

ABSTRAK

Kelengkapan kunjungan *antenatal care* (ANC) penting untuk memantau kesehatan ibu dan janin serta mendeteksi dini komplikasi kehamilan. Di Puskesmas Padaherang, masih terdapat ibu hamil yang belum memenuhi kunjungan ANC secara lengkap. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan dukungan suami dengan kelengkapan kunjungan ANC pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Padaherang. Penelitian kuantitatif ini menggunakan desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel terdiri atas 52 ibu hamil trimester III yang dipilih dengan *simple random sampling* dari populasi 108 ibu hamil. Data pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan dukungan suami diperoleh melalui kuesioner, sedangkan data kunjungan ANC diverifikasi melalui Buku KIA atau catatan kunjungan. Data dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan *Pearson Chi-Square* dan *Fisher-Freeman-Halton Exact Test*. Sebanyak 35 responden (67,3%) memiliki kunjungan ANC lengkap. Pendidikan berhubungan signifikan dengan kelengkapan kunjungan ANC ($p = 0,001$). Pekerjaan juga berhubungan signifikan dengan kelengkapan kunjungan ANC ($p < 0,001$). Dukungan suami berhubungan signifikan dengan kelengkapan kunjungan ANC ($p < 0,001$). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan dukungan suami berhubungan dengan kelengkapan kunjungan ANC. Puskesmas Padaherang disarankan menyesuaikan edukasi dengan tingkat pendidikan ibu, menindaklanjuti hambatan kunjungan pada ibu bekerja, serta meningkatkan pelibatan suami dalam pelayanan ANC.

Kata kunci: *antenatal care*, dukungan suami, pendidikan, pekerjaan, kunjungan ANC

ABSTRACT

Complete antenatal care (ANC) attendance is important for monitoring maternal and fetal health and for early detection of pregnancy complications. At Padaherang Public Health Center, some pregnant women have not completed the recommended ANC visits. This study aimed to analyze the relationships between education, employment, husband support, and ANC visit completeness among pregnant women at Padaherang Public Health Center. This quantitative study used a cross-sectional design. The sample comprised 52 third-trimester pregnant women selected by simple random sampling from a population of 108 women. Education, employment, and husband support were measured using questionnaires, while ANC attendance was verified using Maternal and Child Health books or visit records. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with Pearson's chi-square test and the Fisher-Freeman-Halton exact test. A total of 35 respondents (67.3%) had complete ANC attendance. Education was significantly associated with ANC visit completeness ($p = 0.001$). Employment was also significantly associated with ANC visit completeness ($p < 0.001$), as was husband support ($p < 0.001$). These findings indicate that education, employment, and husband support were associated with ANC visit completeness. Padaherang Public Health Center should tailor education to maternal education levels, address attendance barriers among employed women, and strengthen husband involvement in ANC services.

Keywords: *antenatal care, education, employment, husband support, ANC attendance*