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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER
REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul Artikel Ilmiah : **The Change of Knowledge and Attitude of Bride and Groom Candidate After Reproductive Health Pre-Marital Course by KUA Officer**

Nama semua penulis : **Sri Achadi Nugraheni, Martini, M I Kartasurya, I Johan, Reni Pawestuti Ambari, E Sulistiawati, Nurchumaida**

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- Nama Jurnal : KEMAS: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat
- Tahun terbit/Vol/No/halaman : 2018/Vol 14/ No 1 /page 126-132
- Edisi (bulan,tahun) : Juli 2018
- ISSN : [P-ISSN 1858-1196 | E-ISSN 2355-3596
- DOI : <https://doi.org/10.15294/kemas.v14i1.13495>
- Alamat WEB Jurnal/ Proceeding : <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/kemas/article/view/13495>
- Terindex di : SINTA 2 (SK NO. 10/E/KPT/2019)

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KEMAS

ISSN: 1858-1196

Penerbit: Jur. Kesehatan Masyarakat FIK UNNES Bekerjasama
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Nomor: 10/E/KPT/2019
Tentang Hasil Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode 2 Tahun 2019

KEMAS: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat

E-ISSN: 23553596

Penerbit: Department of Public Health, Faculty of Sport Science, Universitas Negeri Semarang

Ditetapkan sebagai Jurnal Ilmiah

TERAKREDITASI PERINGKAT 2

Akreditasi berlaku selama 5 (lima) tahun, yaitu
Volume 14 Nomor 2 Tahun 2018 sampai Volume 19 Nomor 1 Tahun 2023

Jakarta, 4 April 2019

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Evaluation of Administrative Service Quality Towards JKN Patient Satisfaction

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Article Info

Article History:

Submitted May 2018

Accepted July 2018

Published July 2018

Keywords:

Patient Satisfaction,
JKN, Quality of Service

DOI

<https://doi.org/10.15294/kemas.v14i1.14915>

Abstract

Based on BPJS Kesehatan data, there was a decrease in Participant Satisfaction Index by 0.3% in 2016. The number of outpatient visits in RSUD KRT. Setjonegoro Wonosobo has decreased in 2016. Based on preliminary study, there were problems mainly related to health services provided by RSUD KRT. Setjonegoro Wonosobo. The purpose of this study was to determine how the quality of administrative services affect the satisfaction of JKN patients. This research used qualitative research methods. Data collection was conducted using observation and interview techniques. The results showed that the quality of administrative services in RSUD KRT. Setjonegoro seen from the dimensions of tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy is good. All the main informants were satisfied enough with the health services provided by the hospital. The advice given was to improve the performance in by conducting regular evaluation of the services provided.

Introduction

Hospital is an organization that provides service, therefore high quality service deliverance is required. If the patients is not satisfied by the service provided by the hospital, they will not come back for another visit. Improving and maintaining the quality of service is the first priority in hospital healthcare management. Several benefits of maintaining a good quality of service are as follows: increases the effectivity and efficiency of the health service, increases people's acceptance towards the hospital health service, and protects the implementation of healthcare service from lawsuit ([Firdaus & Dewi, 2014](#)).

There are satisfaction indicators that

can be used to assess the quality of the service. Pasuraman, Zeithaml, and Berry ([Linimol & Nair, 2016](#)) divided the dimension of quality of service into several components. These components were known as ServQual (Service Quality). ServQual consisted of the following five dimensions: reliability, assurance, tangibles, empathy, and responsiveness.

According to [Pouragha & Zarei \(2016\)](#), patient satisfaction is the positive or negative attitude that reflects the patient's feeling towards the service. The quality of service is related to cognitive assessment, while patient satisfaction is related to affective assessment. The difference between quality of service as cognitive construct and patient satisfaction as emotional construct

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Climatology Influence on Malaria Cases in Alusi Community Health Center, West Southeast Maluku Regency

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¹Papua Biomedical Research Institute, Indonesia

