

Determinants Pregnant Women's Use of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Books at Puskesmas Paal Merah II, Jambi City in 2024

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Abstrak: The health of mothers and children is of utmost importance in health development in Indonesia, with the aim of reducing rates of infant mortality (IMR) and maternal mortality (MMR). Using the Maternal and child Health Book (KIA) in Antenatal Care services is one of the government's initiatives. Puskesmas Paal Merah II Jambi City is still low in the utilization of the MCH book 23.4%. The purpose of this study is to identify the variables linked to the utilization of the MCH book among In 2024, pregnant women at Jambi City's Paal Merah II Health Center. This study uses a cross-sectional approach and is quantitative in nature. The population in this study were 407 pregnant women a sample size of 79 respondents. The analysis test used was the chi-square test (95% CI). With a p-value of 1,000, there is no correlation between age and the use of the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) book. With a p-value of 0.337, there is no correlation between education and the use of MCH books. Knowledge and the use of the MCH book are related, as indicated by the p-value of 0.000. The availability of Human Resources (HR) and the use of MCH books are related, as indicated by the p-value of 0.025. A p-value of 1,000 indicates that there is no correlation between the use of the MCH book and individual evaluation.

Keywords : Utilization, KIA Books, Pregnant, Women, Jambi

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INTRODUCTION

One of the by 20230, the objective is to lower maternal mortality to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. In addition, there are efforts to prevent actual mortality of newborns and children under five. All nations have pledged to lower the under-five death rate to 25 per 1000 live births and the infant mortality rate to at least 12 per 1000 live births. (*Tujuan 3: Kehidupan Sehat Dan Sejahtera – Sustainable Development Goals Center – Universitas Brawijaya*, n.d.). The management of Humanity, benefit balance, protection, adherence to rights and responsibilities, gender equality, and nondiscrimination are the cornerstones of health growth. The objective of health development in Jambi Province is to raise public health standards. The health level of Jambi Province is still low compared to other provinces in Indonesia. The low quality of the population's health, as indicated by low life expectancy, high maternal, which causes wasting and weight loss, are the main problems faced. In addition, mortality rates from communicable and non-

communicable diseases continue to rise, unequal distribution of health workers, disparities in quality and access to health services between regions, limited financial resources for health, and ineffective allocation of the health budget. (Kemenkes, 2022).

If the prevalence of MMR and IMR is high, the country is considered to have a poor level of health. This is because pregnant women and infants are particularly vulnerable and require optimal health services. (Natalia Melani, 2022). In Southeast Asia, Indonesia has the highest maternal mortality rate (MMR). Data from Jambi Province's health profile in 2022 showed 70 cases of maternal mortality (MMR) in the region. (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jambi Tahun 2022, 2022).

Every year, there is an increase in MMR cases. The government is clearly trying hard to address this issue. During pregnancy and after childbirth, every woman needs access to high-quality health services. Pregnant women should get adequate antenatal care (ANC) services. The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Book initiative was started in 1994 by the Ministry of Health and the Japan International Cooperation Organization (JICA). One of the government's plans to reduce the maternal mortality rate was this program, which focused on providing useful aids (Novita, 2019). The MCH Book is a guide that includes various information and documentation regarding health services, as well as special records for pregnancy, childbirth, through the postpartum period, and children from fetus to 6 years of age. The information provided in the MCH Book is essential for monitoring the overall health of the mother and child. (Kementrian Kesehatan RI, 2020).

The MCH book is being used in order to increase independence in the family, especially in terms of maintaining maternal and child health. (Sihole, 2020). However, the MCH Book is still considered underutilized. In 2023, there were 11,571 pregnant women in Jambi City, and of these, 11,134 already had a MCH Book, with a percentage of 96.2% (Dinas Kesehatan Kota Jambi, 2023). By 2022, the percentage of pregnant women who have a MCH Book in Indonesia will reach 69.6%, down from 81.8% in 2021. Jambi Province, which only reached around 72.34%, while the target is 100%. Although the distribution of the MCH Book to Puskesmas in Jambi Province reached 90%, its utilization is still low (Hasanah & Susanti, 2023). One of them is Jambi City, which only reached 58.3% of the utilization of the MCH book, which can be seen based on 20 Puskesmas in Jambi City, one of which is Puskesmas Paal Merah II, which shows that only 23.4% of pregnant women have and utilize the MCH book.

