

ABSTRAK

Banyaknya ibu hamil tidak memanfaatkan buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) dengan baik, fungsi buku KIA untuk mendeteksi secara dini adanya masalah kesehatan ibu, anak dan keluarga melalui pelayanan KIA.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil dengan pemanfaatan buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) di wilayah kerja Uptd Puskesmas Mengwi III, penelitian ini penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan desain penelitian *crosssectional*, pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*, besar sampel penelitian 55 responden, analisa data yang digunakan uji *chi square*.

Hasil penelitian pada variable pengetahuan ibu hamil kategori pengetahuan baik sebanyak 45,5%, sikap ibu hamil kategori sikap positif sebanyak 63,6% dan hasil uji *chi square* didapatkan nilai pengetahuan ibu hamil nilai $p = 0,005$ dimana $p < \alpha$ ($0,005 < 0.05$) dan nilai sikap ibu nilai $p = 0,000$ dimana $p < \alpha$ ($0,000 < 0.05$). Simpulan dari hasil penelitian ini ada hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil dengan pemanfaatan buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak (KIA) di wilayah kerja Uptd Puskesmas Mengwi III.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Sikap, Pemanfaatan Buku KIA.

ABSTRACT

A significant proportion of pregnant women fail to effectively utilize the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) book, which serves the purpose of identifying potential health issues in mothers, children, and families by means of MCH services. The objective of this study is to examine the correlation between the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women regarding the utilization of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) books in the Uptd Puskesmas Mengwi III.

This research adopts a quantitative approach and employs a cross-sectional research design. The sample size consists of 55 respondents, selected through purposive sampling technique. The data analysis involves the utilization of the chi-square test. The study revealed that 45.5% of pregnant women fell into the category of good knowledge, while 63.6% exhibited a positive attitude.

The chi-square test results indicated a significant association between knowledge of pregnant women and the variable tested, with a p-value of 0.005 ($p < \alpha$, where $\alpha = 0.05$). Similarly, the analysis showed a significant relationship between maternal attitude and the variable tested, with a p-value of 0.000 ($p < \alpha$, where $\alpha = 0.05$). The study's findings indicate a correlation between the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women and their utilization of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) books within the Uptd Puskesmas Mengwi III.

Keywords: *knowledge, attitudes, utilization of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) books*