Article Info

Article History:
Submitted November 2015
Accepted Juni 2018
Published July 2018

Keywords:
Malaria, rainfall, humidity, temperature, wind velocity

DOI
<https://doi.org/10.15294/kemas.v14i1.4553>

Abstract

The west Southeast Maluku regency is a malaria endemic area with API of 29.99 / 1000 in 2014. Malaria is affected by climatology, therefore climatological changes can be used to predict increase in malaria cases. We used times series study research method of the climatology influence on malaria cases in Alusi Community Health Center. We used secondary data of malaria cases from Alusi Community Health Center and climatologic data (rainfall, wind speed, humidity temperature) from Saumlaki Meteorological, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency. The research was conducted in March-April 2016 in West Southeast Maluku Regency. The data was analysed by linear regression. The proportion of malaria cases was 38.3%; most infection occurred in patients over 15 years old (71 cases). The linear regression analysis of climatological influence on malaria cases were as follows: humidity was $r = 0.382$; $R^2 = 0.146$; $p = 0.220$, $r = 0.172$ temperature was; $R^2 = 0.03$; $p = 0.592$, $r = 0.345$, rainfall was; $R^2 = 0.119$; $p = 0.272$, and wind velocity was $r = 0.07$; $R^2 = 0.005$; $p = 0.828$. We could concluded that climatology parameters showed positive correlation, but statistically insignificant relationship with malaria cases ($p < 0.05$).

Introduction

Malaria is a disease caused by the parasite *Plasmodium* spp. The disease is transmitted by *Anopheles* spp mosquitoes. Globally, malaria is widespread in the area between longitudes 60 ° in the north and 40 ° south, which include more than 100 tropical and subtropical countries. The population at risk for malaria is about 2.3 billion or 41% of the total world population (WHO, 2000).

Totally 3.3 billion people globally are estimated to be at risk for malaria or other disease. 1.2 billion people are at high risk for malaria infection (more than 1 in 1000, of the population infected with malaria annually). Around 198 million cases of malaria occurred

globally in 2013 (uncertainty range of 124 – 283 million) and caused 584,000 deaths (uncertainty range of 367,000 – 755,000). The heaviest burden was in Africa, where it was estimated that 90% of all deaths was caused by malaria infection, and 78% of all the dead was aged under 5 years old. 1.4 billion people from South Asia countries were estimated to be at risk for malaria infection. There were 10 endemic countries with 352 million people at a high risk for malaria infection. The proportion of malaria infection caused by *P. falciparum* and *P. vivax* varied in the region (WHO, 2014).

Malaria is one of the largest cause of death, especially in high-risk groups, which is infants, toddlers, and pregnant women. Malaria

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Side Effects and Determinant of the Use of 3-Month Contraceptive Injection

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Article Info

Article History:

Submitted March 2017

Accepted January 2018

Published July 2018

Keywords:

Menstrual Disorders,
Decreased Libido,
3-month Contraceptive
Injection, Cross Sectional

DOI

<https://doi.org/10.15294/kemas.v14i1.9209>

Abstract

Acceptor of contraceptive injection increased from 11.7% to 27.8% since 2010-2013. Contraceptive injection of Depo Medroxy Progesterone Acetate (DMPA) is given every 3 months by intramuscular. The long-term use of 3-month contraceptive injection for more than two years can cause side effects such as menstrual disorders and decreased libido due to accumulation of progesterone hormone in the body that suppressed estrogen effect. This study aimed to analyze the association in long-term use of 3-month contraceptive injection with menstrual disorders and decreased libido in Puskesmas (Primary health care) Puri, Mojokerto Regency in 2016. The study was observational analytics with cross sectional approach with sample 73 contraceptive acceptors. The data were analyzed by using univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis with logistic regression and multivariate general model. The results showed that the duration of use of 3-month contraceptive injection was significant with side effect of menstrual disorders (PR=0.142; 95%CI: 0.040-0.502) and decreased libido (PR=0.275; 95%CI: 0.100-0.756). Conclusion: menstrual disorders and decreased libido associated with the duration of use of 3-month contraceptive injection.

Introduction

The new paradigm of the National Family Planning program has a vision to realize “Keluarga Berkualitas tahun 2015” (Quality Family in 2015). It emphasizes the importance of respecting reproductive rights, as an integral effort to improve the quality of families with the criteria of prosperous, healthy, independent, with ideal number of children, insightful, responsible, harmonious, and devoted to One Almighty God.

