



Analysis of Factors Affecting Obedience of Pregnant Women in Conducting ANC Visits During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to analyze the factors that influence the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic. This type of research is a mixed method (mixed method). This research was conducted in the working area of Batu-Batu Health Center Subulussalam City with a population of 36 people and all of them were used as samples. The research informants were 13 people. Quantitative data analysis was performed using univariate, bivariate using chi-square and multivariate using multiple logistic regression at 95% confidence level. Qualitative data analysis was carried out by means of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results showed that the factors that influenced the compliance of pregnant women in carrying out ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center work area were attitude ($p=0.024$), anxiety about infection ($p=0.020$), information ($p=0.042$), and communication/ transportation infrastructure ($p=0.045$). Variables that have no effect are knowledge ($p=0.197$), and husband/family support ($p=0.564$). The most dominant factor influencing the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in this study was the variable of anxiety about contracting Covid-19. Qualitatively, some pregnant women are worried about contracting Covid-19 because pregnant women are also vulnerable to contracting Covid-19 which poses a risk to pregnant women and the fetus they contain. What is unique is that pregnant women do not feel anxious because they do not have information about Covid-19 so that they continue to carry out pregnancy checks according to schedule.

Introduction

The situation of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) pandemic has changed the order of all aspects of life, especially the order in the health sector, such as visits by pregnant women, which experienced a decrease in visits. The World Health Organization (WHO) states that the Covid-19 pandemic has also had an impact on pregnant women around the world. The cumulative number of cases in the United States has surpassed 27 million. Although data for pregnant women with COVID-19 have not emerged, previous epidemiological evidence suggests that multiple viral infections may result in a higher risk of death and clinical complications among pregnant women (Qeadan et al., 2021). Based on data from the Pokja ISR & PP POGI that in Indonesia, the cases of pregnant women suffering from Covid-19 in two reports showed that as many as 18 pregnancies with Covid-19, all were infected in the third trimester (Reproduksi, 2020). Data from the Indonesian Obstetrics and Gynecology Association (POGI), in the April 2020-April 2021 period there were 536 pregnant women

exposed to Covid-19, and as many as 3% of them died while the ICU need rate was 7% (Adzkie & Owen, 2021).

Profile of the Aceh Health Service that the cumulative cases of Covid-19 in Aceh until October 11, 2021 have reached 38,076 people. There are only 645 COVID-19 patients being treated. The survivors of Covid-19, (who have recovered) 35,416 people. Meanwhile, cumulative deaths have reached 2,015 people. There is no data yet on the number of pregnant women exposed to Covid-19 in Aceh Province. Meanwhile, data from the Aceh Health Service regarding visits to pregnant women (ANC), that during 2015 to 2019 the coverage of health services for K-4 pregnant women tended to not increase, the 2019 achievement was 79%. there is a gap between the coverage of K1 and K4 in the last five years. There are 8 districts/cities whose percentage coverage of K-4 pregnant women's health services is above the target of the Aceh Government's 2019 Strategic Plan (Renstra) which is 82%. The highest achievement was in Aceh Tenggara District 95%, while the lowest was in Simeulue at 59%. For data on the achievement of the sixth visit (K6) of pregnant women to health facilities during the Covid-19 pandemic in September 2021, namely 46.7%.

One of the Puskesmas in Subulussalam City which has a low number of ANC visits is the Batu-Batu Health Center. Based on secondary data obtained by researchers through an initial survey from the Batu-Batu Health Center in Subulussalam City on May 21, 2021, it is known that, prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2019 it was known that trimester visits (K1) were 95 mothers (72%) and third trimester (K4) was 87 (70.2%). Meanwhile, in 2020, after the outbreak of Covid-19 and the implementation of social distancing, it was found that the number of trimester visits (K1) was 55 mothers (68%) and third trimester visits (K4) were 48 (64.4%) and in 2021, the number of visits in the third trimester (K4) was 48. trimester visits (K1) are 40 mothers (56%) and third trimester visits (K4) are 36 (53%), this data shows that the visit rate is below the national target of 95%, meaning that during the pandemic, pregnant women did not take advantage of services. ANC health at Batu-Batu Health Center Subulussalam City.

