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Regnant Woman Behavior In Adolescent Ages Towards Consumption Of FE Tablets In Siau Island, Province Of North Sulawesi, Indonesia

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uses a quantitative approach and is analytic descriptive with cross sectional research design. Respondents were⁴ taken randomly and there were 84 respondents in the study. Results: From the variables of knowledge, attitudes and perceptions obtained p value = 0.000 where the value of p value <0.05. **Conclusion:** teenage pregnant women have awareness in the care of pregnancy as in consuming tablets

Keywords: Teenage pregnancy, pregnancy care, tablets Fe.

Abstract: Teenage pregnancy, pregnancy care, tablets Fe.

Abstract: When pregnancy is more⁴ gh in adolescence, teenage pregnancy has a higher risk for both mother and baby in the womb. Pregnancy care needs to be done routinely to prevent the⁴ effects of adolescent pregnancy. Pregnancy care aims to detect the risks of pregnancy early such as bleeding, LBW, preeclampsia and so forth. One of the most important in pregnancy is consuming Fe tablets. Fe tablets wor⁴ to prevent anemia in the mother. **Method:** This study

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Introduction

Pregnancy and childbirth is a natural thing experienced by every woman. However, pregnancy in early childhood has a high risk factor for both the mother herself and the baby she is carrying¹. Teenage pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurs in women under the age of 20 years.²

World Health Organization or WHO estimates that of the 200 million pregnancies each year there are around 38% (75 million pregnancies) are unwanted pregnancies. Data from the 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) found that there were 7% unwanted births and 7% expected births³. The results of a survey from the Central Board in 2012 the number of pregnancies in adolescents aged 15-19 years reached 48 out of 1,000 existing pregnancies. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), that every year there are 13 million births to mothers under the age of 19⁴. In developing countries teenage pregnancy and birth rates in adolescents are significantly higher at 9: 1 compared to countries developed countries. Based on the survey results of the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) births at adolescence / Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) adolescents aged 15-19 years in Indonesia on average 45 per 1,000 births.⁵

Complications or disorders during pregnancy in women aged 15-19 years from the 2018 RISKESDAS data show there are 6,807 cases, including: Vomiting / diarrhea continuously 21.1%, High fever 3.3%, Hypertension 1.9%, Fetus 0.5% less mobile, bleeding on the road birth 1.4%, amniotic discharge 2.6%, swollen legs accompanied by seizures 2.5%, old cough 1.9%, chest pain / heart palpitations 1.7%, others 6.7%⁷

RISKESDAS data in 2018 during the puerperium complications that occur in women aged 15-19 years from 6,725 birth mothers there are 13.1% who experience complications during the puerperium, complications cases include: Heavy bleeding in the birth canal 1.8%, new fluid out of the birth canal 1.0%, swollen feet, hands and face 1.5%, headaches 3.5%, convulsions 0.3%, fever <2 days 1.6%, breast swelling 7.2%, baby blue 0.8%, hypertension 0.5%, others 1.0%.

The first aid efforts for pregnancy complications that have been experienced by women aged 15-19 years from 2,109 pregnancies with various characteristics, among others, pregnancy which was immediately referred 47.4%, not immediately referred 19.5% and not referred 33.0%. Quite months (37-42 weeks) 71.2% and premature / less months (<42 weeks) there are 0.2%. RISKESDAS data in 2018 in North Sulawesi women who had been pregnant at the age of 10-54 years who visited K1 96.0% of 696 pregnant women and K4 visits there were 61.0% of 656 pregnant women. Maternal and Child Health Report SITARO District Health Service coverage of ANC services in K1 visits in 2018 there were 917 pregnant women, and those who were pregnant at the age of 15-19 years there were 148 people or 16.14% of total K1 visits in 2018.¹⁰ Pregnant women around the world are estimated to have 41.8% having anemia. About half are caused by iron deficiency¹¹. In Asia the incidence of anemia¹² is estimated to reach 12.8% of maternal deaths during pregnancy and childbirth. In Indonesia alone, the prevalence of iron deficiency anemia in pregnant women is 50.5%.¹² The percentage of pregnant women who get Tablets Added to Blood (TTD) and consume TTD in Indonesia in 2017, who consumed TTD > 90 there were 31.3%, which consuming TTD <90 there were 52.2% and those not getting TTD there were 16.5%.



From the 2016 nutritional status monitoring results, pregnant women in Indonesia who have a risk of chronic lack of energy (KEK) of 16.2%. Pregnant women who experienced an energy deficit of 53.9%, while those with a protein deficit of 51.9%. Percentage of energy and nutrient consumption (Protein, carbohydrate, and fat): energy (73.6%), protein (86.4%), carbohydrate (76.8%) and also 70% fat. This study aims to analyze the behavior of pregnant women in adolescent pregnancy care (15-19 years) on the island of Siau, North Sulawesi.

