

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG TANDA
BAHAYA KEHAMILAN DENGAN KEPATUHAN KUNJUNGAN
ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD
PUSKESMAS CIBALONG TAHUN 2026**

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ABSTRAK

Kehamilan membutuhkan pemantauan berkesinambungan melalui pelayanan Antenatal Care (ANC) untuk memantau kondisi ibu dan janin sekaligus mengenali komplikasi sejak dini. Pengetahuan mengenai tanda bahaya kehamilan menjadi salah satu faktor yang berkaitan dengan keteraturan ibu dalam melakukan kunjungan ANC. Di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cibalong masih ditemukan ibu hamil yang belum memenuhi kunjungan ANC sesuai anjuran dan memiliki pengetahuan yang kurang mengenai tanda bahaya kehamilan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan dengan kepatuhan kunjungan Antenatal Care (ANC) di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cibalong Tahun 2026.

Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sebanyak 41 responden dipilih melalui teknik *purposive sampling*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kategori pengetahuan kurang merupakan proporsi terbesar, yaitu 36,6%, sedangkan 63,4% responden tergolong tidak patuh dalam melakukan kunjungan ANC. Uji Chi-Square menghasilkan *p-value* = 0,001 (<0,05), sehingga terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan dengan kepatuhan kunjungan ANC.

Pelayanan kesehatan diharapkan memperkuat edukasi dan konseling terkait tanda bahaya kehamilan serta pentingnya pemeriksaan ANC secara teratur. Ibu hamil juga diharapkan meningkatkan pemahaman, aktif memperoleh informasi kesehatan, mengenali tanda bahaya, dan memenuhi jadwal kunjungan ANC sesuai anjuran tenaga kesehatan.

Kata Kunci: ANC, Kepatuhan, Pengetahuan, Tanda Bahaya Kehamilan.

***THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE
OF PREGNANCY DANGER SIGNS AND COMPLIANCE WITH
ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) VISITS IN THE WORKING AREA
OF UPTD PUSKESMAS CIBALONG IN 2026***

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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy requires continuous monitoring through Antenatal Care (ANC) services to assess maternal and fetal conditions and identify potential complications at an early stage. Knowledge of pregnancy danger signs is one of the factors associated with adherence to ANC visits. In the working area of UPTD Cibalong Community Health Center, some pregnant women still do not complete ANC visits as recommended and have insufficient knowledge of pregnancy danger signs.

This study aimed to analyze the relationship between pregnant women's knowledge of pregnancy danger signs and adherence to Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the working area of UPTD Cibalong Community Health Center in 2026.

This study employed a quantitative correlational analytical method with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 41 respondents were selected using purposive sampling.

The results showed that the largest proportion of respondents had a low level of knowledge, accounting for 36.6%, while 63.4% of respondents were categorized as non-adherent to ANC visits. The Chi-Square test yielded a p-value of 0.001 (<0.05), indicating a significant relationship between pregnant women's knowledge of pregnancy danger signs and adherence to ANC visits.

Healthcare providers are expected to strengthen education and counseling regarding pregnancy danger signs and the importance of regular ANC visits. Pregnant women are also encouraged to improve their understanding, actively seek health information, recognize pregnancy danger signs, and attend ANC visits according to healthcare providers' recommendations.

Keywords: ANC, Compliance, Knowledge, Pregnancy Danger Signs.