

## INTISARI

**Latar belakang:** Kematian ibu disebabkan oleh komplikasi kehamilan, persalinan dan nifas. Status kesehatan yang rendah dan kurang gizi merupakan faktor yang memperburuk keadaan ibu. Kurang mendapat pelayanan antenatal merupakan faktor yang memberi kecenderungan terjadinya komplikasi. Hasil *assessment safe motherhood* di Indonesia, salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi kematian ibu ialah ANC yang diperoleh. Ketersediaan sumber daya mempengaruhi pemanfaatan pelayanan antenatal perlu mendapat perhatian agar tercapai profesionalisme dibidang pelayanan kebidanan.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan ketersediaan sumber daya dan pemanfaatan pelayanan antenatal yang indikator keberhasilannya diukur dengan cakupan K4.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian observasional dengan rancangan penelitian *Cross sectional*. Lokasi penelitian di Kabupaten Rote Ndao. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 49 responden (total sampel). Analisis yang digunakan ialah analisis univariabel, bivariabel dan multivariabel. Uji statistik yang digunakan untuk melihat hubungan antara variabel bebas dan kontrol dengan variabel terikat adalah dengan perhitungan *chi square* sedangkan untuk melihat variabel yang lebih dominan terhadap variabel terikat dengan *regresi logistik*. Derajat kemaknaan yang digunakan adalah 95 persen dengan nilai  $p < 0,05$ .

**Hasil:** Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara supervisi serta alat dan obat terhadap cakupan K4 ( $p=0,00$ ). Variabel pelatihan dan fasilitas, umur dan lama kerja terhadap cakupan K4 tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna (masing-masing  $p=0,07$ ;  $0,27$ ;  $0,8$ ;  $0,44$ ). Analisis multivariabel menunjukkan variabel supervisi serta alat dan obat terhadap cakupan K4 mempunyai hubungan yang bermakna (masing-masing  $p=0,00$ ;  $0,03$ ). Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa supervisi merupakan variabel yang lebih dominan terhadap cakupan K4 oleh bidan desa di Kabupaten Rote Ndao. Variabel pelatihan dan fasilitas terhadap cakupan K4 ditemukan tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna (masing-masing  $p=0,52$  dan  $0,21$ ). Hasil analisis interaksi antara Variabel Supervisi dengan alat dan obat terhadap cakupan K4 menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna (masing-masing  $p=0,00$  dan  $0,03$ ). Hal ini berarti interaksi supervisi dengan alat dan obat memberikan kontribusi penting bagi peningkatan cakupan K4.

**Kesimpulan:** Supervisi merupakan prediktor yang dominan untuk meningkatkan cakupan K4, menyusul variabel alat dan obat, sedangkan pelatihan, fasilitas, umur dan lama kerja bukan merupakan prediktor untuk meningkatkan cakupan K4.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Maternal mortality is caused by complication of pregnancy, delivery and post partum. Low health status and malnutrition are factors that could make mother's condition worst. Not optimally in obtaining antenatal service is a factor that could give tendency on complication. The result of Assessment Safe Motherhood in Indonesia showed that one of the factors that could influence maternal mortality is the obtained ANC. Resources availability influence the make use of antenatal service that need to be considered in order to achieve professionalism in health field.

**Objective:** This research was aimed to find out the relationship of resources availability and the make use of antenatal service which its successful indicator was measured with 4 times ANC coverage.

**Method:** This research was an observational with cross sectional design. It was located in the district of *Rote Ndao*. The sample of this research was 49 respondents (total sample). Analysis being used was univariable, bivariable and multivariable. The statistic test being used to distinguish the relationship between dependent variable and control with independent variable was by chi square calculation while to distinguish variable which was more dominant toward dependent variable was by logistic regression. Significance level used was 95 per cent with  $p < 0.05$ .

**Result:** There was a significant relationship between supervision, equipment and medicine toward 4 times ANC coverage. ( $p=0,00$ ). There was no relationship between variable of training and facility, age and length of work toward 4 times ANC coverage (respectively  $p=0,07;0,27;0,8;0,44$ ). There was a significant relationship between multivariable analysis that showed supervision variable as well as equipment and medicine toward 4 times ANC coverage (respectively  $p=0,00;0,03$ ). This is showed that supervision is a variable which is more dominant toward 4 times ANC coverage by village midwife in the district of *Rote Ndao*. There was no significant relationship between variable of training and facility toward 4 times ANC coverage (respectively  $p=0,52$  and  $0,21$ ). The result of interaction analysis showed significant relationship interaction between supervision variable with equipment and medicine toward 4 times ANC coverage (respectively  $p =0,00$  and  $0,03$ ). This meant that the supervision interaction with equipment and medicine had a significant contribution for 4 times ANC coverage.

**Conclusion:** Supervision is a dominant predictor that could improve the 4 times ANC coverage, followed by variables of equipment and medicine, while training, facility, age and length of work were not predictors to improve the 4 times ANC coverage.