

The Effectiveness Of Use Of The Maternal And Child Health (Kia) Books On Knowledge About Pregnancy Care For Pregnant Women At The Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home

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ABSTRACT

The low level of knowledge about pregnancy care is influenced by a lack of information, which has an impact on utilization of KIA books. The aim of this research is to analyze The Effectiveness of Use of Kia Books On Knowledge About Pregnancy Care For Pregnant Women At The Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home. This research uses design correlational *analytics* with approach cross *sectional*. The population in this study was 40 respondents with a sample size of 36 respondents using the *simple random sampling technique*. Data collection by using questionnaires. Data analysis uses statistical tests *Spearman Rank* with a significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The research results showed that of the 36 respondents, almost half of the respondents used KIA books in the high category, as many as 15 respondents (41.7%), most respondents had knowledge about good pregnancy care, as many as 26 respondents (81.2%). Results of data analysis using statistical tests *Spearman Rank* The P value obtained was $< \alpha 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$), which means that the use of KIA books was effective in increasing knowledge about pregnancy care for pregnant women at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home. The conclusion in this research is that the higher the use of KIA books, the better the knowledge about pregnancy care. The use of KIA books as a source of information and recording medical and is an important communication tool and information medium for health workers, pregnant women and families.

Keywords: Books, Care, Health of Pregnant Women, Knowledge, Pregnancy

INTRODUCTION

One of the government's efforts to reduce MMR and IMR and reduce complications during pregnancy includes activities such as the Mother Care Movement, strategies for making pregnancy safer and the reproduction of maternal and child health books. The KIA book is used as a health record for mothers and children, as well as a health monitoring tool and communication tool between health workers and patients. (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2015).

The Maternal and Child Health Book (KIA) is a combination of maternal and child health cards or medical records from pregnancy until the child is 5 years old and as a tool for monitoring maternal and child health starting from monitoring the child's growth and development and the child's immunization status which can be seen from the health record child (KMS) and maternal health records on the ANC examination sheet during pregnancy in the KIA book, the KIA book as a health information education tool. Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 284/Menkes/III/2004 concerning maternal and child health books as a source of information and the only recording tool owned by pregnant women to toddlers, the person responsible for their use by health workers and the procurement and distribution of KIA books by the government with the participation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), professional organizations and the private sector (East Java Health Office, 2015).

The policy regarding the use of KIA Books has long been established, but until now, its use in the community has not met expectations, so it needs to be strengthened, especially the completeness of filling it out by health workers, cadres and parents. The Ministry of Health has distributed KIA Books to regions amounting to 94% of the target number of pregnant women, and all Community Health

Centers have received KIA Books distributed by District or City Health Services. However, national health survey data shows that as many as 81.5% of pregnant women stated that they had an KIA book, but only 60.5% of them could show the KIA book. (Sirkesnas. 2016). After going through various development processes, finally in 2021 the KIA book was revised and underwent several changes, one of which was an update to ANC and PNC policies.

The results of the initial study conducted by researcher through interviews with 15 pregnant women who had the latest KIA book, data was obtained that there were 10 pregnant women who did not know the benefits of the KIA book, 7 people (47%) pregnant women had never read the contents from the KIA book, the KIA book is only carried when carrying out pregnancy checks, 5 (33%) pregnant women often forget to bring the KIA book when carrying out pregnancy checks and 3 (20%) pregnant women know the benefits of the KIA book.

Utilization of the KIA book can be optimal if health workers and cadres ensure that mothers and families understand the contents of the KIA book. Increasing knowledge of KIA books can be done in various ways, one of which is by providing counseling according to the needs of pregnant women and in depth during pregnancy visits, both in health services and in the community as well as evaluation and monitoring when pregnant women make repeat visits. The implementation of the KIA book in all health facilities is expected to increase the knowledge and understanding of pregnant women so that complications that may occur during pregnancy can be detected as early as possible in accordance with the aim of antenatal care, namely to prevent obstetric complications and ensure that complications can be detected and treated adequately.

