

Review Article: Systematic Review, Meta-Analysis, Integrative Review, Scoping Review

ACHIEVEMENT OF ANTENATAL CARE VISIT K4 PREGNANT WOMEN WITH THE SUPPORT OF HEALTH WORKERS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Background: Antenatal Care services are still a point of concern in efforts to improve the health and safety of mothers and babies. This service is not only of quantity but of the quality provided to pregnant women. The scope of K4 antenatal service visits in Papua Province is 29,149 pregnant women (37%); this is still far from the national target of 90%.

Objectives: This study aimed to find out the influence of health worker support in achieving antenatal visits K4 in pregnant women using literature studies.

Design: The method used in writing this article is a systematic review.

Data Sources: Search for articles using Google Scholar were databased by entering the keyword "*antenatal visit K4*" with vulnerable time 2018-2021.

Review Methods: Literature review methods based on established criteria, then collected and made journal summaries include the name of the researcher, the year of publication of the journal, the title of the study, the method, and a summary of the results or findings. Summary of the research journal is entered into the table according to the format.

Results: The search obtained 435 articles after filtering the year, namely 2018-2021, obtained 204 articles, then selected the category of journals, duplication, open access, and essay research has taken, namely mix methods study, cross sectional correlation analysis, and qualitative study. I got 48 articles. The final process is to conduct journal selection based on inclusion criteria obtained by nine journals that are eligible for review of the nine articles that meet the criteria obtained results. Namely, the role of health workers affects the scope of antenatal services K4.

Conclusion: The role of health workers affects the increase in antenatal coverage of K4 so that it is expected that health workers/midwives further increase counseling for mothers in health centers and Posyandu activities, conduct door to door activities in each region, and provide a schedule of examinations to the mother so that the mother knows when to do a pregnancy examination, and improving the friendliness of health workers to mothers who conduct pregnancy examinations so that every complaint from the mother can be answered.

Keywords: *Antenatal Care K4, Pregnant Women, Health Workers.*

INTRODUCTION

Antenatal Care services are still a point of concern in improving the health and safety of mothers and babies. This service is not only of quantity but of the quality provided to pregnant women. Pregnant women who do not get antenatal care services that comply with standards are at risk of giving birth to a low-weight baby (BBLR) and increasing the risk of infant death. Pregnant women's health services at least 4x visit during pregnancy. K4 coverage is the number of pregnant women who have obtained antenatal services following standards at least four times according to the recommended schedule, compared to the target of pregnant women in one work area within one year (Agha & Williams, 2016; McNabb et al., 2015; Tadesse, 2020).

Indonesia Health Profile reported that the coverage of pregnant women's health services in Indonesia had reached the target of 88.54%, with the lowest regional distribution of Papua at 37%, followed by East Nusa Tenggara Province at 53% and West Papua at 54%. However, in 2019 the scope of K4 antenatal services in Papua Province was 29,149 pregnant women (37%); this is still far from the national target of 90% (Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2019).

Some factors that affect the low scope of K4 antenatal visits in Papua Province in addition to access to health care facilities, the obstacles faced in the implementation of pregnant women's health services are the quality of services that must be improved, including the fulfillment of all components of health services pregnant women must be provided during the visit. In terms of the availability of health facilities until December 2019, there are 10,134 Public Health Centers. Ideally, a Public Health Center's existence should be supported by good accessibility. This, of course, is very much related to geographical aspects and the ease of transportation facilities and infrastructure (Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2019).

Due to low coverage of K4 is not detected risk factor of pregnant women early so late in handling that can result in maternal death. Causes of maternal mortality include limited access to quality maternal health services, especially timely emergency services due to delays in knowing danger signs and decision-making, delays in reaching health facilities, and getting health services.

The success of pregnancy examination efforts and depending on health workers also need to be the participation of pregnant women themselves. The role of midwives in the community of health care providers through midwifery care, namely as an educator and health extension and counseling to individuals, families, groups, and communities, is part of the scope of health promotion.

Strategies to increase *antenatal care* visits in pregnant women by providing counseling or health promotion so that pregnant women know the importance of examination in pregnancy to detect early the presence of complications in pregnancy.

Antenatal service is a comprehensive and quality service provided to all pregnant women (Dewi et al., 2019; Fujiana et al., 2020; Mikrajab & Rachmawati, 2016). The general purpose of the ANC is to fulfill the right of every pregnant woman to obtain quality antenatal services so that they can carry out a healthy pregnancy, deliver safely, and give birth to a healthy baby. Furthermore, by getting appropriate antenatal care services (K4), it is expected that pregnant women can avoid the risk of pregnancy complications, childbirth, and postpartum.