The Covid-19 pandemic situation has indeed made many restrictions on almost all health services, including maternal and neonatal health services (Intening et al., 2020). ANC examination is not only considered important but is a must for women during the pregnancy process. Through routine ANC, both mothers and health workers can find out the condition of pregnant women and the development of the fetus in the womb in more detail, if a disorder related to pregnancy is found, it can be immediately addressed (Tessema et al., 2015).

According to the theory proposed by L.W Green, there are three factors that influence a person's behavior, namely predisposing factors or facilitating factors (Predisposing Factors), supporting factors (Enabling Factors) and motivating factors (Reinforcing Factors). In this study, researchers will examine predisposing factors including knowledge, attitudes, education, and anxiety. Enabling factors include infrastructure (is there a class for pregnant women, do they have communication tools, personal protective equipment (PPE) and also the use of transportation equipment). While the reinforcing or driving factors include husband/family support (Green, 2005).

Research conducted by Jiang (2021) found that during the Covid-19 outbreak in China, pregnant women experienced high levels of perceived stress, anxiety, and depression (Jiang et al., 2021). Afaya et al (2020) study in Ghana that although most women have good knowledge about ANC services, most of them do not complete the recommended number of ANC visits at least 4 times during a normal pregnancy (Afaya et al., 2020).

Until now, knowledge and attitudes about Covid-19 infection in relation to pregnancy and the fetus are still limited and there are no specific recommendations for handling pregnant women with Covid-19. Many mothers feel anxious to visit health workers for fear of contracting Covid-19. This can also be caused by incomplete infrastructure, both owned by pregnant women and

in health services. Likewise, information about Covid-19 has not been evenly received by pregnant women so that they often get wrong or wrong information (hoax). Some pregnant women also lack support from their families in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Covid-19 pandemic has indeed greatly changed the status of daily life around the world (Antonakou, 2020). Pregnant women as much as possible stay at home to maintain the health of their fetus during the pandemic, except for going out for routine checks to the hospital or health center, for pregnant women with low risk of pregnancy to have a pregnancy check at least 6 times, i.e. under 3 months, the second trimester is around 7 months, and above 7 months until delivery (Tierney, 2020).

Methods

This research is an explanatory research that uses mix method research, which is a research approach that combines or associates quantitative and then qualitative forms. In quantitative research the type of research used is an analytical survey with a cross sectional study design, while in qualitative research it is a descriptive type of research. The population in this study were all 36 third trimester pregnant women in the Batu-Batu Health Center working area, Subulussalam City and all of them were used as samples. The research informants were 13 people, namely MCH officers, doctors, village midwives, 5 pregnant women in the third trimester, 5 families of pregnant women. Deee quantitative data analysis through univariate analysis, bivariate using chi square test, and multivariate using multiple logistic regression test with 95% confidence level ($\alpha=0.05$). Qualitative data with data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

Results and Discussion

Knowledge Does Not Affect Obedience of Pregnant Women in Conducting ANC Visits during the Covid-19 Pandemic

The results of this study indicate that knowledge does not affect the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center Work Area, Subulussalam City in 2021, $p = 0.197$. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Swandari in the working area of the Lambuya Health Center, Konawe Regency, which found that there was no relationship between mother's knowledge and the level of regularity in conducting antenatal care (ANC) visits (Galuh Candra Sawandari, 2017). In contrast to Rizkia's research in the Pidie region and North Aceh, Aceh Province, there is a relationship between knowledge and the behavior of pregnant women in undergoing pregnancy during the Covid-19 pandemic in Aceh (Rizkia, 2020). The research results of Tahir et al. at Nene' Mallomo Hospital, Sidrap Regency in 2018, namely there was a relationship between knowledge and the motivation of pregnant women to have their pregnancy checked, p value = 0.001 (Tahir et al., 2018). The results of Sinambela and Solina's research at the Talun Kenas Health Center obtained variables that affected the ANC examination during the Covid-19 pandemic, one of which was the knowledge variable (Sinambela & Solina, 2021).

Knowledge (cognitive) is a very important domain in shaping one's actions, actions based on knowledge will affect individual behavior rather than behavior that is not based on knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2012). A person's knowledge is obtained from the experience of various information submitted by teachers, parents, friends, mass media, electronic media, manuals and health workers. In addition, there are also other factors, namely experience, the influence of parents, friends, mass media and health workers. All of these factors can affect the mother's knowledge about the importance of prenatal care (Mubarak, 2017).