Based on this background, researchers want to conduct research on the effectiveness of using KIA books on knowledge about pregnancy care for pregnant women at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home.

METHODS

This research uses a correlational analytical design with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study was 40 respondents with a sample size of 36 respondents using a simple random sampling technique. Data collection using questionnaires. Data analysis uses statistical tests *Spearman Rank* with a significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$. This research has also received information that it has passed the ethical test.

RESULT

1. General Data

Table 4.1

Frequency distribution of respondents based on maternal age, education, employment and Parity at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home

Mother's Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<20 years	0	0
20-35 years	31	86,1
>35 years	5	13,9
Amount	36	100
Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Elementary school	7	19,4
Junior high school	5	13,9
Senior high school	15	41,7
University	9	25,0
Amount	36	100
Work	Frequency	Percentage (%)
House wife	26	72,2
Private	5	13,9
Self-employed	2	5,6
Civil servants	3	8,3
Amount	36	100
Parity	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primiparaous	10	27,7
Multiparous	23	63,9
Grandemulti	3	8,4
Amount	36	100

Based on table 4.1, it is found that almost all respondents aged 20-35 years, as many as 31 respondents (86.1%), almost half of the respondents have a high school education, as many as 15 respondents (41.7%), most of the respondents are house wife, as many as 26 respondents (72.2%) and the majority of respondents were multiparous, as many as 23 respondents (63.9%).

2. Custom Data

A. Utilization of KIA Books

Table 4.2

Frequency distribution of respondents based on KIA Book Use in Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home

No	Utilization of KIA books	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Height	15	41,7
2	Currently	13	36,1
3	Low	8	22,2
	Amount	36	100

Based on table 4.2, it was found that almost half of the respondents used KIA books in the high category, namely 15 respondents (41.7%).

B. Knowledge of pregnancy care

Table 4.3

Frequency distribution of respondents based on knowledge of pregnancy care at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home

No	Knowledge of pregnancy care	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Good	26	72,2
2	Not good	10	27,8
Amount		36	100

Based on table 4.3, it was found that the majority of respondents had knowledge about good pregnancy care, as many as 26 respondents (81.2%).

D. Effectiveness of the use of KIA books on knowledge about pregnancy care for pregnant women at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home

Table 4.4

Cross tabulation of the effectiveness of the use of KIA books on knowledge about pregnancy care among pregnant women at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home

Utilization of KIA books	Knowledge of pregnancy care				Total	
	Good		Not good			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Height	15	41,7	0	0	15	41,7
Currently	11	30,5	2	5,6	13	36,1
Low	0	0	8	22,2	8	22,2
Amount	26	72,2	10	27,8	36	100

Based on table 4.4, it was found that of the 36 respondents, almost half of the respondents who used the high category of KIA books had good knowledge about pregnancy care, as many as 15 respondents (41.7%).

E. Statistical Test Results

Table 4.5

Statistical test results of the effectiveness of the use of KIA books on knowledge about pregnancy care among pregnant women at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home

<i>Uji Spearman Rank</i>			
	N	df	<i>P value</i>
<i>Spearman Rank</i>	36	2	0.000

Based on data analysis using statistical tests *Spearman Rank* value is obtained *P value* $< \alpha$ 0.05 (0.000 $<$ 0.05) marks H_0 rejected and H_1 accepted, which means that there is effectiveness in using the KIA book on knowledge about pregnancy care for pregnant women at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home.

DISCUSSION

A. Utilization of KIA Books

Based on table 4.2 above, it was found that of the 36 respondents, almost half of the respondents used KIA books in the high category, as many as 15 respondents (41.7%)

From the results of the cross tabulation between age, education, occupation and parity with the use of KIA books, it is known that almost half of the respondents aged 20-35 years have high use of KIA books, as many as 12 respondents (33.3%), a small number of respondents with high school education have high use of KIA books. that is, as many as 7 respondents (19.4%), almost half of the respondents are house wife have high use of KIA books, as many as 11 respondents (40.%) and almost half of multiparous parity respondents have high use of KIA books, as many as 10 respondents (27.8%).

