# KETEPATAN KUNJUNGAN ANTENATAL DI PROVINSI JAWA BARAT (KOMPARASI PERDESAAN DAN PERKOTAAN ANALISIS DATA SDKI TAHUN 2017)

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## ABSTRAK

Ketepatan kunjungan antenatal berperan penting dalam menjaga kesehatan ibu hamil, khususnya untuk mengurangi risiko kematian ibu selama masa kehamilan. Jawa Barat merupakan provinsi di Indonesia yang memiliki kasus kematian ibu tertinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik ibu hamil menurut status tempat tinggal, mengetahui perbedaan ketepatan kunjungan antenatal menurut status tempat tinggal, serta mengetahui perbedaan ketepatan kunjungan antenatal menurut status tempat tinggal dan faktor predisposisi, pendukung, dan penguat di Provinsi Jawa Barat tahun 2017.

Jenis penelitian yang dilakukan adalah penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan data sekunder Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) 2017. Analisis yang digunakan ada dua macam, yakni analisis deskriptif melalui tabel silang serta analisis komparatif desa dan kota dalam tabel silang menggunakan *Chi Square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan ketepatan kunjungan antenatal di daerah perdesaan dan perkotaan dengan nilai p-*value* (0,000). Daerah perdesaan juga menunjukkan adanya perbedaan ketepatan kunjungan antenatal menurut tingkat pendidikan, kegiatan utama pekerjaan, dukungan suami, dan jenis fasilitas kesehatan. Hal tersebut dibuktikan dengan nilai p-*value* (≤0,05) pada masing-masing variabel dengan rincian; tingkat pendidikan (0,000), kegiatan utama pekerjaan (0,002), dukungan suami (0,000), dan jenis fasilitas kesehatan (0,001). Adapun, di daerah perkotaan menunjukkan adanya perbedaan ketepatan kunjungan antenatal menurut tingkat pendidikan, kegiatan utama pekerjaan, dan dukungan suami, sedangkan jenis fasilitas kesehatan tidak menunjukkan adanya perbedaan. Hal tersebut dibuktikan dengan nilai p-*value* (≤0,05) pada variabel tingkat pendidikan, kegiatan utama pekerjaan, dan dukungan suami, sedangkan jenis fasilitas kesehatan (≥0,05) dengan rincian; tingkat pendidikan (0,000), kegiatan utama pekerjaan (0,042), dukungan suami (0,000), dan jenis fasilitas kesehatan (0,984).

Kata kunci: kunjungan antenatal, *antenatal care*, perdesaan, perkotaan, pendidikan, pekerjaan, dukungan suami, fasilitas kesehatan, Jawa Barat.

# ACCURACY OF ANTENATAL VISITS IN WEST JAVA PROVINCE (RURAL AND URBAN COMPARATION 2017 IDHS DATA ANALYSIS)

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## ABSTRACT

*The accuracy of antenatal visits plays an important role in maintaining the health of pregnant women, particularly in reducing the risk of maternal death during pregnancy. West Java is a province in Indonesia that has the highest maternal mortality rates. This study aims to determine the characteristics of pregnant women according to their place of residence, identify differences in the accuracy of antenatal visits based on place of residence, and determine the differences in the accuracy of antenatal visits based on place of residence and predisposing, supporting, and reinforcing factors in West Java Province in 2017.*

*The type of research conducted was quantitative research using secondary data from the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI) 2017. Two types of analysis were used: descriptive analysis through cross-tabulation tables and comparative analysis between rural and urban areas using Chi-Square.*

*The research results show that there are differences in the accuracy of antenatal visits between rural and urban areas, with a p-value of 0.000. In rural areas, there are also differences in the accuracy of antenatal visits based on education level, employment status, husband's support, and types of health facilities. This is evidenced by the p-value (≤0.05) for each variable, with details as follows: education level (0.000), employment status (0.002), husband's support (0.000), and types of health facilities (0.001). On the other hand, in urban areas, there are differences in the accuracy of antenatal visits based on education level, employment status, and husband's support, while the type of health facility does not show any differences. This is evidenced by the p-value (≤0.05) for education level, employment status, and husband's support, whereas the type of health facility (≥0.05) with details as follows: education level (0.000), employment status (0.042), husband's support (0.000), and types of health facilities (0.984).*

*Keywords: antenatal visits, antenatal care, rural, urban, education, occupation, husband's support, healthcare facility, West Java.*