Journal Of Health Science Community
ISSN: 2714 7789 (print) – 2745 3561 (online)
DOI : https://doi.org/10.30994/jhsc.v5i2.251
Vol. 5 No. 2 November 2024, Page. 107-111

The Relationship Of The Level Of Mother's Knowledge With The Risk Of Closed Pregnancy In Soa Senayu Village

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ABSTRACT
The risk of pregnancy is a pregnancy where the life and health of the mother and baby can be threatened, one of which is caused by a pregnancy that is too close. If a pregnant mother has more knowledge about the high risks of pregnancy, it is likely that the mother will think about preventing, avoiding or overcoming the problem of the risks of pregnancy, and the mother will have the awareness to have her pregnancy checked. mI knowThe Relationship between Maternal Knowledge Level and the Risk of Close Pregnancy. The type of research used in this research is an analytical survey with a cross-sectional study approach. The independent variable is the mother's level of knowledge. The dependent variable is the risk of close pregnancy spacing in Soa Senayu Village.The data was processed using the SPSS program using statistical tests*chi square*with a degree of significance (α) of 0.05. The results of the research showed that respondents who had a high level of knowledge distribution had a risk of pregnancy that was not at risk, as many as 11 (68.4%), and a distribution of low levels of maternal knowledge with a pregnancy that could be at risk was 13 people (68.4%). . the results of the statistical test using Chi-Square, obtained a result of 0 cells (0%), so using the Continuity Correction alternative the value obtained was ρ= 0.064 where ρ < α (0.05). There isThe relationship between the level of knowledge and the risk of pregnancy spacing. It is hoped that this research can become a source of information and knowledge that can increase pregnant women's knowledge about the risks of pregnancy spacing and the dangers they cause.

Keywords : Mother's Knowledge Level, Risk of Close Pregnancy Distance

INTRODUCTION
Health is a right for everyone, whether physically, mentally, spiritually or socio-economically. Health is a basic part of the recognition of humanity and without it a person will not be able to obtain other rights (Rosida, 2020).

The state also has an obligation to fulfill citizens' right to health and guarantee this right, one of which is through legal regulations. Health is discussed several times in the 1945 Constitution, starting from article 28H paragraph 1 concerning the right to a good and healthy life. Apart from that, in the 1945 Constitution article 34 paragraph 3 the government is responsible for providing health service facilities for all citizens. Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health is also the basic foundation of regulations for the implementation of health services in Indonesia. In general, the law states that every individual, family and community has the right to obtain protection for their health and the state is responsible for ensuring that the right to a healthy life for all its residents can be fulfilled without exception. Health development is part of national development which includes society, nation and state which is characterized by its population living in an environment and with healthy living behavior, having the ability to reach quality health services fairly and evenly and having the highest level of health throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) is one of the parameters of a country's health status. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia is still the highest in Southeast Asia and is still far from the SDG global target of reducing the MMR to 183 per 100,000 KH in 2024 (Ministry of Health , RI:2020),

Based on data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the highest maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Indonesia is in Papua Province. The factors causing high MMR in Indonesia are bleeding, eclampsia, unsafe abortion, prolonged labor and infection. Deaths often occur during childbirth, mostly due to bleeding, apart from that, another cause that can cause death in mothers is the occurrence of pregnancies where the previous pregnancy was too close (Apriliani, 2019: 4).

A high risk pregnancy is a pregnancy where the life and health of the mother and baby can be threatened, one of which is caused by a pregnancy that is too close, this is caused by the mother's lack of knowledge about pregnancy.

Knowledge is one component of predisposing factors that is important for health behavior. If a pregnant mother has more knowledge about the high risks of pregnancy then it is likely that the mother will think about preventing, avoiding or overcoming the problem of the risks of pregnancy, and the mother has the awareness to check her pregnancy, so that if risks occur during pregnancy, including a lack of knowledge about the risks. These risks can be handled early and appropriately by health workers. This is also intended to help reduce the fairly high MMR in Indonesia.