According to the researcher, the results of this study prove that the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health

Center working area, Subulussalam City is not influenced by the knowledge possessed by pregnant women themselves. This is because some pregnant women, even though they have good knowledge, do not comply with ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic. Many pregnant women do not know about Covid-19, it can be seen that some of the pregnant women who visit the Puskesmas/Poskesdes do not comply with the health protocols (prokes) so doctors/midwives must provide and provide masks to pregnant women. Meanwhile, pregnant women who have had a pregnancy check-up at least 6 times during the Covid-19 pandemic will be notified by a doctor/midwife if there are complaints or problems with their pregnancy that have just made a pregnancy visit.

This result is in accordance with the results of interviews conducted by researchers with MCH officers at the Batu-Batu Health Center in Subulussalam City that the knowledge of pregnant women about Covid-19 is still a lot of pregnant women who do not know that pregnant women can be infected with Covid-19. While the knowledge of mothers about ANC, some mothers understand but some do not, especially mothers who are giving birth for the first time. Mothers who are less knowledgeable sometimes make visits if the pregnancy is in the second trimester (20 weeks of gestation) this can have an unfavorable impact on the health of the mother and baby because pregnancy disorders can occur in pregnant women at any time, especially in pregnant women who have a high risk.

The results of interviews with pregnant women also showed that they knew about pregnancy check-ups, their benefits and purposes. Meanwhile, when asked about Covid-19, many of them do not understand, what they know is that Covid-19 is an infectious disease and anyone can be infected. But they do not know in detail about the Covid-19 disease in detail. This is also because the information obtained from the media and from neighbors often changes, which sometimes makes them confused, not knowing what is right or wrong about the Covid-19 disease. With the lack of knowledge of some of the pregnant women, sometimes pregnant women who come for a pregnancy check-up wear a mask and sometimes they don't wear a mask, so the midwife has to prepare a mask and pregnant women only wear a mask if they are pregnant.

Mother's Attitude Affects Obedience of Pregnant Women in Conducting ANC Visits during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Based on the results of the study, it shows that attitudes affect the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center Work Area, Subulussalam City in 2021, $p = 0.024 < 0.05$. The attitude variable has a value of $\text{Exp(B)}/\text{OR} = 20.216$, which means that respondents who have a positive attitude have a 20.6 times higher chance of being obedient in making ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic than respondents who have a negative attitude.

The results of this study are in line with Armaya's research at the Kutacane City Health Center, Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency, which found that there was a significant relationship between attitudes and compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits (Armaya, 2018). Research Nisma et al. at the Bungadidi Poskesdes, Tana Lili District, the results showed that there was an influence on attitudes towards ANC examinations during the Covid-19 pandemic (Gobel, 2021). Likewise, the results of Silmiyanti's research at the Muara Batu Health Center, North Aceh Regency, showed that there was a relationship between the attitudes of pregnant women and adherence to antenatal care visits (Lubis & Muhammad, 2019). In contrast to Swandari's research at the Lambuya Health Center, Konawe Regency, there is no relationship between maternal attitudes and adherence to antenatal care (ANC) (Galuh Candra Sawandari, 2017).

The attitude of pregnant women towards antenatal care services affects their compliance in conducting ANC visits. A positive attitude or a good response reflects his concern for the health

of himself and his fetus so that it can increase the number of visits. Meanwhile, a negative attitude makes pregnant women lose their motivation to visit. Attitude is a closed reaction or response of the respondent to the antenatal care examination. The existence of a better attitude about ANC reflects the concern of pregnant women for the health of themselves and the fetus. Pregnant women who have a positive attitude towards ANC are more likely to do ANC than mothers with a negative attitude towards ANC (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

According to the researcher, the results of this study indicate that the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Public Health Center in Subulussalam City is influenced by the attitudes of pregnant women. Mothers with a positive attitude tend to be more obedient in making ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic compared to mothers with a negative attitude who do not routinely visit health workers for health checks during this Covid-19 pandemic. Mother's negative attitude is caused by a decrease in enthusiasm to check with health workers at least 6 times during the Covid-19 pandemic.