The theory proposed by Andersen (1975) there are three factors in health services, namely predisposing factors including age, gender, marital status, education level, occupation, ethnicity, and their perceptions of health; ability characteristics including income, health insurance, ability to purchase medical services; understanding of care needs; waiting time for services; and availability and access to medical personnel, characteristics of individual assessment needs and clinic assessment (Fitriani et al., 2021). Based on the results of an initial survey conducted by researchers from 10 pregnant women at Puskesmas Paal Merah II, 8 mothers used the MCH book and 2 others did not use the MCH book. Of the 8 mothers who used the MCH book, only 2 mothers knew the complete contents and knew the information conveyed in the MCH book.

The researcher found that this study is very important because The MCH Book, or Maternal and Child Health Book to monitor the health of mothers and children, which has an impact on the reporting of

pregnancy history recording, if this recording is incomplete it will have an impact on pregnant women, if the mother moves the location of the health facility there is no recording of her pregnancy history. For health workers, if the recording of MCH book reporting on pregnant women is complete, health workers will know the mother's pregnancy history so that it can prevent delays in emergency treatment. Direct contributions such as delays in emergency treatment that can occur due to incomplete recording and reporting of the MCH book let alone pregnant women moving locations. If the pregnant woman moves locations as long as the recording and reporting of the MCH book is complete then she is safe and documented. Although the MCH book has been widely provided, its utilization is not optimal. Based on this, the researcher decided to explore the variables of age, education, knowledge, availability of Human Resources (HR), and assessment of the individual to understand the determinants of MCH Book utilization at Puskesmas Paal Merah II, Jambi City.

METODOLOGI

This study uses a type of quantitative research that analyzes primary data, then analyzes statistically to test research hypotheses that describe the fundamental relationship between variables quantitatively. This research design uses a cross sectional study approach where sample measurements are taken once at the same time (Syapitri H, Amila, 2021). The research was conducted at the Paal Merah II Health Center, South Jambi District, Jambi City. Research time November - December 2024.

The population in this study were all pregnant women in the working area of the Paal Merah II Health Center, South Jambi District, Jambi City with a total number of 407 pregnant women. The sample in this study was 79 pregnant women. The sampling technique used multistage sampling technique. Based on the sampling technique using the multistage random sampling technique, the researcher will conduct research in 10 RT areas, namely RT 10, 14, 15, 26, 34, 37, 38, 41, 43, 50. As for taking samples in the target population, the Proportional simple random sampling technique is a sampling technique that ensures that each member of the population has the same opportunity to be selected as part of the sample. (Hardani et al., 2020)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Univariate

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Characteristics of Pregnant Women at the Paal Merah II Health Center, Jambi City, 2024

Respondent Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
>35 year	11	13,9
20-35 year	68	86,1
Total	79	100
Education		
Low education	22	27,8
Higher education	57	72,2
Total	79	100
Knowledge		

Less Good	37	46,8
Good	42	53,2
Total	79	100
Availability of Human Resources		
Less Good	37	46,8
Good	42	53,2
Total	79	100
Individual Perception		
Less Good	23	29,1
Good	56	70,9
Total	79	100
MCH Book Utilization		
Less Good	31	39,2
Good	48	60,8
Total	79	100

Source : Data Processed in 2024

According to table 1, which lists the characteristics of pregnant women by age, the majority of respondents 68 individuals (86.1%) were between the ages of 20 and 35. The majority of pregnant ladies, or 57 individuals, (72.2%), have higher education. Then pregnant women have good knowledge as many as 42 people (53.2%). Availability of Human Resources Most of them are in the good category as many as 42 people (53.2%). While individual assessment Most respondents had a good perception as many as 56 people (70.9%). Then for the variable utilization of the MCH book, most of the pregnant women utilized it well as many as 48 people (60.8%).

