value* = 0,013, hubungan peran petugas kesehatan terhadap kunjungan ANC pada Ibu hamil dengan *p value* = 0,049, hubungan jarak tempat tinggal terhadap kunjungan ANC pada Ibu hamil dengan *p value* = 0,481, dan hubungan waktu tempuh terhadap kunjungan ANC pada Ibu hamil dengan *p value* = 0,482.

Simpulan dari penelitian ini ada hubungan dukungan keluarga, dan peran petugas kesehatan terhadap kunjungan *antenatal care*. Peneliti berharap agar pihak Puskesmas dapat melibatkan keluarga dalam setiap penyuluhan serta meningkatkan peran petugas kesehatan untuk lebih aktif memberikan edukasi, meningkatkan komunikasi, serta memastikan pelayanan yang cepat dan berkualitas.

Kata kunci : Faktor-faktor, kunjungan ANC, ibu hamil

Daftar Bacaan : 57 (1980-2025)

**TANJUNGKARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF
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**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ANTENATAL CARE VISITS AMONG
PREGNANT WOMEN IN NATAR VILLAGE, SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY**
xviii + 64 pages , 15 tables , 2 figures ,10 appendices

SUMMARY

Antenatal care is an indicator of access and utilization of health care during pregnancy. Antenatal care services for pregnant women must meet a minimum frequency of six check-ups during pregnancy. K6 coverage in Lampung Province and South Lampung Regency has still not reached the national target of 80% in Lampung Province and 90% in South Lampung Regency, where the target achievement in Lampung Province reached 78.3% and South Lampung reached 81.5%. Natar Village experienced a decline, with 99.6% in 2021, 51.3% in 2022, and 37.6% in 2023. Factors causing low coverage of ANC visits in pregnant women are predisposing factors consisting of age, gender, income, occupation, knowledge, attitudes, and so on. Supporting factors include distance from residence, family income, and media information facilities. Driving factors include husband support, family support, and the role of health workers. The impact of not visiting includes undetected pregnancy abnormalities, increased mortality and morbidity rates. The aim of this study was to determine the factors associated with ANC visits among pregnant women in Natar Village.

This research used a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. The population of all pregnant women in Natar Village was 358, and based on the sample size calculation, a total of 84 respondents were obtained. The independent variables in this study were family support, the role of health workers, distance from home, and travel time, while the dependent variable was ANC visits. The sampling technique used a non-probability sampling technique with purposive sampling. Data collection used a questionnaire. Univariate data analysis produced frequency data for each variable, and bivariate analysis used the chi-square test with a 95% confidence level.

The results of the study showed that the proportion of incomplete ANC visits was 54 (64.3%), the proportion of family support was less supportive 50 (59.5%), the proportion of the role of health workers was less good 47 (56%), the proportion of the distance of residence was far >5km 20 (23.8%), and the proportion of travel time was moderate 16-60 minutes 62 (73.8%). The results of the chi square statistical test of the relationship between family support and ANC visits in pregnant women with p value = 0.013, the relationship between the role of health workers and ANC visits in pregnant women with p value = 0.049, the relationship between the distance of residence and ANC visits in pregnant women with p value = 0.481, and the relationship between travel time and health services and ANC visits in pregnant women with p value = 0.482.

This study concluded that there is a relationship between family support and the role of health workers in antenatal care visits. The researchers hope that community health centers (Puskesmas) can involve families in all outreach sessions and increase the role of health workers to be more active in providing education, improving friendly communication, and ensuring prompt and high-quality service.

Keywords : Factors, antenatal care visits, pregnant women

Reading List : 57 (1980-2025)