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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Correlation Between Distance And Time of Travel and Utilization of Antenatal Care at Community Health Center, Gundih, Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

The coverage of K4 pregnant women's visit in Surabaya for 2016 is 98.48%, the percentage is not far from the target SPM that has been set that is 100%. This study was conducted with the aim to know the relationship between the distance and travel time with the utilization of antenatal services in the working area Gundih public health center of Surabaya city. The research type is descriptive analytic with cross sectional approach. The research was conducted in Oktober-November 2017 in the working area of the Gundih public health center in Surabaya. The population in this research that all pregnant women in the working area of the public health center Gundih. Sampling is done by accidental sampling that is as many as 96 pregnant women who visited the public health center Gundih in the Surabaya city. Data collection was obtained through interviews with questionnaire guidance. The data analysis is univariate and bivariate. Results showed that of 96 pregnant women, the majority of the homes within close distance that is equal to 89 (92.2%) pregnant woman. While the travel time, the majority of pregnant woman choose fast as much as 87 (90.6%). Pregnant women who are in the public health center Gundih, the majority utilize antenatal care according to standar of pregnancy visit as much as 85 (88.5%). Based on the results of correlation between distance and time with the utilization of antenatal care, the value of p value is 0.006 and 0.031 ($p \leq 0.05$). This mean is that there is a significant correlation between distance and time with utilization of antenatal care in public health center Gundih in the Surabaya. The closer the distance between the house of pregnant women with health facilities then more. and more pregnant women who utilize antenatal care according to standard visits.

Keywords: Distance, Travel time, Antenatal care

INTRODUCTION

One of the important indicators in describing the welfare of a country is the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). According to WHO, maternal death is the death during pregnancy or the period of 42 days after the end of the pregnancy, due to all causes related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its handling, but not caused by an accident / injury⁽¹⁾.

Early detection of the risk of pregnancy and childbirth can be done with antenatal care, which is a way of surveillance of pregnant women in order to know the growth and development of the fetus in the womb. A pregnant woman who utilize antenatal care can be known from the coverage of antenatal care. Coverage of antenatal care visits conducted by pregnant women of at least 4 times but which became the main priorities in antenatal care visits that K1 and K4 coverage⁽¹⁾.

Based on the SPM 2016, coverage of pregnant women visit K4 is a visit that getting pregnancy care at least 4 times the standard. It is one of the 12 indicators that have become obligatory both central and local governments. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 Year 2016 on Service Standards one of which discusses the health care of pregnant women with the target achievement of 100%.

According to the Health Office of Surabaya City in 2015, is one of the Surabaya city in East Java province which has 63 health centers, some of which have a basic emergency facility (Basic Emergency Neonatal Obstetric Care) is a facility where expectant mothers can give birth at the health center. Poned Health Center in Surabaya No 8 PHC namely Tanjung Sari, Simomulyo, Balongsari, Sememi, Tanah Kali Kedinding, Ayu Medokan, Banyu Urip and Jagir Public Health Centers⁽²⁾.

Coverage of pregnant women visit K4 in Surabaya for 2016 amounting to 98.48%, the percentage is not far SPM predetermined targets, but when we look at the achievements one by one health center was only three health centers in Surabaya that its K4 visit coverage SPM has reached the target that Kalirungkut health center, Sememi health center and Klampis Ngasem health center. While health centers suffered the lowest SPM target achievement is Tanah Kali Kedinding public health center.

METHODS

This research was an observational research using the approach of data collection conducted in populations without any intervention or treatment with design cross sectional or variable cross-sectional study measured only once at a particular time⁽³⁾.

The study was conducted at the sub-district Gundih Public Health Center of Surabaya. This research carried out in the period from October to November 2017. The population in this study were all pregnant women in the Pegirian Public Health Center. The sampling technique in this research is by accidental sampling or sample selection by choosing freely respondents who accidentally meet in the study. Samples taken as many as 96 pregnant women.

The inclusion criteria were used that pregnant women have ever been to the health center at least once and can communicate well and be willing to be interviewed by signing the informed consent and Exclusion criteria that pregnant women who come from outside Pegirian Public Health Center. The independent variable in this research that support families with dependent variable is the attitude in the utilization of maternal health services. Data analyzed using descriptive statistics and hypothesis testing.