This can be seen from the answer from the MCH officer that the attitude of pregnant women in the Batu-Batu Health Center working area in Subulussalam City in carrying out pregnancy checks is less enthusiastic, especially now it is recommended to wear masks so as to reduce the feeling of comfort, so that some pregnant women sometimes do not bring masks and the puskesmas that are provide masks to avoid or prevent the transmission of Covid-19. Likewise, according to the Doctor at Batu-Batu Health Center in Subulussalam City, the attitude of pregnant women is less enthusiastic in carrying out ANC visits because pregnant women must comply with health protocols such as washing hands, wearing masks, and keeping a distance when checking for pregnancy. However, there are also pregnant women who still have a positive attitude and are always enthusiastic about going to the posyandu for pregnancy check-ups because the posyandu cadres immediately come to the house to inform the posyandu schedule.

Anxiety about Contagion of Covid-19 Affects Obedience of Pregnant Women in Conducting ANC Visits during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Based on the results of the study, it showed that the anxiety of contracting Covid-19 affected the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center work area, Subulussalam City in 2021, $p = 0.020 < 0.05$. The variable anxiety about contracting Covid-19 has a value of $\text{Exp(B)}/\text{OR} = 30,732$, meaning that respondents who express anxiety about contracting COVID-19 are mild, the chance of being obedient in making ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic is 30.7 times higher than respondents who stated The anxiety of contracting Covid-19 is severe.

The results of this study were strengthened by Triyani's research in the working area of Batua Health Center and Sudiang Raya Health Center Makassar City which found that most of the pregnant women who experienced mild anxiety (33.9%), pregnant women who did not comply with ANC visits (47.6%). Statistical tests showed that there was a relationship between anxiety levels and ANC compliance, with the closeness of the relationship in the strong category (Triyani, 2021). The results of Aditya and Fitria's research at the Obstetrics & Gynecology Section of Ulin Hospital Banjarmasin obtained that 62.5% of pregnant women had severe anxiety. Data were analyzed using Spearman's test to determine differences in maternal anxiety. Anxiety of pregnant women who will give birth greatly affects the readiness of mothers in conducting antenatal care visits and preparation for childbirth. The results show that there is a correlation between each variable of anxiety level and ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic with a significant correlation with a positive and strong correlation direction (Wulandari et al., 2021). The results of a study conducted by Sulistyowati and Trisnawati at the Independent Practice of Midwives in Tanjungpinang City that from the chi square statistical

test it was concluded that there was a relationship between the anxiety level of pregnant women and ANC visits to health care facilities during the Covid-19 pandemic ($p = 0.016$) (Sulistiyowati & Trisnawati, 2021).

During the pandemic, there were significant changes in health services, especially for pregnant women, such as a decrease in check-up visits for pregnant women, even though only 19.2% of posyandu were still active during the pandemic (Has, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic causes anxiety, especially for pregnant women, because pregnant women are a high risk group for contracting the corona virus, especially in the fetus they contain, so that information is needed continuously to pregnant women so that anxiety does not occur, because this anxiety will result in complications. on the mother and fetus. Pregnant women also experience anxiety to check with health workers (Zainiyah & Susanti, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic has caused many restrictions on almost all routine services, including maternal and neonatal health services. Pregnant women are reluctant to go to the puskesmas or health care facilities for fear of being infected, there are recommendations for postponing pregnancy check-ups and classes for pregnant women. This lack of ANC visits can cause danger to the mother and fetus, such as bleeding during pregnancy because no danger signs are detected (Sulistiyowati & Trisnawati, 2021).

According to the researcher, the results of this study indicate that the compliance of pregnant women in carrying out ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center work area of Subulussalam City is strongly influenced by the anxiety experienced by pregnant women will contract Covid-19. Pregnant women who feel moderate and severe anxiety tend to be disobedient to visit health workers, while pregnant women who are slightly anxious are obedient to visit health workers. The anxiety felt by pregnant women has a negative impact on their health and the fetus they contain.

