

LITERATURE REVIEW FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEPATUHAN IBU HAMIL DALAM MELAKUKAN PEMERIKSAAN ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19

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Latar Belakang: Pandemi Covid-19 mengganggu layanan Antenatal Care (ANC), meningkatkan risiko kematian ibu dan bayi akibat komplikasi yang tidak terdeteksi. Penurunan kepatuhan ANC menjadi masalah kritis yang perlu diteliti faktor penyebabnya.

Tujuan: Menganalisis faktor internal dan eksternal yang memengaruhi kepatuhan ibu hamil dalam pemeriksaan ANC selama pandemi.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan literature review yang disusun secara sistematis dengan PRISMA flowchart. Literatur diperoleh dari tiga database utama (PubMed, ScienceDirect, dan Cochrane). Pencarian di PubMed, ScienceDirect, dan Cochrane menghasilkan 795 artikel, dengan 8 artikel memenuhi kriteria inklusi (lima tahun terakhir, akses teks lengkap, bahasa Inggris/Indonesia).

Hasil: Kepatuhan ibu hamil dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, baik internal maupun eksternal. Berdasarkan telaah terhadap delapan jurnal, ditemukan bahwa kepatuhan ibu hamil terhadap kunjungan Antenatal Care selama pandemi Covid-19 dipengaruhi oleh tiga faktor utama dalam teori Green: faktor predisposisi (usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, pengetahuan, rasa takut tertular Covid-19, pengalaman mandiri dan pengalaman sebelumnya), faktor pemungkin (ekonomi, akses layanan kesehatan, dan penyesuaian jadwal kunjungan), serta faktor penguat (dukungan sosial, terutama dari suami dan keluarga). meliputi tingkat pengetahuan ibu, ketakutan tertular Covid-19 (internal), serta akses transportasi dan pembatasan layanan kesehatan (eksternal). Dukungan keluarga dan telemedicine berperan positif.

Kesimpulan: Intervensi berbasis edukasi dan pemanfaatan teknologi diperlukan untuk meningkatkan kepatuhan ANC dalam krisis kesehatan.

Kata kunci: Antenatal care; Covid-19; kepatuhan; ibu hamil; akses Kesehatan

ABSTRACT

Background: The Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted Antenatal Care (ANC) services, increasing the risk of maternal and infant mortality due to undetected complications. The decline in ANC compliance is a critical problem that needs to be investigated for causal factors. Objective: To analyze the internal and external factors that influence pregnant women's adherence to ANC during the pandemic.

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Method: This study is a literature review that is systematically organized with the PRISMA flowchart. Literature was obtained from three major databases (PubMed, ScienceDirect, and Cochrane). Searches in PubMed, ScienceDirect, and Cochrane yielded 795 articles, with 8 articles meeting the inclusion criteria (last five years, full text access, English/Indonesian language).

Results: Compliance of pregnant women is influenced by various factors, both internal and external. Based on a review of eight journals, it was found that pregnant women's adherence to antenatal care visits during the Covid-19 pandemic was influenced by three main factors in Green's theory: predisposing factors (age, education, occupation, knowledge, fear of contracting Covid-19, independent experience and previous experience), enabling factors (economy, access to health services, and adjustment of visit schedules), and reinforcing factors (social support, especially from husbands and families). include the level of maternal knowledge, fear of contracting Covid-19 (internal), as well as access to transportation and health service restrictions (external). Family support and telemedicine play a positive role.

Conclusion: Education and technology-based interventions are needed to improve ANC adherence in a health crisis.

Keywords: Antenatal care; Covid-19; compliance; pregnant women; access to health care