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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Analysis of Factors Associated with Compliance with Hepatitis B Examination in Pregnant Women in the Kassi Kassi Health Center Working Area, Makassar City in 2023

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ABSTRACT

Hepatitis B testing is crucial for pregnant women due to its potential impact on maternal and fetal health. In Indonesia, uptake of hepatitis B testing among pregnant women remains suboptimal. A 2019 survey revealed only 48.25% of the targeted pregnant women underwent testing nationwide. Similarly, a 2023 survey in Makassar reported just 43% compliance. At Kassi Kassi Community Health Center from 2020 to 2022, only 57.88% of pregnant women were tested.This study aimed to identify factors influencing compliance with hepatitis B testing among pregnant women in the Kassi Kassi Health Center area, Makassar City in 2023.A cross-sectional study included 215 pregnant women using purposive sampling. Bivariate analysis employed Univariate analysis showed 54.0% of pregnant women did not comply with hepatitis B testing. Factors included healthy reproductive age (81.4%), higher education (76.7%), insufficient knowledge (89.8%), and negative attitudes (89.8%). Multiparity (60.9%), proximity to health services (58.6%), lack of information sources (53.0%), and absence of husband's support (81.4%) also influenced compliance. Bivariate analysis revealed significant relationships with education, knowledge, attitudes, proximity to health services, information sources, and husband's support. Multivariate analysis highlighted information sources as the most influential factor.Hepatitis B testing compliance among pregnant women is low, influenced by education, knowledge, attitudes, proximity to health services, information sources, and husband's support. Improving public health knowledge, especially on hepatitis B transmission, through educational campaigns and accessible information media like brochures and banners, is crucial. These efforts can enhance compliance rates and maternal health outcomes in Makassar City.

INTRODUCTION

Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) shows that in 2018, Asia Pacific was the region with the largest number of Hepatitis B virus infection cases in the world. As many as 74% of global liver cancer deaths occur in Asia, including Indonesia (WHO, 2020). The 2013 Basic Health Research report found that the prevalence of Hepatitis B in Indonesia was 7.2%. This figure is lower compared to 2007 data, namely 9.4%, where an estimated 18 million people suffer from Hepatitis B in Indonesia. The number of deaths due to Hepatitis B in the world exceeds deaths due to HIV and almost equals TB cases (Riskesdas , 2018).

The high mortality rate for Hepatitis B is 74%. Even though it has a high threat of death, Hepatitis can be prevented by prioritizing vulnerable groups. The function of the liver is as a place for protein, fat and carbohydrate metabolism, a storage place for various substances such as minerals and fat-soluble vitamins, glycogen and various toxins that cannot be removed from the body (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

Pregnant women are family members who need to receive priority in implementing health efforts, because pregnant women are one of the vulnerable groups related to the pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum phases of pregnant women. This is the reason why health efforts for pregnant women are important, which is one of the priorities for health development in Indonesia. Vulnerability in pregnant women in Indonesia can be caused by pregnant women experiencing morning sickness with a percentage of 79-80% of cases in the world. In Indonesia, nausea and vomiting occurs in 60-80% of primigravida pregnancies and 40-60% of multigravida pregnancies. This causes most pregnant women to experience impaired nutritional status which can affect the immunity of pregnant women (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019).

Physiological changes in pregnant women such as nausea and vomiting in the first trimester can cause pregnant women to lack nutritional intake. This condition causes the immunity of pregnant women to decrease, so that the pregnant woman's body becomes susceptible to disease. One of the dangerous infectious diseases that can attack pregnant women is Hepatitis B (RI Ministry of Health, 2021).

The national program for preventing and controlling the Hepatitis B virus currently focuses on Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PPIA) because 95% of Hepatitis B transmission is vertical, namely from mothers who are positive for Hepatitis B to the babies they give birth to. Since 2015, Early Detection of Hepatitis B (DDHB) activities have been carried out in pregnant women in basic health services (Puskesmas) and their networks. Hepatitis B examination in pregnant women is carried out through blood tests using the HBsAg Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) (Indonesian Health Profile, 2019).