The results of interviews with information that almost all pregnant women were asked about anxiety, they were worried because they were afraid of contracting Covid-19. Especially if they hear from the information they receive by word of mouth that Covid-19 has a fast transmission rate and attacks the respiratory tract which can cause death. According to the MCH officer at the Batu-Batu Health Center in Subulussalam City, some pregnant women feel anxious about contracting Covid-19 if they do a pregnancy check-up, so the number of ANC visits has decreased during the Covid-19 pandemic. If they check for pregnancy, they must contact the midwife first to make sure the midwife's facility is not having too many patients visiting. Mothers who have given birth for the first time have experienced severe anxiety, which causes them to be afraid of having a pregnancy disorder. In this study, it was also found that mothers who had just become pregnant after 8 years of marriage experienced excessive anxiety.

According to the doctor at the Batu-Batu Public Health Center in Subulussalam City, many pregnant women are worried about contracting Covid-19 during pregnancy check-ups, so that pregnant women only carry out pregnancy checks on the schedule for posyandu services in their villages. Meanwhile, according to the village midwife who was interviewed, she said that some pregnant women look worried about being infected with Covid-19 because of the condition of pregnant women who are vulnerable to Covid-19. Some pregnant women are not afraid because they do not know about Covid-19 which can transmit to pregnant women. However, what was somewhat unique was found in this study, namely that mothers were not anxious because they did not know information about Covid-19, so they continued to carry out pregnancy checks. The pregnant woman's ignorance about Covid-19 made her not feel anxious about having her pregnancy checked by health workers.

The pregnant woman who was interviewed said that she felt anxious, especially since the news about Covid-19 was excited and happened for almost 2 years so she felt anxious and afraid of being infected because pregnant women are among those who are vulnerable to contracting

Covid-19. Opinions from the families of pregnant women that pregnant women are afraid of contracting Covid-19, but if they adhere to health protocols properly such as wearing masks, washing hands, keeping a minimum distance of 1 meter, avoiding crowds, consuming nutritious food and exercising regularly can prevent the transmission of Covid -19 in these pregnant women. The anxiety felt by pregnant women is special anxiety because of anxiety from starting pregnancy to delivery in choosing health facilities.

Information About Covid-19 Affects Obedience of Pregnant Women in ANC Visits During the Covid-19 Pandemic

The results of this study indicate that information about Covid-19 affects the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center Work Area, Subulussalam City in 2021, $p = 0.042$. The information variable about Covid-19 has a value of $\text{Exp(B)}/\text{OR} = 19,857$, meaning that respondents who stated that information about Covid-19 was in good category, had the opportunity to comply with ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic, which was 19.8 times higher than respondents who stated that information about Covid-19 was in the poor category.

This study is in line with Tasliah's research in the Candilama Public Health Center Work Area, Semarang City, which found that there was an influence of information sources with Antenatal Care Visits (ANC) for Pregnant Women (Tasliah & Widagdo, 2017). Research Laminullah et al. at the Sipatana Public Health Center, Gorontalo City, the results showed that there was a relationship between information and visits to the K4 Antenatal Care examination (Laminullah, 2015). Likewise, research conducted by Papatungan et al. at the Tanoyan Health Center, Bolaang Mongondow Regency, the results showed that the source of information was related to prenatal care (Papatungan et al., 2016).

Media information that includes information about the importance of antenatal care for pregnant women can increase the knowledge and motivation of mothers in making visits. Education through the media is usually one of the ways used by the government to change the behavior of people with low levels of education and knowledge. The media used can be in the form of print media, such as leaflets, posters, newspapers, magazines, and others or electronic media such as television, internet, and others (Sakinah & Fibriana, 2015). Regarding Covid-19 information, there is a lot of information related to Covid-19 through social media such as Whatsapp (WA), Facebook, and others that are not necessarily all true. This is what makes mothers afraid to do pregnancy checks during the Covid-19 pandemic (Qeadan et al., 2021).

According to the researcher, the results of this study prove that the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Public Health Center in Subulussalam City is influenced by information obtained by pregnant women. Pregnant women who are well informed about ANC and Covid-19 tend to be obedient in conducting routine pregnancy check-ups, on the other hand, mothers who lack information tend to be disobedient in carrying out pregnancy checks at least 6 times during the Covid-19 pandemic. Currently, information about Covid-19 is very easy to find through mass media such as television, radio, internet, from health workers, and others. People in the Batu-Batu Health Center work area also get information about Covid-19 from various sources such as banners posted by the Batu-Batu Health Center in Subulussalam City, from the mass media, and others. However, this much information is not necessarily true, because there is also a lot of information about Covid-19 that is a hoax, causing people to be confused about which information about Covid-19 is worth trusting. Even the information obtained from the authorities (such as from the Ministry of Health) often changes, adding to public confusion.