KB (Family Planning) is one of the most basic and primary preventive health services for women. Improvement and expansion of family planning services is one of the act to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality that is high due to pregnancy ([Kemeterian Kesehatan RI, 2015](#)).

Maternal mortality in Indonesia from

1991 to 2007 decreased from 390 to 228 per 100,000 live births. In 2012 it increased significantly to 359 per 100,000 live births with 52.6% of total deaths from six provinces that is North Sumatra, Banten, West Java, Central Java, East Java, and South Sulawesi. Below graphic shows number of maternal deaths in Indonesia from 1991 to 2012 ([Hartanto, 2015](#)).

One of maternal health services in attempt to reduce maternal mortality rate is contraceptive service. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 87 Year 2014 About Population Growth and Family Development, Family Planning, and Family Information System states that Family Planning Program is one of the strategy to reduce maternal mortality, especially mother with 4T condition; too young to give birth (under 20 years old), excess birth frequency, small birth

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by Sri Achadi Nugraheni

Submission date: 21-Sep-2021 08:59AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1653480919

File name: of_Knowledge_and_Attitude_of_Bride_and_Groom_Candidate_After.pdf (126.3K)

Word count: 3606

Character count: 18849



The Change of Knowledge and Attitude of Bride and Groom Candidate After Reproductive Health Pre-Marital Course by KUA Officer

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Article Info

Article History: 6
Submitted March 2018
Accepted June 2018
Published July 2018

Keywords:

Pre Marriage Course, Bride and Groom Candidate, Reproductive Health, KUA

DOI

<https://doi.org/10.15294/kemas.v14i1.13495>

Abstract

Reproductive health in Indonesia is still very poor, as evidenced by the still high maternal mortality rate (MMR). MMR decline was slow, as well as in the province of Central Java. The highest is in Brebes Regency which has as many as 53 cases of maternal decease. One of the causes of high MMR is the lack of reproductive health sensitivity of bride and groom candidates. The purpose of this research is to analyze the influence of counseling on bride and groom candidates knowledge and attitude related to reproductive health. This research is a quasi experimental research with pre and post test without control group design. The population was bride and groom candidates listed in KUA of Brebes Regency in July and August of 2017, with a sample of 100 pairs selected according to the inclusion criteria. The interventions in the form of a one-day course by KUA officers on reproductive health with Bride and Groom Candidates Reproductive Health booklet and flipcharts as the tools. The data of knowledge and attitude are obtained by interviewing bride and groom candidates. Analysis is conducted with Wilcoxon Match Paired Test. The results showed that there is a difference of bride and groom candidates knowledge and attitude before and after intervention ($p < 0,05$), with mean value increased 2.58 points (knowledge) and 3,21 points (attitude). Recommended advised are the pre-marital program socialized by KUA officers is expanded and multiplication of the booklet as a tool for the officers in pre-marital courses implementation.

Introduction

Reproductive health in Indonesia is still an apprehensive matter. Based on the 2007 IDHS survey (1994-2007), the MMR is still at 338 per 100,000 live births and in 2012 at 359 per 100,000 live births, whereas the 2015 MDG target is to reduce MMR to 102 per 100,000 live births and the target seems to fail to meet. Observing the slow downward trend of MMR, it is feared that the target of SDGs will not be reached. In 2014 the absolute mortality rate in Indonesia reaches 4925 and in 2015 was 4809.

2015 Central Java health profile indicated that case of deceased mother was 619 cases with MMR 111.16, while highest number in Central Java is on Brebes Regency with 53 cases of deceased mother (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2017).

Maternal decease usually occur because they do not have access to quality maternal health services, especially emergency obstetric services due to late identification of warning signs and decisions, late arrivals at health facilities, and late service in health facilities.

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Furthermore, the cause of maternal decease is also inseparable from the mother's condition itself and is one of the 4 "too" criteria, too old at delivery (over 35 years), too young at delivery (less than 20 years), too many children (more than 4 children), too close birth/parity interval (less than 2 years). Sixty-five per cent of maternal decease occurs at the time of childbirth, at the time of pregnancy of 26.33 per cent, and at the time of delivery of 12.76 per cent. Causes of death are such as bleeding, hypertension, infections and disorders of the circulatory system. Based on the age group, the highest incidence of maternal deaths was in the age of 20-34 years 68.50 percent, then in the age group over 35 years 26.17 percent and in the age group less than 20 years 5.33 percent (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2017).