According to data from the Indonesian Health Profile in 2019, the number of pregnant women who were examined for Hepatitis B using the HBsAg Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) in 2019 was 2,540,158 people or 48.25% of the target for pregnant women of 100%. From this examination, it was found that 1.81% of pregnant women were detected positive for hepatitis (RI Ministry of Health, 2019). Directorate General of Disease Prevention and Control, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020, in the province of South Sulawesi, 183,791 pregnant women were found, of whom only 6,809 (3.70%) underwent Hepatitis B tests and found 2.35% were positive for Hepatitis B (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

Based on Makassar City health profile data for 2019-2022, it was found that the number of pregnant women undergoing hepatitis B examinations increased by 14.61%. In 2019 the number of pregnant women who underwent examinations was 57.51% and in 2022 it will be 72%. For 2023, January-July, it was found that the number of pregnant women undergoing hepatitis B testing was only around 43% with a target of 100%, which is still very far from the estimated target for the number of pregnant women (Makassar City Health Service, 2023).

Hepatitis B examination is important for early detection of Hepatitis B in pregnant women, so it needs to be carried out during the first visit in the first trimester at health services or community health centers, as an effort to prevent and control the disease. Pregnant women's hepatitis B screening behavior can be influenced by factors such as their husband's knowledge and support (Kartika, et al. 2019).

Pre-survey results at the Kassi Kassi Community Health Center, Makassar City, in 2020-2022 only 57.88% of pregnant women underwent hepatitis B screening with a target of 100%. For 2023, January-June, the number of pregnant women at the Kassi Kassi Health Center will be 1,509 and only 26.24% will be screened for Hepatitis B with a target of 100%. From the data obtained, the hepatitis B examination carried out is still far from the target number of pregnant women at the Kassi Kassi Community Health Center, Makassar City.

Based on this background, it can be seen that the percentage of pregnant women who undergo hepatitis B testing is still low, so it is necessary to carry out research to analyze factors related to

compliance with hepatitis B testing among pregnant women in the working area of the Kassi Kassi Health Center, Makassar City in 2023.

RESEARCH METHODS

Design Study

This research is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional study design. The location in this research is in the working area of the Kassi Kassi Health Center, Makassar City in 2023.

Study Participants and Sampling

The population in this study were all second and third trimester pregnant women who visited the Kassi Kassi Health Center, Makassar City in January-June 2023, namely 215 pregnant women with a sample of 215. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. Samples were taken according to inclusion and exclusion criteria using a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability. Analyzed using a correlation test with r table (0.306). A question item is said to be valid if the calculated r result is > r table and reliable if the Cronchbach's Alpha value is > (0.60). In the validity test, all question items were found to be valid, namely > 0.306. In the reliability test, it was found that all items had a value of > 0.60.

Data Analysis

Using SPSS statistics version18 using a univariate test to assess the frequency of respondents and a bivariate test using Chi-Square analysis which aims to determine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The multivariate test uses binary logistic regression analysis to find the influence of variables on objects simultaneously.

Ethical considerations

Research conductedafter obtaining written consent from each respondent after being given an explanation of the research objectives. Ethical approval was obtained from the Hasanuddin University Health Research Ethics Committee with ethical approval recommendation number 5611/UN4.14.1/TP.01.02/2023.

RESULTS

Univariate analysis aims to obtain a general overview of the research by describing the variables used in this research. The results of the univariate analysis in the study are as follows

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Based on Characteristics at the Kassi Kassi Health Center, Makassar City in 2023

Characteristics		**Category**	**n**	**%**
Age				
20-35 Years		(Healthy Reproduction)	175	81.4
<20 & >35 Years		(Unhealthy Reproduction)	40	18.6
Education				
High School-Bachelor	(Tall)		165	76.7
Elementary-middle school	(Low)		50	23.3
Parity				
1		(Primiparous)	79	36.7
2-4		(Multiparous)	127	59.1

>5		(Grandepara)	9	4.2
Total			215	100

Source: Primary Data 2023

Based on table 1, it is known that of the 215 respondents at the Kassi Kassi Community Health Center, the majority were of healthy reproductive age, namely 175 respondents (81.4%), the majority of respondents were highly educated, namely 165 respondents (76.7%), the majority were multipara parity, namely 127 respondents. (59.1%).

