

Research Article

The Relationship Between ANC Visits and Early Detection of High Risk in Pregnant Women at The Wori Health Center

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Abstract: Antenatal Care (ANC) visits are one of the important efforts in early detection of high risk in pregnant women. However, there are still many pregnant women who do not routinely make ANC visits, which can be risky for the health of the mother and baby. This study aims to analyze the relationship between ANC visits and early detection of high risk in pregnant women at the Wori Health Center. This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between the frequency of ANC visits and early detection of high risk in pregnant women. This study used a quantitative research design with a cross-sectional approach. The study sample consisted of 16 pregnant women respondents registered at the Wori Health Center. Data were collected through interviews and medical record examinations to determine the frequency of ANC visits and the status of early detection of high risk. The statistical test used was the chi-square test with a significance level of 0.05. The results of the chi-square analysis showed a p-value of 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05, which means there is a significant relationship between ANC visits and early detection of high risk in pregnant women at the Wori Health Center. Routine ANC visits have a significant influence on early detection of high risk in pregnant women. Pregnant women who routinely make ANC visits tend to be detected as having high risk sooner, so that appropriate preventive and treatment measures can be taken. It is recommended for the Wori Health Center to increase education regarding the importance of ANC visits for pregnant women, as well as provide adequate facilities to facilitate access for pregnant women in making ANC visits.

Keywords: ANC visits, early detection, high risk, pregnant women, Wori Health Center.

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1. Introduction

Maternal health is one of the priorities in the health system in Indonesia, considering the high maternal and infant mortality rates which are still a major challenge. One way to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates is to routinely monitor the health of pregnant women, through the Antenatal Care (ANC) program. Timely and regular ANC visits serve to detect various complications or risks that can occur during pregnancy, including high risks that can endanger the mother and baby. Health centers as basic health service facilities play an important role in providing ANC services for pregnant women .

The importance of early detection of high risks in pregnant women cannot be underestimated. Early detection helps in faster and more appropriate handling, and provides an opportunity to carry out interventions that can save the lives of the mother and baby. The high risks in question can be hypertension, gestational diabetes, anemia, infection, and other problems that require special medical attention. Therefore, routine ANC visits are the main

key in identifying the health conditions of pregnant women and preventing more serious complications .

However, in reality, there are still many pregnant women who do not routinely participate in the ANC program. One of the causes is a lack of understanding of the importance of these visits and limited access to health facilities. Some pregnant women may feel healthy and do not feel the need to check themselves at the Health Center, or some find it difficult to manage time to visit health facilities. This of course can have an impact on early detection of high risks that may exist in pregnant women.

At the Wori Health Center, although there have been various efforts to educate pregnant women about the importance of ANC visits, the level of compliance of pregnant women to make regular visits is still relatively low. This can be caused by various factors, such as daily activities, the distance between home and the Health Center which is quite far, and a lack of understanding of the benefits of ANC visits for maternal and infant health. Therefore, this study aims to determine the relationship between ANC visits and early detection of high risk in pregnant women at the Wori Health Center.

In this context, early detection serves to identify risk factors from the beginning of pregnancy, so that more optimal treatment can be carried out immediately. The definition of early detection is an effort to recognize signs or symptoms that can be high-risk for pregnant women, such as preeclampsia, bleeding, or infections that require further treatment. Knowledge and awareness of pregnant women regarding the importance of ANC play an important role in this early detection process.

With this study, it is hoped that it can be known to what extent ANC visits affect early detection of high risk in pregnant women at the Wori Health Center. The results of this study can be the basis for the Health Center in designing more effective strategies to increase awareness of pregnant women to more routinely participate in the ANC program, as well as improve the quality of health services for pregnant women at the Health Center level. In addition, the results of this study can contribute to the development of health policies that focus on reducing maternal and infant mortality rates.

Based on this background, this study will further examine the relationship between ANC visits and early detection of high risk in pregnant women, with the aim of providing useful information in improving the quality of health services at the Wori Health Center.

2. Proposed Method

This study used a quantitative research design with a cross-sectional approach. The study sample consisted of 16 pregnant women respondents registered at the Wori Health Center. Data were collected through interviews and medical record examinations to determine the frequency of ANC visits and the status of early detection of high risk. The statistical test used was the chi-square test with a significance level of 0.05.

3. Results and Discussion

Table 1 Mother's Age

Information	Frequency	Percent
>21 year	16	100.0

Based on table 1 above, all 16 respondents (100%) are over 21 years old.