High MMR and all the problem can be caused by the lack of reproductive health education. Reproductive health education has existed in various programs such as youth care service program (PKPR) contributing to adolescents related to knowledge, attitude and activities in maintaining reproductive health in Buleleng sub-district (Wijaya, 2014). The MMR decrease effort needs a great innovation that is supported by many parties. The chain of maternal decease is very possible to be disconnected or prevented from the beginning by taking into account the life cycle of expectant mothers with regard to sexual behavior. The interaction between the expectant mother and the surrounding individual has a major influence to prevent inappropriate sexual behavior (Azinar, 2013). One effective effort is to empower the Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs in this case the Extension Officers in the religious affairs office (KUA) as individuals who deal directly with the prospective bride. The innovative pre-marital course is one of the strategic actions that have significant leverage for problem solving that improve mother's knowledge to minimize the cause of decease during pregnancy, labor and immediately after childbirth. This is also in line with one of the goals of sustainable development until the year 2030 is about the reduction of MMR, considering that the next generation is determined by the quality of maternal and child health, among others, by improving the

reproductive health quality of the bride and groom.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the difference of knowledge and attitude of the bride candidate related to reproductive health before and after being given intervention in the area of Office of Religious Affairs of Brebes Regency.

Method

The research uses quantitative approach, with pre and post test design in one group without control. Interventions were given for a day (3 to 4 hours) of a pre-marital Reproductive Health Course on KUA prepared by a previously trained KUA Officer. The course tools are the reproductive health booklets and feedback sheets for the bride and groom candidate. The target of the intervention is the bride and groom candidate registered in the KUA of Brebes District in July-August 2017. Samples are selected purposively as many as 100 candidates according to the inclusion criteria, which are willing to attend and not pregnant at the time of the course. At the beginning and end of the research, the measurement of knowledge and attitudes of bride and groom related to their behavior about reproductive health and the preparation of family life and prevention of MMR and IMR. The data is taken with interview technique with structured questionnaires that have been tested the validity and reliability. Data analysis was conducted by Wilcoxon match paired test.

Result and Discussion

Research with bride and groom candidates respondents registered in KUA Kabupaten Brebes in July and August of 2016 has the following characteristics: most of the respondents were women (61.0%), bride and groom candidates age were mostly between 21-35 years (75.0%), with the youngest was 17 years old and the oldest was 38 years old. Education of bride and groom candidates, majority of the respondents have graduated from junior high school or equal (32.0%), all bride and groom work mostly as employee in private sector (67%), whether the bride or the groom.

The implementation of pre-marital courses provided by KUA officers for 3-4 hours includes knowledge related to maintaining reproductive health, free sex before marriage

prohibition, tetanus immunization, reproductive organs, SEZ handling, ideal pregnancy, contraception, contraception use plan, fetal development process, late menstruation, pregnancy test, blood pressure measurement, added blood tablet, pregnant women avoid cigarette smoke, and risky pregnancy, performed for one day.

The result of Wilcoxon test shows that there is difference of knowledge of bride and groom candidate before and after intervention in the form of pre-marital course by KUA officer with p value = 0,001 ($p < 0.05$), increase of average value equal to 2.58 points.

There is an increasing knowledge of the bride and groom especially about pre-marital preparation, nutrition preparation and reproductive organs. This is aligned with research which states that pre-marital education can improve knowledge about reproductive health and couples' readiness significantly for bride and groom candidate (Keshavarz et al., 2013). Respondent knowledge regarding the ideal pregnancy and unwanted pregnancy are also improved. This is in accordance with the recommendation of The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) that adolescents, pre-conception partners, women preparing for pregnancy, require knowledge preparation on health, particularly about optimum nutrition. Adequate nutrition before pre-conception is the key to achieve healthy pregnancy, delivery and postpartum. Thus a healthy pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding success, embryonic growth, fetus and healthy baby can be achieved (Hanson, 2015).

