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RESEARCH

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Predisposing, Enabling, and Reinforcing Factors Influencing Punctuality of Initial Pregnancy Visits

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Health services for pregnant mother is given by the health workers and must qualifying the minimum standard. Assessment for implementation of health services could be remained through acquisition of K1 and K4. This research is supposed to see how predisposing, enabling and reinforcing factors influence the punctuality of initial pregnancy visits. **Methods:** This analytical research with Cross Sectional design took a place at PMB in North Surabaya Region with total sample as much as 101 person using stratified random sampling technique. Independent variables on this research are predisposing, enabling and reinforcing factors, while the dependent variable is accuracy of initial pregnancy visit. The data obtained by questionnaire and analyzed by Logistic Regression Test. **Result**: The result of Logistic Regression Test obtain at parity variable p value 0.001, education p 0.0004, distance p value 0.004 and husband support p value 0.000. while at income variable obtained p value 0.540 or p value > 0.05. This is interpreted that parity, education, distance and husband support significantly affect the accuracy of initial pregnancy visit, but not with income variable. **Conclusion:** Statistically, *reinforcing factor*s affect the punctuality of initial pregnancy visit more significant compared with predisposing and enabling factors.
Keywords: *Predisposing Factors, Enabling Factors, Reinforcing Factors,* Pregnancy visit.

INTRODUCTION

Backgound

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is one success indicator of health mother services. In 2015, Indonesian MMR still 305 per 100.000 live birth[8]. High number of maternal mortality caused by various factors that directly and indirectly affecting pregnancy and labor process. Acceleration effort to decrease number of MMR can be done by ensure that every mother can access good quality health service care, such as pregnancy health service, delivery assistance by trained health workers in health care facilities, postnatal care for maternal and the infants, specific care and referral when complication occur, ease of getting maternity leave and family planning service[9].

Purpose

Healthcare service for pregnant mother in healthcare facilities have to as much as minimum frequent in every trimester, once on the 1st trimester (0-12 weeks gestational age), once on the 2nd trimester (12-24 weeks gestational age), and twice on the 3rd trimester (above 24 weeks of gestation). This research is supposed to look how predisposing, enabling and reinforcing factors affecting the accuracy of initial pregnancy visit.

METHODS

This study use analytical observational research with Cross Sectional design. 101 samples taken by Systematic Random Sampling technique. Independent variables in this research are predisposing factors (parity, education, income), enabling factors (access to healthcare facilities, transportation) and reinforcing factors (social support). While the dependent variable is accuracy of initial pregnancy visit. Data collected through interview using structured questionnaire. Data analysis did by Double Logistic Regression Test. This research has been approved by Etic Committee Health Polytechnic of Surabaya.

RESULT

Table 1 report that more than half of total sample (53.5%) made their initial pregnancy visit out of the time, 60 person from 101 sample (59.4%) are multigravida, 53 orang (52,5 %) with high educational background (Secondary high school and college graduate), 17 person (16.8 %) with average income (about 3-5 billion IDR), 57 person (56.4 %) with short-distance home and healthcare facilities, and all samples (100%) has an easy transportation access, and almost half sample (35.6%) got an unconditional support from their husband.

Tabel 1. Distribution of predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors at Midwife Practice in North Surabaya Area

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Punctuality Initial of Pregnancy Visit		
1. Not Appropriate	54	53.5
2. Appropriate	47	46.5
Predisposing Factors		
Parity		
1. Primipara	33	32.7
2. Multipara	60	59.4
3. Grandemultipara	8	7.9
Education		
1. Low	48	47.5
2. High	53	52.5
Income		
1. Low	84	83.2
2. Middle	17	16.8
3. High	0	0
Enabling Factors		
Distance to health facility		
1. Near	57	56.4
2. Far	44	43.6
Transportation		
1. Easy	101	100
2. Difficult	0	0
Reinforcing Factors		
Husband Support		
1. Less	33	32.7
2. Enough	32	31.7
3. Well	36	35.6