According to Wijhati (2019), the use of the KIA book is assessed from three aspects, namely the activity of carrying the KIA book when carrying out pregnancy checks, reading the contents of the KIA book, and applying the messages contained in the KIA book. The correct implementation of maternal and child health (KIA) books will have an impact on increasing mothers' and families' knowledge of maternal and child health, mobilizing and empowering people to live healthy lives, increasing community access to quality health services and improving the system surveillance, monitoring and health information (Ministry of Health, 2016).

According to the researcher's assumption, some respondents used the KIA book in the high category, seen from the respondents' answers regarding the use of the KIA book, it can be shown from the respondent always read the KIA book, brought the KIA book with each pregnancy check, kept the book in good condition and actively asked if there was anything. in the KIA book that is not yet understood. Based on this, the respondents' knowledge increased, and respondents made good use of the KIA book because there are many benefits that can be obtained from the book. The use of the KIA Book for pregnant women is that the KIA Book is a source of information where some of the information obtained is information related to pregnancy care, baby care, the birth process, signs of labor, danger signs of pregnancy and childbirth, child growth and development and immunization. In general, respondents stated that a lot of information was obtained by reading the KIA book. This is supported by research (Puji Rahayu, 2015) that mothers who use KIA books during pregnancy have higher knowledge than those who do not use KIA books. Mothers who have a KIA book are 2.31 times more likely to have a pregnancy check-up compared to mothers who don't have a KIA book (Suparmi, et al. 2018). Apart from that, respondents also had experience from previous pregnancies so that respondents had good knowledge of learning from previous experiences related to the use of KIA books.

Respondents who did not use the KIA book were due to the respondent's lack of knowledge about the use of the KIA book, respondents only brought the book and never read or asked when there was something they did not understand from the book. Poor knowledge will influence the mother's mindset to ignore the importance of using KIA books. Apart from that, some of the respondents were primiparous so they had no previous experience regarding the use of KIA books in terms of pregnancy care.

B. Knowledge of pregnancy care

Based on table 4.3 above, it was found that of the 36 respondents, the majority of respondents had knowledge about good pregnancy care, namely 26 respondents (81.2%).

From the results of the cross tabulation between age, education, employment and parity with knowledge about pregnancy care, it is known that the majority of respondents aged 20-35 have good knowledge about pregnancy care, namely 22 respondents (61.1%), a small number of respondents with high school education have knowledge There were 9 respondents (25.0%) who were good about pregnancy care, the majority of housewife respondents had good

knowledge about pregnancy care, namely 19 respondents (52.8%) and the majority of housewife respondents had good knowledge about pregnancy care, namely 19 respondents (52.8%).

Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people sense certain objects. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most human knowledge is acquired through the eyes and ears. Knowledge generally comes from experience, it can also be obtained from information conveyed by teachers, parents, books and newspapers. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of a person's actions (Notoatmodjo, 2016).

According to the researcher's assumption, respondents who have good knowledge about pregnancy care, this can be seen from the results of respondents' answers to the questionnaire, who already have a lot of insight and information about pregnancy care, respondents actively follow the counseling provided by health workers and seek a lot of good information from friends, and the internet so that the broader their insight, the more their knowledge will also increase, including respondents' knowledge about pregnancy care in the KIA book. Dharmawan (2019), explains that knowledge is part of the process of changing a person's attitudes and behavior in an effort to mature humans in teaching and training efforts. In a sense, knowledge also influences a person's behavior in lifestyle, especially in pregnancy care. The better a person's knowledge, the higher their behavior in using the KIA book. So a person's ability to perceive the information they receive becomes one of the factors in receiving information. Apart from that, most of the respondents were multiparous so they had experience from previous pregnancies related to knowledge about pregnancy care, so that respondents had good knowledge.