Respondents' knowledge of pregnancy tests, pregnant women should not be exhausted and risky pregnancy are increased after pre-marital courses. Studies by Greenaway also stated that pre-marital education in Sub-Saharan Africa can improve readiness, women's knowledge of the first marriage, and pregnancy preparation. Women who have had reproductive health education are safer than women who have not been exposed to reproductive health education in preparing for their pregnancies (Smith, 2016). The bride and groom have problems at the beginning of the marriage due to the limited knowledge about

having own family and reproductive health, so this period is appropriate to provide education as an effort to improve health status (Giarratano et al., 2010).

Differences of the bride and groom candidate attitude before and after intervention in the form of pre-marital course with p value = 0,001 ($p < 0.05$) and increase of average value to 3.21 points. Based on the research, respondents have positive attitude regarding reproductive health knowledge, have sex with unauthorized spouse, contraception method usage, pregnancy plan, TT injection, cigarette smoke, pregnant woman's diet, pregnant woman's meal portion, PMS examination, pregnancy warning sign, pregnancy gymnastic, pregnancy examination, and wanted pregnancy. As the knowledge, attitudes consist of various actions, such as receiving, responding, valuing, and being responsible (Rizki, 2012). This indicates that pre-marital course can improve the knowledge, readiness and attitude of the bride and groom candidate. Pre-marital course through discussion class can improve the knowledge, readiness, attitude and behavior of the bride and groom candidate. Through counseling and media tool can minimize the incidence of mortality during pregnancy, delivery to postpartum (Brixval et al., 2016).

Premarital education regarding mother and child health promotion on pre pregnancy, morbidity preventive efforts, complications and mortality incident for the bride and groom, including contraception usage plan, are a strategic effort for social protection to create prosperous and qualified families (Al-Sulaiman et al., 2008; Alswaidi & Sarah, 2009; Ibrahim et al., 2011; Al-Azeem, 2011). Pre-marital education can prevent the occurrence of illness, and preventive efforts to improve mother and baby health (Al-Azeem, 2011). Based on Beamish's review in Ibrahim et al., (2013), free sex before marriage increases the risk of sexually transmitted disease infection. It stated that the bride and groom are in great need of reproductive health information, because it is included in the critical phase in the preparation of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and the health of the baby (Ibrahim et al., 2013).

The respondents showed a negative attitude to reproduction organ abnormalities

Table 1. The difference of bride and groom candidate knowledge

Variable	Before		After	
	N	%	N	%
How to take care reproductive health				
Know	57	57,0	93	93,0
Doesn't know	43	43,0	7	7,0
Pre-marital free sex prohibition				
Know	24	24,0	32	32,0
Doesn't know	76	76,0	68	68,0
Tetanus Immunization				
Know	46	46,0	54	54,0
Doesn't know	54	54,0	46	46,0
Reproductive Organs				
Know	88	88,0	99	99,0
Doesn't know	12	12,0	1	1,0
SEZ Handling				
Know	68	68,0	91	91,0
Doesn't know	32	32,0	9	9,0
Ideal Pregnancy				
Know	87	87,0	100	100,0
Doesn't know	13	13,0	0	0,0
Contraception				
Know	46	46,0	37	37,0
Doesn't know	54	54,0	63	63,0
Contraception Use Plan				
Know	76	76,0	94	94,0
Doesn't know	24	24,0	6	6,0
Fetal Development Process				
Know	47	47,0	72	72,0
Doesn't know	53	53,0	28	28,0
Late Menstruation				
Know	32	32,0	73	73,0
Doesn't know	68	68,0	27	27,0
Pregnancy Test				
Know	88	88,0	96	96,0
Doesn't know	12	12,0	4	4,0
Blood Pressure Measurement				
Know	76	76,0	100	100,0
Doesn't know	24	24,0	0	0,0
Added Blood Tablet				
Know	76	76,0	93	93,0
Doesn't know	24	24,0	7	7,0
Pregnant Women Avoid Cigarette Smoke				
Know	79	79,0	100	100,0
Doesn't know	21	21,0	0	0,0
Risky Pregnancy				
Know	77	77,0	91	91,0
Doesn't know	23	23,0	9	9,0