Bivariate

Table 2. Bivariate Analysis Results

Variable	p-value
Age	1,000
Education	0,337
Knowledge	0,000
Availability of Human Resources	0,025
Individual Perception	1,000

Source : Data Processed in 2024

Table 2 indicates that the age, education, and individual perception variables all had p-values of 1.000, 0.337, and 1.000, respectively, which are more than $\alpha = 0.05$ ($p > 0.05$), according to the findings of statistical analysis using the Chi-square test. Therefore, it can be said that the use of Maternal and Child Health Books (MCH) is unrelated to age, education, or personal opinions. The availability of human resources has a p-value of 0.025, which is less than $\alpha = 0.05$ ($p > 0.05$), but the knowledge variable has a p-value of 0.000.

Discussion

Relationship between Age and Utilization of Maternal and Child Health Book (KIA)

Age is one of the demographic variables often used in health research to identify and analyze various risk factors and behavior patterns. (Kementrian Kesehatan RI, 2020). This study is in line with research conducted by Munna, et al (2020) who examined factors related to the utilization of the MCH book at the Tlogosari Kulon Health Center in Semarang City. The results showed that there was no relationship between age and the utilization of the MCH book with a p-value of 0.641 ($p > 0.05$). (Munna et al., 2020). This research is supported by research conducted by Faneri (2019) related to the relationship between maternal age and parity with the utilization of the MCH book by mothers of toddlers at the Puskesmas Assisted by the Faculty of Public Health, Andalas University. (Munna et al., 2020)

This study is also in line with Asparian (2019) which states that the age factor does not directly affect maternal behavior in utilizing health facilities, because the main role is more influenced by knowledge and support from the environment. (Asparian et al., 2019). The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by Herfanda and Subiyatun (2021) regarding the utilization of the KIA book by third trimester pregnant women at the Tempel I Health Center. (Herfanda & Subiyatun, 2021). The age of mothers in this study when viewed from the age category 20-24 years as many as 25 people, 25-29 years as many as 18 people, 30-34 years as many as 22 people, and >35 years as many as 14 people. The even distribution of age indicates that the population of pregnant women who are the target of the study has a representative age diversity. So that all pregnant women from various age groups have equal access to the information contained in the MCH book. This can be explained by the fact that the distribution of the MCH Book is done evenly to all pregnant women regardless of age.

Relationship between Education and Utilization of Health Book Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

According to the theory of Nursalam (2014) in general, the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information so that the more knowledge they have. Conversely, lack of education will hinder a person's development of newly introduced values. (Nursalam, 2014). The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Suryanti s (2023), namely that there is no relationship between maternal education and the utilization of the KIA book. Maternal education in this study was in the high education category 45.9% with a level of knowledge that was lacking. (Suryanti S, Nurul Husnah, 2023). The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by Rustam (2021), namely that there is a relationship

between mother's education and the utilization of the MCH book for toddlers at Puskesmas Simpang Empat, West Pasaman Regency. (Rustam, 2021).

Maternal education in this study was 8 mothers with elementary school education, 21 mothers with junior high school education, 29 mothers with senior high school education, 2 mothers with a four-year degree and 19 mothers with a four-year degree. Although the level of education is often associated with knowledge, this study shows that the utilization of the MCH book may be influenced by other factors, pregnant women rely on other information such as tiktok, information from whatsapp groups, google or even pregnant women's classes held at the puskesmas instead of the MCH book. The MCH book is considered less attractive, thus reducing pregnant women to read it thoroughly.

Relationship between Knowledge and Utilization of Maternal and Child Health Book (KIA)

The conservative aspect provides an impact from the previous generation to the next, while the progressive aspect will provide a positive effect of change due to knowledge. So a good level of knowledge in humans will bring positive changes in attitudes in the future.(Notoadmodjo, 2011). The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Alini (2021) regarding the relationship between education and attitudes of pregnant women regarding the utilization of the KIA book. The results showed that 18 respondents (60.0%) had poor knowledge and 12 respondents (40.0%) had good knowledge. That respondents who had a negative attitude were 19 people (63.3%) and a positive attitude were 11 people (36.7%).(Wijayanti et al., 2024).

