

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG DETEKSI DINI PREEKLAMPSIA DENGAN KETERATURAN KUNJUNGAN ANC DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS CIPATUJAH

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Deteksi komplikasi kebidanan tersebut dapat memberikan dorongan bagi ibu hamil untuk melakukan ANC, pengetahuan tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan seperti deteksi dini adanya preeklampsia merupakan hal yang penting untuk diketahui oleh ibu hamil. Data UPTD Puskesmas Cipatujah Januari- Februari 2026 jumlah ibu hamil hipertensi sebanyak 49 orang, cakupan ANC K1 mencapai 87%, dan K4 sebesar 76,2%. Perbedaan antara cakupan K1 dan K4 ini menunjukkan bahwa masih terdapat ibu hamil yang belum melakukan kunjungan ANC secara lengkap sesuai standar. **Tujuan** penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang deteksi dini preeklampsia dengan keteraturan kunjungan ANC. **Metode:** yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini deskriptif korelasi dengan metode survey dan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel sebanyak 65 orang diperoleh dengan teknik *total sampling*. Proses pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis dengan distribusi frekuensi dan uji chi square. **Hasil :** pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang deteksi dini preeklampsia termasuk kurang (44.6%), keteraturan kunjungan ANC sebagian besar teratur (64,6%). Hasil uji chi square didapatkan p value 0,001. **Kesimpulan:** terdapat hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang deteksi dini preeklampsia dengan keteraturan kunjungan ANC di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cipatujah. **Saran,** Ibu hamil diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pengetahuannya tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan khususnya dalam deteksi dini preeklampsia dengan cara konsultasi proaktif kepada tenaga kesehatan. Melakukan pemantauan dan pengawasan selama kehamilan dengan melakukan ANC yang teratur.

Kata Kunci : ANC, deteksi dini, keteraturan preeklampsia, puskesmas

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE LEVEL REGARDING EARLY DETECTION OF PREECLAMPSIA AND THE REGULARITY OF ANC VISITS IN THE WORK AREA OF THE CIPATUJAH COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Background: Detection of obstetric complications can provide encouragement for pregnant women to do ANC, knowledge of pregnancy danger signs such as this detection of preeclampsia is important for pregnant women to know. Data from Cipatujah Health Center January-February 2026 the number of pregnant women with hypertension was 49 people, ANC K1 coverage reached 87%, and K4 was 76.2%. The difference between K1 and K4 coverage shows that there are still pregnant women who have not completed ANC visits according to standards. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of pregnant women about early detection of preeclampsia and the regularity of ANC visits. Method: used in this study descriptive correlation with survey methods and cross-sectional approaches. A sample of 65 people was obtained using total sampling techniques. The data collection process used a questionnaire and was analyzed with frequency distribution and chi-square tests. Results: knowledge of pregnant women about early detection of preeclampsia was lacking (44.6%), the regularity of ANC visits was mostly regular (64.6%). The results of the chi-square test obtained a p value of 0.001. Conclusion: There is a relationship between pregnant women's knowledge of early detection of preeclampsia and the regularity of ANC visits in the Cipatujah Community Health Center (Puskesmas) working area. Recommendations: Pregnant women are expected to increase their knowledge of pregnancy danger signs, particularly regarding early detection of preeclampsia, by proactively consulting with health professionals. Monitoring and supervision during pregnancy through regular ANC visits are also recommended.

Keywords: ANC, early detection, regularity of preeclampsia, community health center