

Effect Of Pre Marital Education On Attitudes Towards Preventing High-Risk Pregnancies In Prospective Brides And Grooms At Sooko Health Center Mojokerto Regency

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ABSTRACT

High risk pregnancy was a pregnancy that causes greater risks and complications for the mother and fetus in the womb, and can result in death, morbidity, disability, discomfort and dissatisfaction. The aim of this research was to determine the effect of pre-marital education on attitudes towards preventing high-risk pregnancies in prospective brides and grooms. This research design was pre-experimental with a one group pretest-posttest design approach. The independent variable was premarital education and the dependent variable was attitude towards preventing high risk pregnancies. The population was all prospective brides and grooms at the Sooko Community Health Center, Mojokerto Regency, a sample of 32 respondents using accidental sampling technique. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire. The research results showed that before being given treatment, the majority of respondents (65.6%) had a negative attitude and after being given treatment, almost all respondents (75.0%) had a positive attitude in preventing high-risk pregnancies. The results of data analysis using the Wilcoxon test to analyze obtained a sig (2-tailed) value or pvalue = 0.002 and an error level of or = 0.05, so $p < 0.002 < 0.05$ so that H1 was accepted, meaning there was an influence of premarital education on attitudes prevention of high risk pregnancies in prospective brides and grooms at the Sooko Community Health Center, Mojokerto Regency. The use of media in providing health education greatly influences a person's attitudes and intentions in avoiding high-risk pregnancies. Receiving good information will have an impact on understanding what is seen and heard so that it can change a person's attitude from negative to positive.

Keywords: Attitude, Education, High Risk Pregnancy, Prospective Bride

INTRODUCTION

Attitude is a person's perspective accompanied by a tendency to act toward an object. Attitude is the most important concept in social psychology, discussing the elements of attitudes, both individual and group (Ariani, 2020). Attitude has motivational and emotional aspects. It is this attitude that differentiates attitudes from a person's skills or knowledge. Several factors influence attitudes, including personal experience, the influence of others, culture, mass media, educational and religious institutions, and emotional factors (Yanti, 2021).

Based on the results of a preliminary study at the Sooko Community Health Center in Mojokerto Regency, medical records revealed that in September 2023, 12 pregnant women visited the community health center, of which 8 were classified as having a "4 Too" pregnancy

risk. Based on interviews with 10 pregnant women, data showed that four were too young (<20 years old), two were too old (>35 years old), and two had too many children (>3 children). Only two did not fall into the "4 Too" pregnancy risk category. This indicates that many pregnant women still fall into the "4 Too" high-risk pregnancy category due to a lack of knowledge and attitudes about preventing high-risk pregnancies.

The preconception health of women of childbearing age (WUS) is a crucial aspect that determines their overall health. Therefore, preconception care plays a crucial role in improving women's health before conception to achieve a healthy pregnancy. Awareness and positive behavior are needed for every WUS to optimize preconception care. Given the importance of the above issues, researchers are interested in conducting a study on: "The Effect of Premarital Education on Attitudes to Prevent High-Risk Pregnancy Among Prospective Brides and Grooms at the Sooko Community Health Center, Mojokerto Regency."

METHODS

This study aims to examine and analyze premarital education in relation to attitudes toward preventing high-risk pregnancies. The research method used in this study is quantitative research. The research design used was a pre-experimental design with the "One Group Pretest-Posttest Design" approach (Notoatmodjo, 2020). The population in this study were all prospective brides and grooms who visited the Sooko Community Health Center in Mojokerto Regency, totaling 38 people. The sample used in this study was 32 prospective brides and grooms. Data were collected using a questionnaire. Bivariate analysis was conducted to determine the effect of premarital education on attitudes toward preventing high-risk pregnancies in prospective brides and grooms using the Wilcoxon statistical test with a significance of $p \leq 0.05$.

RESULTS

Table 4.1 Tabulation of High-Risk Pregnancy Prevention Attitudes among Prospective Brides Before Premarital Education at the Sooko Community Health Center, Mojokerto Regency

No	Attitude	Frequency	Percentage
1	Negatif	21	65,6%
2	Positif	11	34,4%
	Total	32	100%

Tabel 4.2 Tabulation of High-Risk Pregnancy Prevention Attitudes in Prospective Brides and Grooms After Premarital Education at the Sooko Community Health Center, Mojokerto Regency

No	Attitude	Frequency	Percentage
1	Negatif	8	25,0%
2	Positif	24	75,0%
	Total	32	100%

Based on Table 4.2, it is known that after receiving treatment, almost all of the 32 respondents had a positive attitude towards preventing high-risk pregnancies, namely 24 respondents (75.0%).

Table 4.8 Cross-tabulation of Attitudes towards Preventing High-Risk Pregnancy in Prospective Brides Before and After Premarital Education at the Sooko Community Health Center, Mojokerto Regency

Attitude Pre Test	Attitude Post Test				Total	
	Negatif		Positif			
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Negatif	6	26,6	15	71,4	21	100
Positif	2	18,2	9	81,8	11	100
Total	8	25,0	24	75,0	32	100

Table 4.8 shows that 21 respondents had negative attitudes before treatment, while after treatment, the majority (71.4%) had high interest. Analysis of the Effect of Premarital Education on Attitudes Regarding High-Risk Pregnancy Prevention Among Prospective Brides and Grooms at the Sooko Community Health Center, Mojokerto Regency

Table 4.9 Analysis of the Effect of Premarital Education on Attitudes Regarding High-Risk Pregnancy Prevention Among Prospective Brides and Grooms at the Sooko Community Health Center, Mojokerto Regency

Test Statistics^b

	Attitude Post Test – Attitude Pre Test
Z	-3.153 ^a
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.002

a. Based on negative ranks.

b. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

Based on data analysis using the Wilcoxon test, a 2-tailed sig. t (p-value) of 0.002 was obtained, with a margin of error of 0.05. Therefore, $p < 0.002 < 0.05$, thus H1 was accepted. This means that premarital education has an effect on attitudes toward high-risk pregnancy prevention among prospective brides and grooms at the Sooko Community Health Center in Mojokerto Regency.

DISCUSSION

The results of the study revealed that before treatment, the majority of 32 respondents held negative attitudes toward high-risk pregnancy prevention, representing 21 respondents (65.6%). This finding aligns with previous research by Utami (2022), which found that the majority of prospective brides and grooms in the intervention group before receiving health education on healthy pregnancy preparation through videos exhibited low attitudes (9 individuals (75%)), while in the control group, the majority of prospective brides and grooms exhibited moderate and low attitudes (6 individuals (50%) each).

According to researchers, prospective brides and grooms who have never received information have negative attitudes about high-risk pregnancies. Therefore, information that can inform attitude formation is needed. Having received information will increase their knowledge and support the formation of positive attitudes about high-risk pregnancies. The study found that after treatment, almost all 32 respondents (24 respondents) had positive attitudes about preventing high-risk pregnancies.

Data analysis using the Wilcoxon test yielded a sig (2-tailed) value or p-value of 0.002 with a margin of error of 0.05, thus $p < 0.002 < 0.05$. Therefore, H1 is accepted. This means that premarital education has an effect on attitudes about preventing high-risk

pregnancies among prospective brides and grooms at the Sooko Community Health Center in Mojokerto Regency.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Before treatment, most respondents had negative attitudes about preventing high-risk pregnancies.
2. After receiving treatment, almost all respondents had a positive attitude towards preventing high-risk pregnancies.
3. There is an effect of premarital education on attitudes towards preventing high-risk pregnancies among prospective brides and grooms at the Sooko Community Health Center in Mojokerto Regency.

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