This study is not in line with research conducted by Ambarita, et al (2021). Based on statistical tests, it was explained that there was no significant relationship between knowledge and the utilization of the MCH book ($p=0.382$). (Ambarita et al., 2022). From the results of the research conducted in this study, when viewed from the respondents' answers regarding "Do mothers know that the MCH book contains important information about danger signs during pregnancy?" showed that the respondents answered "no" as many as 42 people (53.2%) this shows that pregnant women do not know that the MCH book can provide information about danger signs during pregnancy. This could be a factor why knowledge has a significant relationship with MCH book utilization, while education does not. If mothers are aware that the MCH book contains information that can help them recognize pregnancy risks, they are less likely to feel the need to read or make maximum use of it. Thus, education and socialization efforts regarding the benefits of MCH books need to be increased. Health workers can provide more active information and ensure that pregnant

women really understand the contents of the MCH book, especially regarding danger signs during pregnancy and preparation for childbirth.

Relationship between Human Resource Availability and Book Utilization Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

Human Resources (HR) is a very important aspect in ensuring the dissemination of information and the use of MCH books runs optimally. In this case, health workers and cadres are the human resources who play a role in ensuring the utilization of MCH books. The availability of competent and qualified health human resources is a major issue in the health sector and has an impact on the quality of health services.(Sikula, 2011). The results of this study are supported by Ahmad et al. (2021) regarding the use of KIA books in the Penanae Health Center Work Area, Bima City in 2021. The results of the study show that the availability of human resources, namely health workers, influences the use of KIA books.(Ahmad et al., 2022).

Therefore, to increase the use of KIA books for pregnant women, health workers must be more active in providing information, always reminding pregnant women about the KIA book every time they visit a health facility, providing special education sessions on the use of KIA books so that pregnant women really understand them. With the improvement in the quality of health worker services, the use of KIA books by pregnant women can increase significantly.

Relationship between Individual Assessment and the Utilization of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Books

Individual assessment of various aspects of health is very important in determining health attitudes and behaviors, including in the use of the Maternal and Child Health Book (KIA). This assessment includes individual/mother perceptions regarding the benefits, ease of use, and relevance of the information contained in the KIA Book. This study is in line with research conducted by Rizqi Nursasmita, et al. (2024). Based on the results of statistical tests, it is explained that there is no relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and support for the use of the KIA book ($p = 0.280$). (Nursasmita et al., 2024).

Other studies also contradict the results of this study, as shown by research conducted by Sonia et al. (2022), namely that there is a relationship between individual assessments of the use of health services at the Community Health Center.(Sonia et al., 2022). Pregnant women do not utilize the KIA book despite having a positive view of its contents. Most pregnant women feel that the KIA book is not easy to carry or is not always available, which hinders its utilization, so even though they have a good perception, it does not directly affect real actions in utilizing the KIA book. Utilization of the KIA Book is more likely to be influenced by external factors, such as support from health workers or access to health services, rather than

individual perceptions. The respondents' limited understanding of the benefits of the KIA Book may cause their perceptions not to fully reflect their decisions to use it.

CONCLUSIONS

There is no relationship between the age of pregnant women and the utilization of KIA books at the Paal Merah II Health Center in Jambi City with a p-value of 1.000. There is no relationship between the education of pregnant women and the utilization of KIA books at the Paal Merah II Health Center in Jambi City with a p-value of 0.337. There is a relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women and the utilization of KIA books at the Paal Merah II Health Center in Jambi City with a p-value of 0.000, if the knowledge of pregnant women is increased, pregnant women will utilize KIA books. There is a relationship between the availability of Human Resources (HR) and the utilization of KIA books in pregnant women at the Paal Merah II Health Center in Jambi City with a p-value of 0.025, availability. There is no relationship between individual perception and the utilization of KIA books in pregnant women at the Paal Merah II Health Center in Jambi City with a p-value of 1.000.

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