Method

² This type of research is a retrospective descriptive study using a cross sectional approach. Data collection using a structured questionnaire that serves to obtain data on characteristics of pregnant women, knowledge, perceptions, attitudes, family support and husband support for pregnant women who consume Fe tablets. Data collection was conducted from June to July 2019, in pregnant teenage mothers (15-19 years) with first pregnancy / primigravida in Siau Island, North Sulawesi in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria set by 84 respondents.

Results and Discussion

1. Characteristics of respondents

The age categories in this study differ from 3 namely early adolescents (12-15 years), mid teens (15-18 years) and late adolescents (19-22 years²). Where adolescents used in this study were 15-19 years old. The results of this study indicate that the majority of respondents are mid teens as many as 57 people (68²). Education of respondents was divided into 2 categories, namely low and high education. And the results of the study showed that the level of higher education was the majority in the study of 76 people (90.5%). The employment status of respondents is divided into 2 categories namely work and not work. The results of this study found that the majority of respondents were that not working as many as 63 people (75.0%).

³ Table 1. frequency distribution of respondent characteristics

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
Midle teens	57	68
Late teens	27	32
Education		
Low education (≤ 9 years)	8	9,5
Higher Education ($>$ years)	76	90,5
Job Status		
Work	21	25
Does not work	63	75



2. Table 2. Effect of knowledge, perception, attitude, on the behavior of pregnant women in their teens in consuming Fe

Variable	Taking Fe Tablets				Amount		p-value
	Good		Less Good				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Knowledge							
Good	47	95,9	2	4,1	49	100	0,000
Less Good	12	34,2	23	65,7	35	100	
Perception							
Good	48	96	2	4	50	100	0,000
Less good	11	32,4	23	67,6	34	100	
Attitude							
Good	47	97.9	1	47	97.9	1	0,000
Less good	12	33.3	24	66.6	36	42.8	

Based on table 2. it can be seen that respondents with pregnant women with good knowledge who behaved well in consuming Fe tablets as many as 47 people (95.9%) pregnant women with poor knowledge who behaved well in consuming Fe tablets as many as 12 people (34.2%), obtained p-value 0.000, meaning that there is an influence between knowledge on the behavior of teenage pregnant women in consuming Fe tablets. According to (Notoadmodjo, 2011) knowledge is the result of knowing where someone senses (senses of sight, hearing, kissing, taste and touch), factors that influence knowledge include education, social culture, information, environment, experience and age. Knowledge of pregnant women is inseparable from the level of education, because education can affect a person's behavior towards lifestyle in general. The higher the level of education, the easier it is for someone to receive information from other people and from the mass media, the more information that comes in, the more knowledge they can get about health. Accurate information about health can make pregnant women better know the benefits of consuming Fe tablets.

Respondents with good attitude were 48 people (57.2%), followed by respondents with bad attitude as many as 36 people (42.8%). While respondents with good attitude who behaved well in consuming Fe tablets were 47 people (97.9%) followed by respondents with bad attitude who behaved well in consuming Fe tablets as many as 12 people (33.3%). Based on the results of calculations with Chi Square $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained p value of 0.000, where the value of p value α , there is a rejection of H_0 , statistically there is an influence between attitudes towards the behavior of teenage pregnant women in consuming Fe tablets. Attitude is the desire in a person that drives him to behave. The attitude of consuming Fe tablets is a behavior where pregnant women support the folic acid supplementation program carried out by the government to prevent anemia in pregnant women. The results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by Liswar and Ediana in which the relationship between attitudes towards consuming Fe tablets has a p-value (0.018) which means that H_0 is rejected, so it is concluded that there is a relationship between attitudes towards the behavior of consuming Fe tablets.



Respondents with good perception were 50 people (59.4%), respondents with poor perception were 34 people (40.6%). While respondents with good perception who behaved well in consuming Fe tablets as many as 48 people (96%) followed by respondents with poor perceptions who behaved well in consuming Fe tablets as many as 11 people (32.4%), obtained a p-value of 0.000, then there was influence between perceptions of the behavior of teenage pregnant women in consuming Fe tablets. According to (Sri Y, 2016) perception is a process of someone who allows to receive or analyze information that he receives, perception is also usually used by someone in choosing or interpreting information to create something so that it can make someone to be motivated and act.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is that there is a very significant influence between knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, family support and husband support for the consumption of Fe tablets in pregnant women with adolescence with the results of calculations using the chi square value of p-value 0.000. Suggestions in this study are expected to increase public knowledge so that it can change people's behavior so that they have a decline in pregnancy rates in their teens.

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