Table 2 ANC visits

Information	Frequency	Percent
routine	14	91.8
rarely	2	8.2
Total	16	100.0

Based on table 2, 14 respondents (91.8%) mothers routinely carry out ANC, a small number of 2 respondents (8.2%) mothers rarely carry out ANC.

Table 3 Mother's knowledge about early detection of high risk

Information	Frequency	Percent
not enough	2	8.2
good	14	91.8
Total	30	100.0

Based on table 3 above, the majority of 14 respondents (91.8%) have good knowledge and a small proportion of 2 respondents (8.2%) have poor knowledge.

Table 4 ANC visits * Mother's knowledge about early detection of high risk Crosstabulation

Information		Mother's knowledge about early detection of high risk		Total
		good	not enough	
ANC visits	routine	14	0	14
	rarely	0	2	2
Total		14	2	16
Uji Chi Square				0.000

Based on table 4 above, through the chi square statistical test, a p-value of 0.000 was obtained, which means that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. There is a relationship between ANC visits and early detection of high risk in pregnant women at the Wori Health Center.

Based on the results of the Chi-square statistical test obtained in Table 4, a p-value of 0.000 was obtained, which is smaller than 0.05. This indicates that H0 (there is no relationship between ANC visits and early detection of high risk) is rejected, and H1 (there is a relationship between ANC visits and early detection of high risk) is accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between ANC visits and early detection of high risk in pregnant women at the Wori Health Center.

These results indicate that pregnant women who routinely make ANC visits have a better chance of being detected as high risk early, compared to those who do not attend visits regularly. Regular ANC visits provide an opportunity for medical personnel to monitor the health conditions of the mother and fetus, and identify possible risk factors, such as hypertension, gestational diabetes, or preeclampsia, which can potentially endanger the safety of the mother and baby.

Early detection is an important effort to prevent more serious complications during pregnancy. Through ANC visits, pregnant women can undergo physical examinations, laboratory tests, and other examinations that can help identify health problems that require more attention. Knowledge and awareness of pregnant women about the importance of early detection are key factors in improving the quality of maternal health services . Therefore, ANC visits not only function as routine check-ups, but also as the main means of handling high-risk pregnant women.

This study also emphasizes the importance of educating pregnant women about the benefits of regular ANC visits. Although many pregnant women feel healthy and do not experience suspicious symptoms, their presence at ANC examinations allows doctors or midwives to detect problems that the mother may not be aware of. This is very important, because some conditions that are high-risk for pregnant women, such as hypertension and metabolic disorders, do not always show clear symptoms in the early stages.

In addition, the results of this study indicate that accessibility factors and awareness of the importance of ANC play a major role in reducing high risk in pregnant women. Some pregnant women may not make regular ANC visits due to distance, cost, or lack of understanding of the importance of early detection. Therefore, strategies to increase the participation of pregnant women in the ANC program, such as providing more intensive information and providing easily accessible health facilities, need to be considered to increase the effectiveness of this program at the Wori Health Center.

From the perspective of health workers, the role of midwives or doctors in providing clear and comprehensive information regarding the benefits and procedures of ANC is very important to support the success of early detection of high risk. In addition, strengthening communication between health workers and pregnant women can motivate pregnant women to make ANC visits more routinely, so that more high-risk conditions can be detected and managed properly.

Overall, the results of this study provide strong evidence that ANC visits have a significant relationship with early detection of high risk in pregnant women. Therefore, it is important for the Wori Health Center to continue to strengthen education programs regarding

the importance of ANC visits and ensure better accessibility of services for pregnant women, in order to improve the quality of maternal and infant health in the area.

4. Conclusions

Based on the results of the Chi-square statistical test which showed a p-value of 0.000, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between ANC visits and early detection of high risk in pregnant women at the Wori Health Center. The results of this study indicate that pregnant women who routinely visit ANC have a greater chance of detecting high risks early, such as hypertension, gestational diabetes, and preeclampsia, which can endanger the health of the mother and baby.

Regular ANC visits serve as an important means of monitoring the health of the mother and fetus, as well as detecting complications that have the potential to arise during pregnancy. Early detection through ANC allows for faster and more precise handling, which in turn can reduce the number of complications and maternal and infant mortality. Therefore, ANC visits not only function as routine check-ups, but also as the main effort in preventing and handling high risks in pregnant women.

In addition, this study emphasizes the importance of ongoing education for pregnant women regarding the benefits of regular ANC visits. Even though pregnant women feel healthy, routine visits are still needed to ensure that there are no undetected conditions. Pregnant women's awareness of the importance of early detection will greatly influence their participation in the ANC program.

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