B Bivariate Analysis

Table 2. Factors Associated with Compliance with Hepatitis B Examination in Pregnant Women in the Kassi Kassi Health Center Working Area, Makassar City in 2023

Compliance with Hepatitis "B" Examination of Pregnant Women					**Amount**		**p value**
Independent Variable	**Obedient**		**No**	**Obedient**			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Age							
Healthy Reproduction	81	46.3	94	53.7	175	100	1,000
Unhealthy Reproduction	18	45	22	55	40	100	
Education							
Tall	88	53.3	77	46.7	165	100	0,000
Low	11	22	39	78	50	100	
Knowledge							
Good	15	68.2	7	31.8	22	100	0.049
Not enough	84	43.5	109	56.5	193	100	
Attitude							
Positive	51	60.7	33	39.3	84	100	0.001
Negative	48	36.6	83	63.4	131	100	
Parity							
Primipara	37	46.8	42	53.2	79	100	0.812
Multiparous	57	44.9	70	55.1	127	100	
Grandepara	5	55.6	4	44.4	9	100	
Distance to Health Servces							
Near	95	75.4	31	24.6	128	100	0,000
Far	4	4.5	85	95.5	89	100	
Resources							
Health workers	99	98	2	2	101	100	0,000
There is n't any	0	0	114	100	114	100	
Husband's Support							
There is	25	62.5	15	37.5	40	100	0.032
There isn't any	74	42.3	101	57.7	175	100	
Amount	99		116		215	100	

Source: Primary Data 2023

Tablei 2. Shows that Morei Preignant Womein Who Complieid with Heipatitis B Teists were of healthy reproductive age, namely 46.3%, compared to respondents of unhealthy reproductive age, namely 45.0%. The statistical test results show that the p value is 1,000 > 0.05, there is no relationship between age and compliance with hepatitis B examination in pregnant women. There were more

respondents who were compliant in carrying out hepatitis B tests, namely 53.3%, compared to respondents with low education, namely 22.0%. The statistical test results show a p value of 0.000 < 0.05, there is a relationship between education and compliance with hepatitis B examination in pregnant women.There were more respondents who complied with hepatitis B testing, namely 68.2%, compared to respondents with less knowledge, namely 43.5%. The statistical test results show a p value of 0.049 < 0.05, there is a relationship between knowledge and compliance with hepatitis B examination in pregnant women. There were more respondents who were compliant in carrying out hepatitis B examinations, namely 60.7%, compared to respondents who had a negative attitude, namely 36.6%. The statistical test results show that the p value is 0.001 < 0.05, there is a relationship between attitude and compliance with hepatitis B examination in pregnant women. There were more respondents who complied with hepatitis B testing, namely 55.6% of respondents with grandeparous parity, compared with 46.8% of primiparous respondents and 44.9% of multiparous respondents. The statistical test results showed that the p value was 0.812 > 0.05, there was no relationship between parity and compliance with hepatitis B examination in pregnant women. Respondents who were compliant in carrying out hepatitis B tests were more likely to be respondents whose health services were close, namely 75.4%, compared to 4.5% of respondents whose health services were far away. The statistical test results show a p value of 0.000 < 0.05, namely that there is a relationship between attitude and compliance with hepatitis B examination in pregnant women. Respondents who were compliant in carrying out hepatitis B tests were more likely to be respondents who got their source of information from health workers, namely 98.0%, compared to respondents who did not have a source of information, namely 0%. The statistical test results show a p value of 0.000 < 0.05, namely that there is a relationship between the source of information and compliance with hepatitis B examination in pregnant women. There were more respondents who were obedient in carrying out hepatitis B tests, namely 62.5% of respondents who received husband support, compared to respondents who did not receive husband support, namely 42.3%. The statistical test results show a p value of 0.032 < 0.05, which means there is a relationship between husband's support and compliance with hepatitis B examination in pregnant women.