Based on the above problems, researchers want to conduct an in-depth study with the title of analysis of the role of health workers in the achievement of K4 antenatal services in the form of literature studies.

METHODS

Design

The method used in writing this article is a literature review, which is a literature search both internationally and internationally national

data which is carried out using a database. The nature of this study is descriptive analysis, which is the regular parsing of data obtained, then given understanding and explanation to be well understood by readers.

Search Methods

Literature review compiled through the search of research articles that have been published nationally. The population and sample are pregnant women of Trimester 3

Searches for scientific articles using Google scholar were databased by entering the keyword "antenatal visit K4" with vulnerable time 2018-2021. Articles selected based on:

1. Inclusion Criteria
 - a. Article discussing K4 antenatal visits
 - b. Year of publication 2018-2021;
 - c. National Publications;
 - d. The National Journal has ISSN;
 - e. Articles using Indonesian and English; and
 - f. Original articles, full text, and open access
2. Exclusion Criteria
 - a. Articles other than Indonesian and English;
 - b. Does not have an ISSN for National journals; and
 - c. Review literature

Search Outcome

The search obtained 435 articles after filtering the year, namely 2018-2021, obtained 204 articles, then selected the category of journals, duplication, open access, and essay research has taken, namely mix methods study, cross sectional correlation analysis, and qualitative study. I got 48 articles.

The final process is to conduct journal selection based on inclusion criteria obtained by nine journals that are eligible for review. Article Search Strategy can be seen in figure 1.

Quality Appraisal

This literature review is synthesized using narrative methods by grouping similar extraction data according to the results

measured to answer the purpose. Research journals that fit the inclusion criteria are then collected and made journal summaries, including the researcher's name, the year of publication of the journal, the title of the study, methods, and summary of results or findings.

The summary of the research journal is entered into the table in the format mentioned above. Then, the journal is read and observed to further clarify abstract analysis and full text. The journal summary has then analyzed the content contained in the purpose of the research and the results/findings of the study.

Analysis of the journal's contents, then coded into the contents of the journal reviewed based on the outline or core of the study, is done by parsing in a sentence then if it has been collected then searched for similarities and differences in each study and then discussed to conclude.

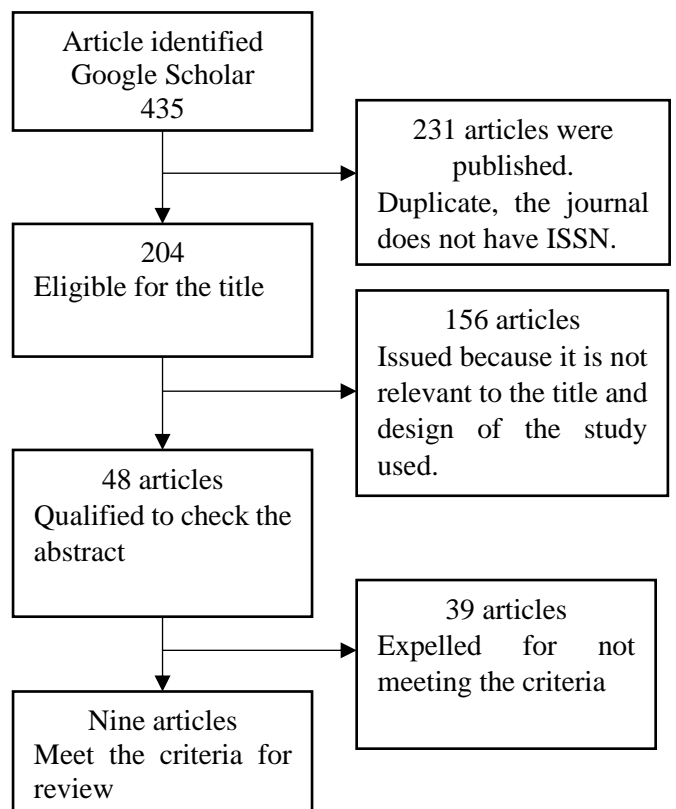


Figure 1. Article Search Strategy.

Data Abstraction

Researchers accompanied by two supervisors simultaneously review and read the full article, then discuss to agree on the decision

of the article that is adjusted to the criteria of inclusion.

Data Analysis/ Synthesis

Nine articles were selected based on inclusion criteria that addressed the achievement of K4 visits through the support of health workers.

RESULTS

From the search for articles using Google Scholar, results can be seen in table 1 extraction of research results.

