

ABSTRAK

Salah satu indikator derajat kesehatan masyarakat adalah angka kematian ibu (AKI) dan angka kematian bayi (AKB). Data Program Kesehatan Keluarga di Kementerian Kesehatan sekitar 4.627 kematian ibu hamil karena komplikasi selama kehamilan dan persalinan, upaya menurunkan AKI dengan program pemeriksaan *Antenatal Care*. Dengan adanya factor yang mempengaruhi kepatuhan salah satunya kecemasan, selama masa kehamilan hampir sebagian besar dengan ibu hamil merasakan kecemasan terutama ibu primigravida berbeda dengan ibu yang multigravida. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan kecemasan ibu hamil dengan kepatuhan *Antenatal Care* di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Linggar Kabupaten Bandung.

Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan kuantitatif metode deskriptif korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan cara *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 36 orang yang sesuai kriteria inklusi. Analisa univariat menggunakan frekuensi dan persentase. Analisa bivariat menggunakan uji *Rank Spearman*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ibu hamil yang memiliki kecemasan sedang dan berat (33.3%) dan yang tidak patuh dalam melakukan pemeriksaan *Antenatal Care* (25.0%) sedangkan yang patuh (75.0%). Hasil analisa didapatkan p-value $0.003 < \text{nilai } \alpha (0.05)$, yang artinya H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima, sehingga terdapat hubungan antara kecemasan ibu hamil dengan kepatuhan *antenatal care*. Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan kecemasan ibu hamil dengan kepatuhan *Antenatal Care* di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Linggar Kabupaten Bandung.

Kata Kunci : *Antenatal Care*, Kecemasan, Kepatuhan,
Daftar Pustaka : 23 Buku (2013 - 2021)
24 Jurnal (2004 - 2021)
7 Website (2018 - 2021)

ABSTRACT

One indicator of public health status is the maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR). Data from the Family Health Program at the Ministry of Health are around 4,627 maternal deaths due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth, an effort to reduce MMR through the Antenatal Care program. With the existence of factors that affect compliance, one of which is anxiety, during pregnancy, most pregnant women feel anxiety, especially primigravida mothers, which are different from multigravida mothers. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between maternal anxiety and Antenatal Care compliance in the Linggar Community Health Center, Bandung Regency.

This type of research used a quantitative descriptive correlational design with a cross sectional approach. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with a sample of 36 people who matched the inclusion criteria. Univariate analysis using frequency and percentage. Bivariate analysis using Spearman Rank test.

The results showed that pregnant women who had moderate and severe anxiety (33.3%) and who were not obedient in performing Antenatal Care examinations (25.0%) were obedient (75.0%). The results of the analysis obtained $p\text{-value } 0.003 < \text{value } (0.05)$, which means H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, so there is a relationship between anxiety of pregnant women and antenatal care compliance. Conclusion: There is a relationship between anxiety in pregnant women and compliance with Antenatal Care in the Linggar Health Center, Bandung Regency.

Keywords : Antenatal Care. Anxiety, Compliance
Bibliography : 23 Books (2013 - 2022)
24 Journals (2004 - 2021)
7 Websites (2018 - 2021)