Table 2. Influence of Predisposing, Enabling, and Reinforcing Factors on Punctuality of Initial Pregnancy Visit

| Variable | Punctulity Initial of Pregnancy Visits | | | | Total | | P value |
| | Appropriate | | Not Appropriate | | | | |
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Parity							
1. Primipara	7	21.2	26	78.8	33	100	0.008
2. Multipara	37	61.7	23	38.3	60	100	
3. Grandemultipara	3	37.5	5	62.5	8	100	
Education							
1. Low	12	25	36	75	48	100	0.000
2. High	35	66	18	34	53	100	
Income							
1. Low	40	47.6	44	52.4	84	100	0.627
2. Middle	7	41.2	10	58.8	17	100	
3. High	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Distance to health facility							
1. Near							
2. Far	36	63.2	21	36.8	57	100	0.000
	11	25	33	75	44	100	
Transportation							
1. Easy	47	46.5	54	53.5	101	100	-
2. Difficult	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Husband Support							
1. Less	5	15.2	28	84.8	33	100	0.000
2. Enough	13	40.6	19	59.4	32	100	
3. Well	29	80.6	7	19.4	36	100	

Based on table 2, can be explained that personal income not influence the punctuality of initial pregnancy visit.

Table 3. Logistic Regression Test Result

	Varibel	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	EXP(B)
Step 1	Parity	2.914	0.666	10.850	1	0.001	8.968
	Education	1.811	0.627	8.332	1	0.004	6.118
	Income	0.517	0.843	0.376	1	0.540	1.677
	Distance	-2.032	0.700	8.424	1	0.004	0.131
	Husband Support	1.951	0.458	18.154	1	0.000	7.034
	Constant	-8.617	2.469	12.179	1	0.000	0.000
Step 2	Parity	2.113	0.648	10.641	1	0.001	8.277
	Education	1.828	0.628	8.461	1	0.004	6.219
	Distance	-2.004	0.695	8.317	1	0.004	0.135
	Husband Support	1.929	0.451	18.293	1	0.000	6.881
	Constant	-7.895	2.135	13.674	1	0.000	0.000

Statistic analysis result using logistic regression test obtained that p value < 0.05 at parity, education, distance and husband support variables, which means that the four variables have a significant influence on the accuracy of initial pregnancy visits.

However, for income variable obtained p value = 0.540, which means that income variable doesn't influence the punctuality of initial pregnancy visit.

DISCUSSION

This study reported that multiparous mother has more appropriate initial pregnancy visit compared with primiparous. This is caused by their previous pregnancy experiences. Multiparous mother already got information about the importance of initial pregnancy visit on the 1st trimester, this motivated mothers to make an appropriate initial pregnancy visit. However, this research also report that most grandemultiparous mother didn't make an appropriate initial pregnancy visit. The number of children cause a person does not have enough time to develop their insight which will affect the mother's behaviour towards her pregnancy[20].

Not only the parity status, education and the distance of healthcare facilities also influencing the punctuality of initial pregnancy visit. This result agree with research conducted by Mufida, dkk (2010)[14] which reported that most of high educational pregnant mother made antenatal visit according to antenatal care standard. And the short distance of healthcare facilities allows mother reach the healthcare facilities easier. Adri's research[1] also found that geographic factor (distance, time, and transportation) influence antenatal care. Andersen and Newman[2] stated that the accessibility is supporting component that cause society use the healthcare facilities.

Supporting wife during pregnancy until delivery process is a must husband task. Husband support means as attention and understanding attitude shown through positive cooperation, helping to finish homework, giving information and emotional support during pregnancy. Support could be given physically and psychologically. Husband has a great role to determine the mother's health status. An excellent husband support could give a good motivation for mother to check their pregnancy[6] This is agree with theory stated that husband is important role for pregnant mother so husband is an expected person to be asked a permission before medical action[16]. Husband's support for his wife during pregnancy can improve the mother's readiness to face her pregnancy

CONCLUSION

Reinforcing factors has a greater influence towards the punctuality of initial pregnancy visit compared with predisposing and enabling factors.

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