C Multivariatei Analysis

Table 3. Logistic Regression Analysis

	95% CIfor EXP(B)						
	B	**S.E**	**WALD**	**df**	**Sig.**	**Exp(B)**	**(Lower-Upper)**
Education	-2,807	1,247	5,068	1	.024	,060	(.005-.696)
Resources	-8,855	1,403	39,837	1	,000	,000	(.000-.002)

Source: Primary Data 2023

Based on the results of the regression analysis in table 4.13, it shows that of all the variables that went through the multivariate analysis test, only 2 had a Sig value. ≤ 0.05, namely education (0.024)

and source of information (0.000) are related to compliance with hepatitis B examination in pregnant women. If we look at the WALD value of these two variables, maternal source of inromation has the largest WALD value so that source of information is the main factor that is most related to compliance with hepatitis B examination in pregnant women with an WALD value of 39,837 and CI 95% lower limit-upper limit .005-.696.

4. DISCUSSION

1. Relationship between Age and Compliance with Hepatitis B Testing

The results of this study show that there is no relationship between the age factor and compliance with Hepatitis B examinations in pregnant women in the Kassi Kassi Health Center Working Area, Makassar City in 2023 with a p value = 1,000 > 0.05.

In line with research by Darmawan (2015) which states that there is no relationship between age and the use of health services at posyandu, as well as research by Noviana (2018), Kusumawardhani, Devy (2017) where there is no relationship between the age of pregnant women and their compliance with ANC.

This is different from Listiowati's (2018) research, where age is a factor that influences decisions to act or behavior in decision making in the family. Older pregnant women will have different experiences compared to younger ones (Kabo et al., 2019).

This is because age does not influence a person's decision to act or behave according to their age because each person's perspective and way of thinking is different.

2. Relationship between Education and Compliance with Hepatitis B TESTING

Based on the research results, there is a relationship between educational factors and compliance with Hepatitis B examinations in pregnant women in the Kassi Kassi Health Center Working Area, Makassar City in 2023 with p value = 1,000 > 0.05.

In line with Noviana's research (2018) which states that education influences individual behavior, there is a relationship between the mother's education level and the mother's compliance with ANC. (Noviana, 2018).

In contrast to other studies, it was found that there were no internal maternal factors such as education level, maternal age and occupation that influenced the willingness to undergo triple elimination examinations during pregnancy to maximize triple elimination examination coverage (HIV, Hepatitis and syphilis examinations) (Chasanah et al., 2021) .

Higher education allows mothers to more easily receive information and make decisions (Noviana, 2018). Providing women with information so that they become empowered is beneficial in improving the quality of women's own health. Quality ANC services if every pregnant woman who comes to a health service facility is offered to be screened for hepatitis B, HIV and syphilis (Olza et al., 2018)

The problem in this research is that mothers with low education influence mothers not to undergo hepatitis b examination. Meanwhile, mothers with higher education influence mothers to undergo hepatitis b examination. This is because higher education allows mothers to more easily receive information and make decisions to undergo hepatitis B examination on time.

Good education influences knowledge, attitudes and behavior, a person's behavior is influenced by habits and desires to do something. Mothers with low levels of education do not undergo examinations because pregnant women think that their bodies are healthy so there is no need for

hepatitis B examination, they do not have a family history of hepatitis, and they have implemented health protocols during the pandemic. Has no signs or symptoms of hepatitis (yellow color on the body).

A person's level of education will influence the response that comes from outside. Educated people will think how much profit they will possibly get from this idea. (Mulyani & Salsabil, 2020). According to Arini (2020) found that there is a significant relationship between the characteristics of age, education level, income level, and the acquisition of information during the pregnancy period with the level of knowledge of pregnant women about hepatitis B (Arini et al., 2020)

Education is a basic human need that is very important for self-development, generally the higher a person's education, the better their level of knowledge. A mother with a high education will behave differently from a mother with a low education. This is because mothers with higher education will gain more knowledge about the importance of maintaining health, especially during pregnancy, which is a risky condition. Interventions to increase knowledge should focus on people with low levels of academic education (Hajarizadeh et al., 2015)

3. Relationship between Knowledge and Compliance with Hepatitis B Testing

Based on the research results, there is a relationship between knowledge and compliance with Hepatitis B examination in pregnant women in the Kassi Kassi Health Center Working Area, Makassar City with p value = 0.049 < 0.05.