Overcoming the large number of news about Covid-19 that is not true and tends to contain hoaxes, from the results of interviews with KIA officers, it is said that Covid-19 information in the Batu-Batu Health Center work area of Subulussalam City has been socialized in villages

by Puskesmas officers in collaboration with Muspika in the entire working area of Batu-batu Health Center. Information is conveyed through posters, banners that are installed in every health facility and in public places such as: wearing masks, maintaining distance, and providing a place for washing hands. It's just that in practice many people do not comply with health protocols, pregnant women who will visit pregnancy check-ups must comply with health protocols.

This statement was reinforced by a statement from the Batu-Batu Health Center Doctor in Subulussalam City that Covid-19 information to pregnant women had been provided by doctors, midwives and Muspika in the Batu-Batu Health Center work area by attaching posters, placards or banners both in health facilities and in other places. general, it's just that pregnant women do not comply with health protocols. Pregnant women wear masks only when visiting. Placing posters, placards, banners informing that pregnant women must use a mask and maintain a minimum distance of 1 meter, avoiding crowds, but there are still many pregnant women when visiting the village health center for pregnancy check-ups. Midwives always urge that if the mother has had her pregnancy checked, it is immediately recommended to go home and if there is a problem with her pregnancy, then she will do an examination because she is afraid that the mother will be infected with Covid-19 during the pregnancy check-up.

Based on the testimony of the pregnant woman interviewed, she said that she received information about Covid-19 from midwives, television, social media about pregnancy check-ups at the village health post and had to comply with health protocols such as wearing masks, washing hands, keeping a distance to avoid contracting the Covid-19 disease. The information obtained by the mother was that doing a pregnancy check-up was only on the schedule of posyandu activities. If a pregnant woman has problems with her pregnancy, she directly communicates via cellphone with her midwife. There are also pregnant women who say that they received information about pregnancy check-ups from the midwife. Meanwhile, she admitted that she did not know much about the Covid-19 information, because as a housewife she just took care of the house all day and rarely saw the news. According to the families of pregnant women, conducting a pregnancy check during the Covid-19 pandemic is by tele-registration first, so that pregnant women don't have to wait. Pregnant women should check their pregnancy if there are problems with their pregnancy and pregnant women with healthy conditions can provide information from the MCH handbook at home.

Infrastructure Affects Obedience of Pregnant Women in Conducting ANC Visits during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Based on the results of the study, it showed that infrastructure affected the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center Work Area, Subulussalam City in 2021, $p = 0.045 < 0.05$. The infrastructure variable has a value of $\text{Exp(B)}/\text{OR} = 17,863$ meaning that respondents who state that infrastructure is in the good category, have the opportunity to comply with ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic, which is 17.8 times higher than respondents who state that infrastructure is in the category not good.

This study is in line with research conducted by Laminullah et al. at the Sipatana Public Health Center, Gorontalo City, the results showed that there was a relationship between the completeness of infrastructure facilities and the visit for Antenatal Care K4 examinations (Laminullah, 2015). Likewise, research conducted by Papatungan et al. at the Tanoyan Health Center, Bolaang Mongondow Regency, the results showed that infrastructure was related to pregnancy check-ups (Papatungan et al., 2016). In contrast to the research conducted by Hasibuan in Padangsidempuan City, it was found that the variables of means and knowledge did not have a significant relationship (Sinambela & Hasibuan, 2019).