RESULTS

The results of research conducted in Gundih Public Health Center of Surabaya City to see the correlation between distance and time with the utilization of antenatal health care, can be seen as follows. The frequency distribution within the home Gundih pregnant women with health centers, can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Distance of pregnant mother's house in Public Health Center Gundih Surabaya City in 2017

Distance	Frequency	
	n	%
Away	7	7.3
Near	89	92.7
Total	96	100.0

Based on table 1 it can be seen that the distance between home and health center near Gudih more answered in the amount of 89 (92.2%). While the frequency distribution of travel time pregnant women in the Public health center Gundih can be seen in table 2 below.

Table 2. The travel time of pregnant women in Public Health Center Gundih Surabaya City in 2017

Travel Time	Frequency	
	n	%
Old	9	9.4
Fast	87	90.6
Total	96	100.0

Based on Table 2 provides information that pregnant women travel time from home to health center Gundih majority answered near which amounted to 87 (90.6%). While the frequency distribution of travel time pregnant women in the Public health center Gundih can be seen in Table 3 below.

Table 3. The utilization of antenatal services in Public Health Center Gundih Surabaya City in 2017

Utilization of Antenatal	Frequency	
	n	%
No Compliantvisits	11	11.5
Compliantvisits	85	88.5
Total	96	100.0

Based on table 3 it can be concluded that the majority of pregnant women utilizing antenatal care according to the standard pregnancy visit (K1-K4) in PHC Gundih that is equal to 85 (88.5%).

Statistical test used to look at the correlation between distance and time with the utilization of antenatal care in Pegirian Public Health Center by using statistical test of correlation of Spearman.

Table 4 Correlation Between Distance and Travel Time with the Utilization of Antenatal Service in Public Health Center Gundih in the Surabaya City Year 2017

Variables	Utilization Antenatal Service				Total		Significance (Sig. 2 tailed)	Description
	Yes		No		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Distance								
Away	3	42.9	4	57.1	7	100.0	0.006	Related
Near	8	9.0	81	91.0	89	100.0		
Travel time								
Slow	3	33.3	6	66.7	9	100.0	0.031	Related
Fast	8	9,2	79	90.8	87	100.0		

Based on the results of statistical tests, in Table 4 was obtained p value is 0.006 and 0.031 ($P \leq 0.05$). This means that there is a significant correlation between distance and travel time with the utilization of antenatal service in Public health center Gundih Surabaya City.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results obtained by using Spearman, that there is a correlation between the distance to the utilization of antenatal care with sig 0,006 and there is a correlation between the distance to the utilization of antenatal care with 0,031 sig. It can be concluded that between distance and time has a correlation with the utilization of antenatal care.

Correlation between the distance to the utilization of antenatal pelayananana, research proposed by Thaddeus and Maine (1994), the greater the distance home with medical facilities will affect pregnant mothers to visit⁽⁴⁾. It is also supported by the results of research conducted Sari & Efendy (2017), the farther the distance pregnant women to visit the less chance of maternal utilize antenatal care⁽⁵⁾.

While the correlation between the travel time to the utilization of antenatal care has sigifikan value, it is supported by the results of research conducted by Gamelia, Sistiarani & Masfiah (2013), that travel time has a relationship with the utilization of antenatal care⁽⁷⁾. That is to say pregnant women to reach health facilities more quickly tends to use services to both pregnant women who take a long time.

CONCLUSION

Pregnant women who have the distance from the house to be able to have the majority Gudih health center near distance that is equal to 89 (92.2%). While the travel time pregnant women to be able to get to the health center have a majority Gundih fast travel time until that is equal to 87 (90.6%). Pregnant women who are in the majority Gundih public health center harness according to standard antenatal care visits pregnancy (K1-K4) at least 4 times in Gundih public health center that is equal to 85 (88.5%).

Based on the results of correlation between distance and time with the utilization of antenatal care, the obtained p value is 0.006 and 0.031 ($p \leq 0.05$). This means that there is a significant correlation between distance and time with the utilization of antenatal care in Gundih public health center. The closer the distance between the homes of pregnant women to health facilities are then more and more pregnant women who use antenatal care according to standard visits and faster travel times that used pregnant women to come for a visit to a health facility, the more pregnant women who visit health facilities for antenatal. From the research results are expected to be information to further improve the utilization of antenatal care, so as to contribute to the reduction of maternal mortality.

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