In accordance with Putri's research (2019), it was found that there was a knowledge relationship that influenced pregnant women in carrying out hepatitis checks in the Martoba Pematang Siantar Health Center Work Area. Knowledge has an Exp (B) value of 9,032, this shows that respondents who have good knowledge have a 9,032 times greater chance of having a hepatitis examination compared to respondents who have less knowledge (Putri et al., 2019).

Other research also found Irnanda (2017) that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge about hepatitis B and HBsAg screening behavior in pregnant women at the Integrated Service Unit of Wringinanom Public Health Center Gresik with a value of p = 0.026 (p < 0.05) (Irnanda et al. al., 2017)

The problem in this research is that mothers' low knowledge influences mothers not to undergo hepatitis B examination. Meanwhile, mothers' high knowledge influences mothers to undergo hepatitis B examination. This is because the mother is unable to realize the benefits of the examination that will be carried out, thereby increasing the mother's chances of refusing and not continuing the hepatitis B examination.

Knowledge influences mother's behavior in making decisions to do or not do something. Well-informed mothers do not carry out examinations due to physiological factors in pregnant women such as frequent nausea, vomiting, dizziness, weakness, no appetite, mothers have housework but are not helped by their husbands, mothers care for toddlers and parents/in-laws so they do not have time to visit the posyandu hepatitis screening.

Knowledge is an individual's entire ability to think purposefully and effectively. so that people who have high knowledge will easily absorb information, suggestions and advice (Notoadmodjo, 2007). According to Notoatmodjo (2003), knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping a person's actions [overt behavior). Knowledge is a very important domain in shaping a person's behavior because behavior is not based on knowledge.

If someone has good knowledge, it will have an impact on the formation of good behavior as well. The relationship between maternal knowledge about hepatitis B disease and compliance with hepatitis B examinations in pregnant women is influenced by several factors, including predisposing

factors, namely maternal knowledge which is in the poor category and has not carried out proper prevention and knowledge about hepatitis B disease is still minimal.

Pregnant women with less knowledge have stigma associated with HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B and lead to misunderstandings about the risk and severity of the disease. Apart from that, it is possible that the mother will not be aware of the benefits of the examination that will be carried out, thereby increasing the mother's chances of refusing and not continuing the examination (El Bcheraoui et al., 2013).

Pregnant women are expected to always increase their knowledge about hepatitis B, either through the media or from health workers. Increasing the knowledge of pregnant women is very helpful in preventing transmission of hepatitis B to pregnant women. And it can help pregnant women with hepatitis B to take further treatment so that the mother and baby can be healthy.

4. Relationship between Attitudes and Compliance with Hepatitis B Testing

The results of this study show that there is a relationship between attitudes and compliance with Hepatitis B examinations in pregnant women in the Kassi Kassi Health Center Working Area, Makassar City in 2023 with p value = 0.001 < 0.05.

In line with Ariestianti's (2020) research, it was found that there was a significant relationship between the attitudes and behavior of pregnant women carrying out prenatal care (Antenatal Care), namely examination for hepatitis B, HIV and syphilis (Ariestianti et al., 2020).

Mamalanggo's research (2019) also found a relationship between maternal attitudes and antenatal care (ANC) visits at the Ranotana Weru Community Health Center, Manado City. Knowledge influences pregnant women's attitudes in decision making (Mamalanggo et al., 2019). The impact of inadequate attitudes in dealing with adapting to HBsAg examination during pregnancy results in a lack of understanding of the physiological and psychological problems that occur. Physiological and psychological health problems during pregnancy that are not managed properly can result in complications for the mother and fetus (Kusmiyati, Yuni, 2009).

