



## **THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON PREGNANCY DANGER SIGNS ON THE KNOWLEDGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE COASTAL AND ISLAND AREAS**

**Windatania Mayasari<sup>1\*</sup>, Siti Rochmaedah<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>DIII Midwifery Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Maluku Husada, Jl. Kebun Cengkeh, Batu Merah, Ambon, Maluku, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Bachelor of Nursing Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Maluku Husada, Jl. Kebun Cengkeh, Batu Merah, Ambon, Maluku, Indonesia

\*[windataniafaizin@gmail.com](mailto:windataniafaizin@gmail.com)

### **ABSTRACT**

Pregnancy is a normal and natural process in a woman, during which physical, psychological, and social changes occur. Complications during pregnancy are one of the factors contributing to the increase in maternal mortality rates. Maternal knowledge plays a crucial role in efforts to reduce maternal mortality; a lack of knowledge in recognizing the danger signs of pregnancy can lead to insufficient and delayed anticipation during pregnancy. The objective is to analyze the effect of education on pregnancy danger signs on the knowledge of primigravida pregnant women in the coastal and island areas of Talaga Kambelo, Huamual Subdistrict, West Seram Regency. This study employs a quantitative research method with a quasi-experimental design. The research design used is the One Group Pretest-Posttest Design, where a single group is given the same intervention, and tests are conducted before and after the intervention. Providing education about the danger signs of pregnancy to primigravida mothers in coastal and island areas of Talaga Kambelo has a significant impact, as there is an improvement observed before and after conducting health education.

Keywords: danger signs of pregnancy; health education; pregnancy

### **How to cite (in APA style)**

Mayasari, W., & Rochmaedah, S. (2024). The Influence of Education on Pregnancy Danger Signs on the Knowledge of Pregnant Women in the Coastal and Island Areas. *Indonesian Journal of Global Health Research*, 6(S6), 867-870. <https://doi.org/10.37287/ijghr.v6iS6.5042>.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Each pregnancy carries risks for the mother. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that approximately 15% of all pregnant women will experience complications related to their pregnancy, which can be life-threatening (Nurjaya et al., 2020). The 2019 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) report highlights pregnancy complications experienced by women aged 15-49 who had live births. It revealed that 8 out of 10 (81%) women did not experience complications during pregnancy. Among those who did, 5% experienced excessive bleeding, 3% had persistent vomiting, swelling in the hands, feet, or face, or headaches accompanied by seizures. Additionally, 2% reported premature rupture of membranes. Around 8% faced other pregnancy-related complaints, including high fever, seizures and fainting, anemia, and hypertension. Socioeconomic conditions and healthcare professionals also play a crucial role in addressing maternal mortality (Katarina Lit & Megalina Limoy, 2020).

Maternal knowledge plays a critical role in efforts to reduce maternal mortality rates. A lack of awareness about the danger signs of pregnancy can lead to inadequate and delayed responses during pregnancy and childbirth, significantly increasing the risk of maternal death. Danger signs of pregnancy include vaginal bleeding, severe abdominal pain, reduced fetal movement, swelling or edema, blurred vision, severe headaches, fever, excessive vomiting, and sudden leakage of fluid from the vagina. Pregnant women need to be vigilant about these conditions as they may affect both the mother and the fetus. Based on interviews conducted

by the author on April 15, 2021, with 5 primigravida mothers regarding the danger signs of pregnancy, the following responses were noted: Two pregnant women mentioned experiencing vaginal bleeding before labor, one reported frequent headaches accompanied by episodes of blurred vision, and two believed that eating very little and persistent vomiting throughout the day were normal for early pregnancy. All five mothers assumed these signs could be managed with adequate rest and did not see the need for medical check-ups or treatment at healthcare facilities. This study aims to determine the effect of education on pregnancy danger signs on the knowledge of pregnant women.

## METHOD

This research uses a quantitative research method with a quasi-experimental research design. The design used in this study is the One Group Pretest-Posttest Design, where a single treatment is applied before and after receiving a specific treatment. In this design, the subjects are subjected to two measurements.

## RESULT

Tabel 1.

Distribution of Respondents Based on Maternal Knowledge Variables Pre-Test and Post-Test in Primigravida Pregnant Women in the Coastal and Island Areas

| Knowledge | n  | Mean    | SD      | Min   | Max   | P-Value |
|-----------|----|---------|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| Pre-test  | 20 | 8.2500  | 2.07428 | 500   | 12.00 |         |
| Post-test | 20 | 18.8000 | 1.50787 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 0,000   |

According to the data analysis table, the average knowledge of respondents before the treatment (pre-test) was 5.00 with a standard deviation of 2.07428. Meanwhile, the analysis of respondents' knowledge after the treatment (post-test) showed an average knowledge score of 15.00 with a standard deviation of 1.50787. The results of this study show that there is an effect of education on pregnant women's knowledge about danger signs during pregnancy in the working area of Talaga Kambelo Health Center, as seen from the Wilcoxon test results with a p-value of 0.000 (Tabel 1).

## DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that there is an effect of education on pregnant women's knowledge about danger signs during pregnancy in the working area of Talaga Kambelo Health Center, as seen from the Wilcoxon test results with a p-value of 0.000. This study is in line with research conducted by Safira Shinta Yahya and Suharmi (2016), which stated that the implementation of health education had an impact on improving the knowledge of primigravida mothers about danger signs during pregnancy. After the education session, the results showed that 30 respondents (88.2%) had good knowledge, 2 respondents (5.9%) had sufficient knowledge, 2 respondents (5.9%) had poor knowledge, and no respondents were categorized as very poor. The results of the Wilcoxon signed-rank test showed a p-value of 0.000, where  $p < 0.05$ , indicating a significant effect of the health education on the knowledge level of primigravida mothers regarding pregnancy danger signs at the Mergangsan Health Center in Yogyakarta (2016).

According to Setiawati and Dermawan (2008), health education is a series of efforts aimed at improving the knowledge of others, ranging from individuals, groups, families, to the community, with the goal of promoting healthy behaviors. In the researcher's assumption, health education is highly influential on the knowledge of primigravida mothers, as during the early stages of pregnancy, individuals may experience fear or anxiety, which can affect the pregnancy. Education is essential for every mother as a primary prevention during pregnancy. With education, each mother can recognize the danger signs of pregnancy and other important

information. According to Yohanasari (2011), knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy is an important right for the public, especially for pregnant women. This is crucial because if the danger signs are recognized early, timely intervention can be made.

## CONCLUSION

There is an effect of education about pregnancy danger signs on the knowledge of primigravida pregnant women in the coastal and island areas of Talaga Kambelu.

## REFERENCES

- Budiharjo, D. N. (2017). *Factors Related to the Incidence of Teenage Pregnancy in Adolescent Girls in the Working Area of Saptosari Health Center, Gunungkidul Regency in 2017*.
- Dahlan, Andi. K., & Umrah, A. S. (2017). Factors Related to Primigravida Pregnant Women's Knowledge in Recognizing Danger Signs of Pregnancy.
- Fadilayana at all, N. (2015). *Level of Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers About Danger Signs of Pregnancy Before and After Counseling in the Rejosari Health Center Work Area*.
- Gole. T. (2019). *Continuous Midwifery Care for Mrs. AS at Watu Kawula Health Center, Southwest Sumba Regency, Period 13 April to 25 June 2019*
- Ibrahim D. (2018). *The Influence of Education on the Level of Knowledge and Efforts to Prevent Stunting in Toddlers among Parents in Ulusadar Hamlet, Huamual Belakang District, 2018*.
- Katrina Iit, M. L. (2020). *The Relationship Between Pregnant Women's Knowledge of Pregnancy Danger Signs and Compliance with Pregnancy Visits at the Banjar Serasan Health Center, Pontianak City in 2019*.
- Lesmawati. (2018). *Overview of the Level of Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers About Childbirth Preparation in the Ampenan Health Center Work Area in 2018*.
- Ningsih. (2018). *The Effect of Increasing Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers in the Third Trimester to Increase Childbirth Readiness*.
- Nurjaya et al. (2020). *The Relationship Between Knowledge of Primigravida Pregnant Women and Early Detection of Danger Signs of Pregnancy in the Independent Practice of Midwife "N" in Gowa Regency*. 11(01).
- Nursalam. (2015). *Research methodology. Ilmu Keperawatan. Pendekatan Praktis* (4th ed.).
- Nursalam. (2020). *Research Methodology, Nursing Science. Pendekatan Praktis*. edisi 5.
- Paridah, T. (2018). *Identification of the Level of Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers Regarding High-Risk Pregnancy*.
- Sarwati, W. (2017). *Overview of Pregnant Women's Knowledge About Pregnancy Danger Signs at Poasia Health Center, Kendari City in 2017*.
- Safira, Y. (2016). *The influence of counseling on pregnancy danger signs on the level of knowledge of primigravida mothers at the Margangsan Health Center in Yogyakarta*

Sinabariba M. (2017). *ti Level of knowledge of primigravida pregnant women in the second and third trimesters regarding danger signs in pregnancy at the Romana Tanjung Allom clinic in (2017).*

WHO. (2019). *Maternal Mental Health. World Health Organization.*

Wahyu B. (2012). *Overview of Pregnant Women's Knowledge About Pregnancy Danger Signs at Bara-Baraya Health Center in 2012*