Meanwhile, respondents who have less knowledge about pregnancy care are due to the mother's ability to capture information and material about pregnancy care.

C. Effectiveness of Using KIA Books on Knowledge about Pregnancy Care for Pregnant Women at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home

The research results showed that out of 36 respondents, all respondents who used the high category KIA book had good knowledge about pregnancy care, namely 15 respondents (88.9%).

Based on data analysis using statistical tests *Spearman Rank* value is obtained P value $< \alpha$ 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$) marks H_0 rejected and H_1 accepted, which means that there is effectiveness in using the KIA book on knowledge about pregnancy care for pregnant women at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home.

This is in line with research from Ainiyah, Nur Hidayatul (2017) that the higher the use of KIA books, the higher the level of maternal health knowledge and behavior. This is also in accordance with research by Hasmi and Muhammad Shukri (2020) who said that there is a relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women regarding the use of maternal and child health (KIA) books at the Mansamat Community Health Center, Banggai Islands Regency.

According to the researcher's assumption that respondents who use the high category KIA book have good knowledge about pregnancy care. This can be seen from the results of the questionnaire. Respondents on average already understand about pregnancy care which includes: the definition of pregnancy care, what the mother received during the pregnancy check-up, as well as the importance of carrying out routine pregnancy checks, apart from that, respondents also knew about the main purpose of pregnancy checks, the food consumed by pregnant women and the work that mothers should avoid while pregnant.

The KIA book can be an effective means of providing knowledge good for mother. Another function of the KIA book is as a medical record, so that various problems during pregnancy, immunization and nutritional status can occur recorded well and can be used as a

monitoring tool towards labor. According to researchers, the speed of access to information via social media about health is very important assist health workers in conveying health information, especially KIA books. People are more interested in listening to information through the media because it is easier to understand, equipped with pictures, videos and various promotional tools, use of the KIA book as well It has been published on YouTube, what are the benefits, uses and how to fill it out.

Respondents who used KIA books were low and had less knowledge about pregnancy care. It can be seen that from the results of the questionnaire, respondents did not understand pregnancy care, what mothers get during pregnancy checks, and the importance of carrying out routine pregnancy checks, apart from that, respondents also did not knowing about the main purpose of pregnancy checks, the food consumed by pregnant women and the work that mothers should avoid during pregnancy, apart from that, respondents were also less active in participating in counseling held by health workers regarding the importance of using KIA books as a source of information and medical records. The Maternal and Child Health Book (KIA) is an important communication tool and information medium for health workers, pregnant women, families and the community which must be conveyed by health workers to mothers and families in order to increase maternal and family health knowledge and behavior. The correct implementation of the KIA Book will have an impact on increasing mothers' and families' knowledge of maternal and child health, this will mobilize and empower the community to live healthy lives, as well as increase community access to quality health services and improve surveillance, monitoring and health information systems.

Utilization of the KIA book can be optimal if health workers and cadres ensure that mothers and families understand the contents of the KIA book. Increasing knowledge of KIA books can be done in various ways, one of which is by providing counseling according to the needs of pregnant women and in depth during pregnancy visits, both in health services and in the community as well as evaluation and monitoring when pregnant women make repeat visits. The implementation of the KIA book in all health facilities is expected to increase the knowledge and understanding of pregnant women so that complications that may occur during pregnancy can be detected as early as possible in accordance with the aim of antenatal care, namely to prevent obstetric complications and ensure that complications can be detected and treated adequately.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this research is almost half of the respondents at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home used KIA books in the high category, namely 15 respondents (41.7%), Most of the respondents at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home had knowledge about good pregnancy care, namely 26 respondents (81.2%). There is effectiveness in using the KIA book on knowledge about pregnancy care among pregnant women at the Eva Klurak Candi Sidoarjo Maternity Home with a P value $< \alpha 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$). It is hoped that we will continue to improve strategies for utilizing KIA books, by facilitating midwives at Community Health Centers/Hospitals/Maternity homes to further increase mothers' support for utilizing KIA books through planned programs.

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