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Class Public Health Centre In Lamongan

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# Paper 6

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**FACTORS INFLUENCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MAIL PREGNANCY  
CLASS PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE IN LAMONGAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

Class of pregnant women is a group learning tool that discusses about pregnancy, childbirth, baby care and others, but the utilization of pregnant women's class is still low. This study aims to determine the factors - factors that affect the implementation of pregnant women's class in Lamongan district Lamongan district in 2017. The research design of this sample survey is cross sectional using quantitative approach with sample size of 110 pregnant women in systematic random sampling. Data analysis included univariate analysis, bivariate (chi-square) and multivariate (poisson regression). The result of bivariate analysis shows that there is influence between health worker p-value:  $0.00 < \alpha < 0.05$ , p-value infrastructure:  $0.00 < \alpha < 0.05$ , motivation of pregnant mother p-value:  $0.00 < \alpha < 0.05$ , husbands support p-value:  $0.00 < \alpha < 0.05$ , and maternal knowledge p-value:  $0.00 < \alpha < 0.05$  with maternal participation following the implementation of maternal class, but the multivariate result indicates husband support is the most dominant factor influencing the Implementation of pregnant mothers class with a value of B 0.359. Husband support is the most dominant factor influencing the implementation of maternal class. Efforts to increase the support of husbands to follow the implementation of the class of pregnant women with increased knowledge of husbands and improve all the supporting components of the implementation of pregnant women's class in Lamongan City.

**Keywords: Health personnel, infrastructure, motivation of pregnant mother, husband support, mother knowledge, implementation of pregnant mother cl**

Class of pregnant women is a group learning tool that discusses about pregnancy, childbirth, baby care and others, but the utilization of pregnant women's class is still low. This study aims to determine the factors - factors that affect the implementation of pregnant women's class in Lamongan district Lamongan district in 2017. Hubungan the characteristics of mothers and social support of husbands with the participation of mothers attending classes pregnant women in Lamongan City in 2017. Class of pregnant women using interactive participatory methods that are accompanied by practices such as lectures, questions and answers, demonstrations and brainstorming are expected to optimize the improvement of pregnant women's knowledge and attitudes in preparing prospective parents for pregnancy, childbirth, newborn care and parenting (Fletcher et al., 2004; Croydon, 2006; Ministry of Health RI, 2011).

Many factors affecting the participation of mothers include the support of health workers, infrastructure, patient motivation and husband support (Wiknjastro, 2008). Similarly, Simanjuntak (2009) study on several factors that can affect the completeness of maternal pregnancy examination that includes education, employment, family income. Building awareness of pregnant women to actively participate in maternal class program in addition to the motivation of the mother is also a factor of social support. Existing social support refers to the comfort, attention, appreciation or assistance provided by others or groups to individuals. Social support can be obtained from both spouses, families, and health workers (Sarafino & Smith, 2014).

Implementation of pregnant class program in puskesmas is done once a week and at least one meeting in damping husband / family. This is intended for maternal health during pregnancy, childbirth, including the health of newborns and the need for family planning after delivery becomes the

concern and responsibility of the whole family (Kemenkes RI, 2013). Nursito's (2010) study proves that husband participation is three times greater in maternal obedience compared with non-participating husbands.

Design research is a strategy to achieve research objectives that have been set and used as a guide or guide researchers on the entire process of research. Judging from the data type of research approach used, this study used observational research. The design used in this survey sample research is cross sectional analytic with quantitative approach that is to make measurement or observation on independent variable with dependent variable is done in the same time. The subject of this research is all pregnant women who do ANC to polindes which has a pregnant women's class program at Lamongan Puskesmas in 2016, amounting to 382 people. The samples in this study were All pregnant women with > 20 weeks' gestation who performed ANC into the work area of Lamongan Puskesmas who had pregnant mothers class program from April to May 2017 and were willing to be questioned. the number of respondents as many as 110 respondents. The sampling technique in this study using Simple Random sampling. The variables studied include dependent variable that is the implementation of pregnant mother class and the independent variable that is Health Officer, infrastructure, Mother motivation, Emotional Support and Mother Knowledge. All variables are standardized by giving the code in each item question data is processed and analyzed univariate, bivariate and multivariate with logistic regression test.

The result of regression analysis shows the probability value as follows: Variable of health officer obtained p-value equal to  $0,022 < \alpha = 0,05$  so  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_1$  accepted. So the conclusion taken is the variable of health officer influential to the implementation of pregnant mothers

class in work area of Puskesmas Lamongan. Variable means  $\alpha$  infrastructure obtained p-value of  $0.04 < \alpha = 0.05$ , so  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_1$  accepted. Then the conclusion taken is the variable of infrastructure facilities affecting the implementation of pregnant mothers class in the working area of Lamongan city health center. Maternal Motivation variables obtained p-value value of  $0.002 < \alpha = 0.05$ , so  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_1$  accepted. Then the conclusion taken is the variable of motivation of pregnant mother have an effect on the implementation of pregnant mother class in working area of Puskesmas Lamongan. Husband support variable obtained p-value value of  $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$ , so  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_1$  accepted. So the conclusion taken is the variable support of husbands influence on the implementation of pregnant mothers class in the working area of Lamongan city health center. Maternal knowledge variable obtained by p-value  $0.003 < \alpha = 0.05$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  accepted. Then the conclusion taken is the variable of knowledge influence on the implementation of pregnant mothers class in the working area of Puskesmas Lamongan. Influence factor of health officer, facility of infrastructure, motivation of pregnant mother, husband support and mother knowledge simultaneously known from ANOVA b value which aimed p-value =  $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$  so  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_1$  di thank which mean there influence jointly among health workers, infrastructure, maternal motivation, husband support and mother's knowledge on the implementation of maternal class in the work area of Lamongan health center, and the most influential is husband support factor

It is desirable for pregnant women to read KIA books provided by health workers during pregnancy, because there is important information about how to maintain and care for health, early detection of problems during pregnancy and pregnant women are more proactive in

finding information about the benefits of pregnant women's classroom where information can be obtained through health workers, social media such as television so that the mother is motivated to follow the implementation of the class of pregnant women.

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