Pregnant women are one of the vulnerable populations exposed to Covid-19. Infection with this disease not only affects the mother, but also the fetus in her womb. The earlier a pregnant woman catches the infection, the greater the risk of miscarriage. In addition to miscarriage, other things that can be experienced by pregnant women infected with the Corona virus are fetal distress, premature labor, premature amniotic fluid, and impaired fetal growth. To prevent this, pregnant women are expected to implement strict health protocols, such as frequently washing hands, wearing masks properly, and keeping a distance and trying to stay at home except for urgent matters. In addition, mothers must also have communication tools such as telephones (mobile phones) so that they can contact health workers (doctors/midwives) online (online). Owning a communication device will make it easier for pregnant women to contact health workers. In addition to communication tools, other infrastructure facilities needed by pregnant women are means of transportation such as bicycles, motorbikes to reach health facilities (Reproduksi, 2020).

According to the researcher, the results of this study prove that the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center working area, Subulussalam City is influenced by infrastructure (communication/transportation). For pregnant women who have communication tools such as cellphones and means of transportation such as bicycles and motorbikes, they can easily contact health workers (midwives, doctors), while pregnant women who do not have communication tools and means of transportation tend to be more difficult to contact health workers. Pregnant women who have communication devices can do tele-registration when going to check up visits to health workers so that pregnant women do not need to wait in queues when in midwife practice or at Batu-Batu Health Center in Subulussalam City. But the problem faced with the use of communication tools in some areas of the Batu-Batu Health Center is that it is difficult to get a signal so you have to find the right place so you can contact the health workers.

Based on the results of interviews with pregnant women, some have cellphones and some do not. Pregnant women who don't have cellphones, because their husbands only hold their cellphones. So that if there is a posyandu schedule, the cadres come directly to the house to notify them about the pregnancy check-up. Some pregnant women do not have a vehicle and some have a vehicle such as a motorbike, making it easier to come for a pregnancy check-up visit to the poskesdes or to other health facilities. Communication and transportation facilities are important to support pregnancy checks at least 6 times during the Covid-19 pandemic because it will make it easier to contact health workers and also prevent contact with other people as an effort to prevent Covid-19 transmission. The availability of these infrastructure facilities will support the success of mothers to carry out pregnancy checks at least 6 times during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Husband/Family Support Doesn't Affect Obedience of Pregnant Women Making ANC Visits During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Based on the results of the study, it showed that husband/family support did not affect the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center Work Area, Subulussalam City in 2021, $p = 0.564 < 0.05$. This is because even though pregnant women receive support from their husbands/families, they do not comply with ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic.

In line with the results of research conducted by Sholihah in all Puskesmas in Sidoarjo Regency, it was found that husband's support had no relationship with antenatal care visits ($p = 0.067$) (Sholihah, 2021). Likewise, Laminullah's research on pregnant women at the Sipatana Health Center, Gorontalo City, found that there was no relationship between family support (husband) and ANC visits (Laminullah, 2015). It is different from Armaya's research at the Kutacane City Health Center that there is a significant relationship between family support and

the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits (Armaya, 2018). Research Tahir et al. at Nene' Mallomo Hospital, Sidrap Regency in 2018, namely there is a relationship between family support and the motivation of pregnant women to have their pregnancy checked (Tahir et al., 2018).

The husband's support provided is not only limited to taking the mother to health services for a pregnancy check. According to Friedman, there are four criteria of support that a husband needs to provide, namely informational support, appraisal/appreciation support, instrumental support and emotional support (Friedman & Bowden, 2010). Family support is support given by the family to family members, a form of support in which the head of the family can provide psychological assistance in the form of motivation, attention and acceptance (Tasliyah & Widagdo, 2017).

According to the researcher, the results of this study prove that the compliance of pregnant women in carrying out ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center working area, Subulussalam City is not influenced by husband/family support. According to most of the respondents studied that husbands do not provide support for their wives to carry out pregnancy checks to health workers. Most husbands tend to leave this pregnancy problem to their wife because it is considered a woman's business, so that sometimes pregnant women talk more to their parents or in-laws or sometimes to their brothers or sisters who have experienced pregnancy and childbirth. The husband in the working area of the Batu-Batu Health Center, Subulussalam City, has a habit of gathering at the stall with his friends, so he doesn't pay attention to his wife. However, some of the informants whom the researchers interviewed, their husbands or families gave good support to pregnant women to make ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The results of an interview with one of the pregnant women who said that her husband always supported her so that the mother did routine pregnancy check-ups. Moreover, the pregnant woman had previously experienced a molar pregnancy (pregnancy with grapes) and a history of giving birth to a child by cesarean section. Every month the mother still checks for pregnancy at the poskesdes and there is also a check with the obstetrician to find out the condition for her by doing an ultrasound. There are also pregnant women who say that their husbands and families provide support for this pregnancy check. Her husband accompanied pregnant women to the posyandu every month. This is because they really want the pregnancy, they have been married for 8 years and then get pregnant. Likewise, the acknowledgment from the family of the pregnant woman, namely her sister, said that as an older sister she provided support to her sister who was pregnant to check her pregnancy at least 6 times during the Covid-19 pandemic by dropping her off, because her sister's husband worked and came home until late at night.