In contrast to research which found that attitudes were not significantly related to pregnancy care behavior (Gamelia, Sistiarani and Masfiah, 2015); (Kusumawardhani and Devy, 2017), health service utilization behavior (Darmawan, 2015) and the behavior of pregnant teenagers in carrying out ANC examination practices (Wakhidah, Cahyo, Indraswari, 2017).

The problem in this research is that mothers whose positive attitudes influence mothers to undergo hepatitis b examination. Meanwhile, mothers who have negative attitudes influence mothers not to undergo hepatitis b examination. This is because mothers in the Kassi Kassi health center area do not have good behavior. Knowledge influences mother's behavior in making decisions to do or not do something. Mothers who have a positive attitude but do not carry out hepatitis B examinations are due to the mother's physiological condition, the family does not accompany the mother to carry out hepatitis B examinations, information about the examination is not yet known to all pregnant women, especially pregnant women with their first child, hepatitis B examinations are carried out at the posyandu, do not visit the mother pregnant at home.

Based on Allport's theory in Notoatmodjo (2003), explains that attitude has 3 main components, one of which is the tendency to act. These three components together form a complete attitude (total attitude). In determining this attitude, knowledge, thinking, beliefs and emotions play an important role. Attitude is a reaction or response of a person who is still closed to a stimulus or object, where this attitude occurs from accepting, responding, appreciating and being responsible.

With information from health workers, it is hoped that pregnant women in the surrounding area will be more diligent in carrying out pregnancy checks and carrying out tests to detect the presence of the hepatitis virus during pregnancy. Self-efficacy is a feeling that encourages someone to take action

or work to achieve the goals they want to achieve that originate from the individual. Self-efficacy is an internal factor related to intentions and decisions to carry out certain behaviors (Curry et al., 2018).

5. Relationship between Parity and Compliance with Hepatitis B Examination

The results of this study show that there is no relationship between parity factors and compliance with Hepatitis B examinations in pregnant women in the Kassi Kassi Health Center Working Area, Makassar City in 2023 p value = 0.812 > 0.05.

Parity is a history of previous births that shows the number of babies born outside of abortions. In this study, the number of parities was divided into 3, the first being primipara births 1x, multipara births 2-4x and grandepara births >5x. Based on the research results, there were 215 total respondents, based on parity the largest number were multipara.

In line with research conducted by Desy et al (2023), there is no relationship between the characteristics of pregnant women based on parity and the incidence of positive HBsAg in Taktakan District, Serang City.

6. Relationship between Distance to Health Services and Compliance with Hepatitis B Testing

The results of this study show that there is a relationship between distance to health services and compliance with Hepatitis B examinations in pregnant women in the Kassi Kassi Health Center Working Area, Makassar City in 2023 with p value = 0.000 < 0.05.

Distance from health services is the distance from home to reach or access health services. This depends on whether it is far or near, and whether it requires costs (cheap or expensive) to get the desired health service. In general, patients will seek medical assistance at health facilities located near where they live. According to the Department of National Education, distance is the space or interval (long or far) between two places, namely the distance between home and a health service. The distance between health services and home is related to the behavior of using and utilizing health services.

This is in line with research by Elsi et al (2021) which states that there is a significant relationship between distance to health services and an increase in cases of Hepatitis B in pregnant women.

7. Relationship between Sources of Information and Compliance with Hepatitis B Testing

The results of this study show that there is a relationship between the source of information and compliance with Hepatitis B examinations in pregnant women in the Kassi Kassi Health Center Working Area, Makassar City in 2023 with p value = 0.000 < 0.05.

An information source is the origin of information or data obtained by Kusumastuti (2018). An information source is a collection of information that is processed and presented with important meanings that humans need to search for various types of information. This information can be obtained from various information sources. Information sources are divided into two types of categories, namely print and non-print.