Table 2. Bride and Groom Candidate Attitude Change

Variable	Before		After	
	N	%	N	%
Reproductive health knowledge				
Agree	80	80,0	100	100,0
Not Agree	20	20,0	0	0,0
Have sex with unauthorized spouse				
Agree	24	24,0	32	32,0
Not Agree	76	76,0	68	68,0
Reproduction organ abnormality				
Agree	72	72,0	61	61,0
Not Agree	28	28,0	39	39,0
Contraception method usage				
Agree	53	53,0	77	77,0
Not Agree	47	47,0	23	23,0
Pregnancy plan				
Agree	38	38,0	86	86,0
Not Agree	62	62,0	14	14,0
TT Injection				
Agree	73	73,0	95	95,0
Not Agree	27	27,0	5	5,0
Cigarette smoke				
Agree	72	72,0	96	96,0
Not Agree	28	28,0	4	4,0
Pregnant woman's diet				
Agree	52	52,0	90	90,0
Not Agree	48	48,0	10	10,0
Prohibition during pregnancy				
Agree	17	17,0	24	24,0
Not Agree	83	83,0	76	76,0
Pregnant woman's meal portion				
Agree	69	69,0	97	97,0
Not Agree	31	31,0	3	3,0
PMS Examination				
Agree	59	59,0	93	93,0
Not Agree	41	41,0	7	7,0
Pregnancy warning sign				
Agree	88	88,0	93	93,0
Not Agree	12	12,0	7	7,0
Pregnancy gymnastic				
Agree	37	37,0	65	65,0
Not Agree	63	63,0	35	35,0
Pregnancy Examination				
Agree	78	78,0	99	99,0
Not Agree	22	22,0	1	1,0
Wanted pregnancy				
Agree	88	88,0	92	92,0
Not Agree	12	12,0	8	8,0

and abstinence in pregnancy. This needs special attention since there might be a misperception to the media, align with Ibrahim's (2013) study stating that the success of the counselor or premarital and genetic preparation educator in providing positive counseling to the bride and groom candidate are influenced by the basic knowledge and skills concerning the theory and practice of counseling and interview skills as well as interventions conducted in Jeddah, thus training of prior knowledge and expertise in pre-marital preparation are required (Ibrahim et al., 2013). In addition to educator, the duration of time in the pre-marital course enables the presence of negative attitudes related to reproductive health because humans need about 3 weeks to adapt to changes (Lally, 2010).

The success of the pre-marital course in Brebes District, one of them through booklet media, is aligned with the result of the study that with the use of media minimize the difference of interpretation (Mutmainah et al., 2014), besides graphics media and game stimulation method can support the premarital counseling implementation and adolescent reproductive health improvement (Ibrahim et al., 2011; Rizki, 2012). It is necessary to follow up in the form of pre-marital education which can be presented massively through other media such as television, radio and magazine so that the purpose of saving mother and baby can be achieved equally, through interesting media that can increase the interest of respondents up to 65% (Al-Aama, 2018, Al-Aama, 2008). Comprehensive program for bride and groom candidate previously is applied by developed countries. The government requires the bride and groom candidate to receive premarital education and reproductive and genetic health examination (Ibrahim et al., 2011, Serjeant et al., 2017).

Conclusion

The intervention of pre-marital preparation education for bride and groom candidate has significant influence in improving knowledge and attitude, therefore it will improve the quality of information transfer (transfer of knowledge), public health status monitoring, particularly in the effort to save mother and baby, MMR and IMR decrease,

achievement of Family Planning, improving the quality of family life, improving understanding and knowledge regarding family life in the build of sakinah, mawaddah, warrahmah family and reduce the number of dispute, divorce, and domestic violence. The results of the study can be used as a policy recommendation (public policy brief) related to the program of Pre-marital Course.

Advised recommendations are pre-marital course socialization by KUA officers is expanded and the booklet as a tool for the KUA officers to implement pre-marital course is multiplied. For the Diponegoro University Public Health Faculty and other Institutions related to mother and child health, there needs to be continuous research on counseling and media distribution in other forms related to pre-marital preparation and reproductive health of the bride and groom, as well as media content improvement.

Acknowledgment

The authors thank the staffs of the Office of Religious Affairs Brebes District, all respondents who helped to complete this research and especially to the Institute of Research and Community Service Diponegoro University who have facilitated this research.

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