Table 1. Extraction of Research Results.

Author	Years	Title	Type of Research and Sample	Data Analysis	Result
Risza Choirunissa, Noviliani Dwi Syahputri	2018	Analysis of Factors Related to K4 Examination in Pregnant Women in Health Center Bakung Lampung Province in 2017	Quantitative research with cross-sectional design. Sample of 78 maternity respondents at Bakung Health Center. Sampling technique using simple random sampling.	Chi-square test	There is a relationship between maternal knowledge and husband/family support with K4 examination in pregnant women, while age, occupation, education, parity, and distance of the home to health services are not related to K4 examination in pregnant women in Bakung Health Center of Lampung Province in 2017 (Risza Choirunissa & Syaputri, 2018).
Astin Huriani, Una Zaidah,	2020	Relationship of Education Level of Pregnant Women and Husband Support with Antenatal Care Frequency in Puerperium Mothers in Sedau Health Center Work Area in 2017	Cross-sectional. A sample of 94 people was taken by quota sampling.	Contingency coefficient	There is a relationship between the Level of Education and the frequency of the ANC. Coefficient 0.658, meaning a reasonably close relationship between the Education Level and the frequency of a positive direction. Contingency coefficient obtained $p=0.000 < \alpha 0.05$ (Significant), meaning there is a relationship between respondents'

						Family Support and ANC frequency. (Astin Huriani, 2020).
Rizki Muji Lestari, Melisa Frisilia, Dita Wasthu Prasida	2018	Knowledge Relationship and Attitude of Pregnant Women Towards Compliance of K4 antenatal care visits in the working area of the Palangka Raya City Health Center	Cross-sectional. Sample of 67 people.	chi-square		There is a significant relationship between knowledge and pregnant women's attitude towards K4 visit compliance (Rizki Muji Lestari, Melisa Frisilia, 2018)
Rita Armaya	2018	Pregnant Women's Compliance in Antenatal Care Visits and Influencing Factors	Cross-sectional. A sample of 55 pregnant women.	Chi-square		There is a significant relationship between Knowledge, Attitude, support of health workers, and family support with pregnant women's compliance in conducting ANC visits at Kutacane City Health Center. Knowledge (B=3,449; p -value = 0.011) is the most influential factor in pregnant women's compliance with ANC examinations. (Armaya, 2018).
Retno Palupi Yonni Siwi, Heri Saputro	2020	Analysis of Factors Affecting Low Antenatal Care (ANC) Integrated Visits in Pregnant Women in The Working Area of Sukodono Health Center of Lumajang Regency	Cross-sectional. Sample of 30 people, taken with accidental sampling.	Logistic regression test		There is no relationship between knowledge, the husband's support for antenatal care (ANC) Integrated, while the risk of pregnancy affects the integrated ANC(Siwi & Saputro, 2020).
Dwi Iryani	2020	Factors Affecting the Coverage of Pregnancy K1	Cross Sectional. The number of samples of 60	chi-square and multiple		There is an influence of knowledge of the regularity of visits K1

		And Examination	K4 pregnant women was taken by analytical observational means.	logistic regression	and K4 pregnancy, on the age variable obtained p-value $0.009 < \alpha$ so that H_a is accepted and on the variable of work p-value $0.007 < \alpha$ H_a received, and on the test of the influence between knowledge, attitude, age, and employment then obtained the value $R^2 = 0.011$ on the work variable which means there is a significant influence on the regularity of the visit antenatal care of the mother (Iryani, 2020).
Ananda Riska Mita Izati	2018	Trend coverage of pregnant women's visits (K4) and maternity assistance by health workers in East Java province	Cross-sectional. Source data report monitoring local areas (PWS) maternal and child health (KIA) in 2011-2015 at the East Java Provincial Health Office.	Descriptive analysis	The coverage of K4 visits, in general, has increased, indicating the better public access to health services provided by health workers, as well as the coverage of maternity assistance by health workers has increased due to the increase in health services of pregnant women because it is assumed that pregnant women who get K4 antenatal services are likely to be helped by health workers. (Izati, 2018)
Salamah, Putri Humaira, Zulfa Riskina	2019	Factors That Affect K4 Visits in the Working Area of Teupin Raya Health Center, Pidie Regency in 2017	<i>Survey Analytic.</i> The sample of all mothers who had babies aged 0-6 months amounted to 87 people.	<i>Chi-square</i> and multiple logistic regression tests	There are influences of <i>predisposing</i> factors (age, knowledge), <i>enabling</i> factors (distance, ANC quality), and <i>reinforcing</i> (husband support) on K4 pregnancy visits. (Salamah et al., 2019)