Likewise, according to the KIA officer, husband/family support for pregnant women here takes the form of attention such as encouraging mothers to always check their pregnancy so that the condition of the mother and baby is well monitored. Most of the pregnant women here when visiting the midwife or to the puskesmas accompanied by their families. Especially if they want the pregnancy together, of course, the husband or family is very supportive of pregnant women so that the pregnancy goes smoothly until delivery, the baby is healthy and born safely.

According to the doctor at the Batu-Batu Health Center in Subulussalam City that husbands or families at the Batu-Batu Health Center in Subulussalam City always support pregnant women to make ANC visits at least 6 times during the Covid-19 pandemic by providing support for pregnancy check-ups so that the mother and baby are healthy. . There are families/husbands who take pregnant women to health facilities such as health centers or midwives' practices to do a pregnancy check-up. But sometimes there are also pregnant women who come alone to do a pregnancy checkup without being accompanied by their husband or family because their house is close, but there are pregnant women who say that their husbands don't care about their

pregnancy, and often gather at the warung. In addition, there are differences in health protocols for pregnant women compared to the general public, which must be stricter to prevent the transmission of Covid-19.

Conclusion

The Covid-19 knowledge factor did not affect the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center Work Area, Subulussalam City in 2021, $p = 0.197 > 0.05$. Qualitatively, the knowledge of pregnant women about Covid-19 is still a lot of pregnant women who do not know that a pregnant woman can be infected with Covid-19. Meanwhile, some people understand ANC and some do not. The Covid-19 attitude factor affected the compliance of pregnant women in carrying out ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center Work Area, Subulussalam City in 2021, $p = 0.024 < 0.05$. Qualitatively, some mothers are less enthusiastic about doing ANC because they have to comply with health protocols which for the village community add to the complexity such as having to wear masks, wash hands, and keep a distance. The anxiety factor of contracting Covid-19 affects the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center Work Area, Subulussalam City in 2021, $p = 0.020 < 0.05$. Qualitatively, some pregnant women are worried about contracting Covid-19 because pregnant women are also vulnerable to contracting Covid-19 which poses a risk to pregnant women and the fetus they contain. What is unique is that pregnant women do not feel anxious because they do not have information about Covid-19 so that they continue to carry out pregnancy checks according to schedule. The information factor about Covid-19 affected the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center Work Area, Subulussalam City in 2021, $p = 0.042 < 0.05$. Qualitatively, pregnant women received information about Covid-19 from various sources, such as banners posted by the Batu-Batu Health Center in Subulussalam City, from the mass media, and others. However, this much information is not necessarily true, because there is also a lot of information about Covid-19 that is hoax, causing people to be confused about which information about Covid-19 is worth trusting. The infrastructure factor affects the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center Work Area, Subulussalam City in 2021, $p = 0.045 < 0.05$. Qualitatively, some pregnant women have means of communication and transportation, while others do not, so that if there is a posyandu activity, the cadre immediately comes to the house to inform them of the schedule for the pregnancy check-up. The husband/family support factor did not affect pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Batu-Batu Health Center Work Area, Subulussalam City in 2021, $p=0.564 > 0.05$. Qualitatively, some wives said that their husbands were less concerned about their pregnancy and often gathered at the warung, they relied more on their female parents or in-laws. The most dominant factor influencing the compliance of pregnant women in conducting ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic in this study was the variable of anxiety about contracting Covid-19. Pregnant women who feel mildly anxious about contracting Covid-19 have a 30.7 times higher chance of being obedient to ANC visits during the Covid-19 pandemic than pregnant women who feel seriously worried about contracting Covid-19.

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