Based on the facts that occurred in Soa Senayu Village, that incidentPregnancies with too close a pregnancy distance often occur in Soa Senayu Village and there is a lack of maternal knowledge about the risk factors for too close a pregnancy distance. So the author will conduct research on the relationship between the mother's level of knowledge and the risk factors for too close a pregnancy distance in Soa Senayu Village.

METHODS

This research uses an Analytical Survey research design withcross sectional approachWith technique*total sampling*A sample of 35 respondents was obtained. Independent variable (level of knowledge) and dependent variable (risk of closely spaced pregnancies) using a questionnaire. The Chi-Square statistical test was used to determine the relationship between the two variables.Data analysis obtainedThere isThe relationship between the level of knowledge and the risk of pregnancy spacingp value = 0.064 < 0.05.

RESULT

Table. 1 Distribution of Respondent Characteristics and Variables

Research result	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Age		
17- 26	24	68.6
27-36	11	31.4
Education		
elementary school	14	40
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	12	34.3
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	9	25.7
Knowledge level		
Tall	16	45.7
Low	19	54.3
Risks of Close-Spaced Pregnancy		
Risky	18	51.4
No Risk	17	48.6
Amount	**35**	**100**

Source: Primary Data 2024

Table 2. Cross Tabulation Between Variables

			Risk Criteria for Early Pregnancy		Total
			No Risk	Risky	
Knowledge Level Criteria	Tall	Frequency	11	5	16
		%	68.4%	31.6%	54.3%
	Low	Frequency	6	13	19
		%	31.6%	68.4%	45.7%
Total		Frequency	17	18	35
		%	48.6%	51.4%	100%

Source: Primary Data 2024

Based on table 2 above, data was obtained from 35 respondents who had a high level of knowledge distribution with a risk of no-risk pregnancy of 11 (68.4%), and respondents who had a high level of knowledge distribution with a risk of no-risk pregnancy of 5 (31.6%). %), then the distribution of low levels of maternal knowledge with the risk of a pregnancy that is not at risk is 6 people (31.6%), then the distribution of low levels of maternal knowledge with the risk of a pregnancy that can be risky is 13 people (68.4%).

Analysis of Research Statistical Test Results

		Value	Approx. Sig
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	3,431	,064
N of valid cases		35	

Results of research analysis onThe relationship between the level of knowledge and the risk of pregnancy spacingbased on statistical tests using the Chi-Square test, the result was p = 0.064 < 0.05, so H0 was rejected and H1 was accepted, which means there isconnectionbetween the level of knowledge and the risk of pregnancy interval in Soa Senayu Village.

DISCUSSION

Identify the Knowledge Level of Pregnant Women

The results of research conducted in Soa Senayu Village found that most of the knowledge variables were in Soa Senayu Village. low (54.3%) with 19 respondents. This level of knowledge is due to one factor, namely the education level of the respondents, most of whom are elementary and middle school. The level of education is related to the respondent's ability to understand the information they know about the risk of pregnancy. The level of education is related to the respondent's ability to understand the information they know about the risk of pregnancy. This level of education can help respondents know about the risks of pregnancy, namely being too young, too old, pregnancies too close together and having too many children.

According to (Notoadmojo, 2014) states that someone who has a high level of education, in general, the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information.

Knowledge is the result of human sensing, or the result of a person's knowledge of objects through the senses they have (eyes, nose, ears, and so on). Naturally, the time from sensing to producing knowledge is greatly influenced by the intensity of attention and perception of the object. Most of a person's knowledge is obtained through the sense of hearing, namely the ears, and the sense of sight, namely the eyes. Respondents obtained good knowledge from education, work, social culture and economics (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

A person experiences a stimulus or health object, then makes an assessment or opinion about what is known, the next process is expected to be able to implement or practice what is known and react to it (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

Identify the risks of closely spaced pregnancies

The results of research conducted at Soa Senayu showed that most of the risk variables for near-term pregnancies were at risk (51.4%), namely 18 respondents out of a total of 35 respondents. Among them, 9 mothers experienced anemia, 3 mothers experienced bleeding, 2 mothers experienced the birth of premature babies, and 4 people experienced the birth of babies with low birth weight (LBW). Pregnancy spacing is a risk factor for preeclampsia and high-risk pregnancies. The risk of maternal death will increase if the distance between two pregnancies is <2 years or >5 years and a safe distance is 2-5 years. Pregnancy interval <2 years, the mother's uterus or reproductive organs have not returned to normal. Meanwhile, if the pregnancies are >5 years apart, the risk of preeclampsia increases due to a degenerative process or weakening of the functional strength of the uterine and pelvic muscles which greatly influences the delivery process if another pregnancy occurs (Reza at all 2016).