Indah Christiana, Heny Nurma Yunita, Endah Kusuma Wardani, Masroni	2018	Analysis of Factors Affecting K4 Coverage in Banyuwangi Regency in 2014	Cross-sectional studies and qualitative approaches with In-depth Interview study design. Established research focuses include; demographic factors include mileage, travel time, lack of transportation, behavioral factors, and pregnancy examination factors.	Multiple regression statistics	Behavioral factors (knowledge, attitudes, and actions) in pregnancy examination, namely good category knowledge (66.67%), good category attitude (80.70%), good category actions (73.68%), and statistically all aspects of behavior affect pregnancy examination ($p < 0.05$); All of the respondents' pregnancy examinations were conducted by health workers (100%), but K1 and K4 coverage were still relatively low, at 68.42%. If this is compared to the national targets for K1 = 92.9% and K4 = 90
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DISCUSSION

There are indicators of maternal health programs between visible antenatal coverage of K4 and labor assistance by health workers. For example, antenatal service standards for pregnant women at least four times according to the recommended schedule each trimester compared to the target number of pregnant women in one work area within one year (Mumpuni Yuniarsih et al., 2019; Rachmawati et al., 2017; You Ari Faeni & Adina Astasia, 2020).

With the lowest target among all provinces in Indonesia in 2019, Papua province is caused by one of the factors, namely, access to health services to check the pregnancy is still less than optimal.

One of the activity programs that the government has implemented to facilitate access to quality health services to the community to the village in terms of health care facilities and facilities and community source data health efforts such as Village Health Post (Poskesdes) and Integrated Service Post

(Posyandu). In addition, the placement of midwives in the village and with strengthened health operational assistance (BOK) since 2010 and the Delivery Guarantee (Jampersal) launch since 2011.

However, the obstacles faced in implementing health services for pregnant women are not only in terms of access. The quality of service provided must also be improved, including fulfilling all components of health services pregnant women must be provided during the visit. (Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2019).

Of the nine articles that are eligible to be reviewed, the main factor in improving K4 coverage is the family support factor, then the health worker factor. However, some things related to health care that because coverage is still low, including the lack of awareness of health workers who perform their duties and responsibilities to the maximum in providing education and motivating pregnant women about the benefits of examination of pregnant

women making pregnant women's knowledge about still low.

The service system that is not yet suitable is one of the factors in the lack of role of health workers. In applying Puskesmas, accreditation has been set the length of the examination time according to SOP for general poly, dental poly, and KIA poly. So that health workers provide services in a hurry considering the limited time. In addition, the lack of skills (skills) of health workers in providing education and motivation to pregnant women. Good counseling skills are fundamental because the Role of Health Personnel to Knowledge of Pregnant Women about KIA Books (Maternal and Child Health) can positively motivate mothers to read KIA books.

Providing good antenatal care is one of the factors that makes safe motherhood successful in an effort to reduce maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality. So that health workers must promote, maintain the physical and mental health of mothers by providing health education for pregnant women and the delivery process as well as helping detect and manage medical complications during pregnancy. In this case, health workers must convince pregnant women that pregnancy check-ups and the benefits of being accompanied by experts can help smooth things out during pregnancy until delivery (Harun, 2021).

Trust is an important thing that must be owned by pregnant women, families and also health workers, meaning that if these three elements have a positive reciprocity, it will have a positive impact on success, starting from the examination that normally must be given by health workers to the selection of maternity officers (Juliana, 2021; Ningsih, 2020).

Good care and approach will help mothers determine who the mother will trust to help her delivery and health workers must respect the mother's rights and obligations to choose who she will entrust the delivery assistance to (Fujiana et al., 2020; Raeshita, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The role of health workers affects the increase in antenatal coverage of K4 so that it is expected that health workers/midwives further increase counseling for mothers in health centers and Posyandu activities, conduct door to door activities in each region, and provide a schedule of examinations to the mother so that the mother knows when to do a pregnancy examination, and improving the friendliness of health workers to mothers who conduct pregnancy examinations so that every complaint from the mother can be answered.

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DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTEREST

This comprehensive summary or systematic review is independent writing, so there is no conflict of interest in the writing.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Lili Jenni Suebu: Designed the study, collected and analyzed articles, and contributed to the completion of a systematic review.

Andi Nilawati Usman: Contribution guide and discuss the final results of the review literature manuscript.

Mardana Ahmad: Contribution as a supervisor involved in planning and supervision in the completion of review literature.

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