Printed sources of information include documents that can be seen and touched, such as books, magazines and newspapers. Non-print information sources include information that can be seen with the naked eye, cannot be touched but can be heard. The sources of information consist of: opinions of informants, lecturers or instructors, electronic books, electronic journals and other electronic or digital information sources. Midwives or health workers as a source of information related to their role as educators in MCH/KB health services, educating and providing health

information about pregnancy, maternity and postpartum care, child care and contraception are independent and routine tasks that provide care at all times.

This is in accordance with research by Kusumastuti (2018) that there is a relationship between the source of information and the compliance of pregnant women in carrying out triple elimination examinations in the Karang Tengah District Health Center Work Area, Cianjur Regency in 2015.

The source of information influences pregnant women's compliance with pregnancy checks because information sources from print media such as magazines, newspapers, books and others are more difficult to understand than information obtained from non-print media, namely television, teachers or health workers. Teachers or health workers can explain more easily and in detail so that pregnant women can easily understand the importance of Hepatitis B testing.

8. Relationship between Husband's Support and Compliance with Hepatitis B Testing

The results of this study show that there is a relationship between husband's support and compliance with Hepatitis B examinations in pregnant women in the Kassi Kassi Health Center Working Area, Makassar City in 2023 with a p value = 0.032 < 0.05.

Husband's support is a form of manifestation of attention and affection. Support can be provided both physically and psychologically. Husbands have quite a big role in determining the mother's health status. Good husband support can provide good motivation for mothers to carry out pregnancy checks. Her husband's support during the pregnancy will make her feel comfortable. Husbands are one of the keys so that mothers can maintain positive emotions during pregnancy. A positive attitude and good support from your husband will make the pregnancy process enjoyable and the fetus always healthy and strong.

This is in line with research conducted by Putri et al (2019), namely that there is a relationship between husband's support and hepatitis b examination in the Martoba Community Health Center Work Area.

This is because the husband has a significant role in determining the mother's health status, because the husband has a role as a motivator and policy maker in the household. Pregnant women really need support from a husband. Good husband support can provide good motivation for mothers to carry out pregnancy checks. With her husband's encouragement, pregnant women will feel cared for, loved and accompanied, which can make the mother feel calmer and safer.

5. Research Limitations

a. The sample coverage used in the research was only one work area of the Community Health Center

6. CONCLUSION

The research results showed that the majority of pregnant women were not compliant in carrying out Hepatitis B examinations.

The research results showed that healthy reproductive age was greater and there was no relationship with compliance with Hepatitis B testing.

The research results showed that multiparous parity was more common and there was no relationship with compliance with Hepatitis B testing.

The research results showed that higher education was higher and there was a relationship with compliance with Hepatitis B testing.

The research results showed that for the most part, close distance to health services had a relationship between compliance with Hepatitis B testing.

The research results showed that the majority of pregnant women did not have a source of information and there was a relationship with compliance with Hepatitis B testing.

The research results showed that the majority of pregnant women had insufficient knowledge and there was a relationship with compliance with Hepatitis B testing.

The research results showed that the majority of pregnant women's attitudes were negative and there was a relationship with compliance with Hepatitis B testing.

The research results showed that the majority of pregnant women did not receive husband support and there was a relationship with compliance with Hepatitis B testing.

The independent variables (education, knowledge, attitudes, distance to health services, source of information, and husband's support) are seen simultaneously to be related to compliance with Hepatitis B testing, but if seen per variable, only education and source of information are related to compliance with hepatitis B testing in mothers. pregnant. Of all the independent variables, the educational variable is the one that has the most influence on compliance with hepatitis B screening for pregnant women in the Kassi Kassi Health Center Working Area, Makassar City in 2023.

7. Suggestions

1. Increase public knowledge in the health sector, especially regarding how Hepatitis B is transmitted with good education and information media, which can be done through outreach, using information media such as brochures, banners explaining Hepatitis B examination.

2. It is recommended that pregnant women attend posyandu and classes for pregnant women regularly every month, so that pregnant women get the most up-to-date information regarding health, especially regarding Hepatitis B examination.

3. It is hoped that this research can become a reference for future researchers and further research to examine other and more variables.

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