Pregnancies that are too close apart are a consideration when determining the first pregnancy from the next pregnancy. A number of sources say that the ideal distance between pregnancies is at least 2 years. If we look at the distance between pregnancies, it turns out that less than 2 years shows that the proportion of maternal deaths is higher. In pregnancies that are too close together, the possibility of malnutrition is very large, especially in mothers who are breastfeeding, the mother's nutrition is reduced so that the fetus becomes increasingly malnourished. Apart from that, it can also cause miscarriage during breastfeeding due to the influence of oxytocin on the sucking of the baby's mouth. Oxytocin causes the mother's stomach to tense or contract. In young pregnancies, bleeding can occur or the threat of miscarriage (Safitri, 2016).

Pregnancies that are too close apart cause the mother to have a short time to recover the condition of her uterus so that it can return to its previous condition. Pregnant women who are too close are at risk of developing anemia during pregnancy. Short birth intervals often cause growth and development problems in children because they are weaned from breast milk too quickly, mothers no longer have time to prepare special food for their children and the mother's attention and affection will also be reduced because the mother concentrates on her pregnancy. Children's intelligence will also be lower due to mental stimulation from the mother (Safitri, 2016).

Analysis of the Relationship between Level of Knowledge and the Risk of Intermediate Pregnancy

Based on the results of statistical tests using Chi-Square, the results were 0 cells (0%), so using the Continuity Correction alternative the value obtained was $\rho = 0.064$ where $\rho < \alpha$ (0.05). These results show that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that in this study there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the risk of pregnancy spacing.

Mothers' knowledge is low about the risks of pregnancy spacing because the majority of mothers' education only has completed primary education. From the data above, we get the education variable with 14 primary school education backgrounds and 12 respondents from junior high school out of a total of 35 respondents. This data shows that education is low. Low levels can make it difficult for mothers to understand new things, especially those related to the risks of pregnancy spacing. This lack of maternal knowledge is evidence that mothers may not be exposed to information regarding the risks of pregnancy spacing and its dangers. Therefore, health promotion is one way to increase knowledge among mothers. Health promotion regarding the risks of pregnancy spacing can be provided by health workers as an effort to prevent further harm caused by high-risk pregnancies.

Pregnant women's knowledge about the risks of pregnancy spacing is very important. This knowledge will make mothers more aware of the risky pregnancies they are undergoing. The higher the level of knowledge of pregnant women, the higher the enthusiasm and

motivation to be healthy and survive the pregnancy and birth process (Mardiana et al, 2017). One of the factors that have knowledge according to Notoatmodjo in Pujiati (2019) is education. Education means guidance given by someone towards the development of others towards certain ideals. So the higher a person's level of education, the easier it is to receive information so that the more knowledge they have.

From the data and facts above, the researchers concluded that there is a close relationship between the level of maternal knowledge in Soa Senayu village and the risk of pregnancy spacing, this is due to low maternal knowledge. So that it is in accordance with the researcher's hypothesis and research objectives where "if the p value (0.064) < a (0.005), it means that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that it is found that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the risk of pregnancy spacing.

CONCLUSION

1. From the research results, maternal knowledge is low regarding the risk of pregnancy spacing in Soa Senayu, namely 12 respondents (68.8%) out of a total of 35 respondents.
2. From the research results, maternal knowledge is high regarding the risk of pregnancy spacing in Soa Senayu, namely 6 respondents (31.6%) out of 35 respondents
3. From the research results, there is a relationship between the level of maternal knowledge and the risk of pregnancy spacing in Soa Senayu. From the Chi-Square test, it was found that the p value was 0.064, thus the p value (0.064) < a (0.05), so that H0 was rejected and H1 was accepted.

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