

**Peran Kualitas Kunjungan Antenatal Care terhadap Kepatuhan Konsumsi Tablet Tambah Darah Ibu Hamil di Indonesia (Analisis Lanjut Data SDKI 2017) = The Role of Quality of Antenatal Care Visits on Compliance to Iron Supplementation among Pregnant Women in Indonesia (Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey Data Analysis 2017)**

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**Abstrak**

Anemia defisiensi zat besi pada ibu hamil dapat diatasi melalui program pemberian Tablet Tambah Darah (TTD). Berdasarkan data Riskesdas tahun 2018, ibu hamil yang mengonsumsi TTD sesuai rekomendasi (90+ tablet) hanya sebesar 38,1%. Beberapa penelitian menyebutkan bahwa faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi ibu hamil tidak patuh mengonsumsi TTD adalah ibu hamil memulai kunjungan ANC pada trimester kedua dan ketiga, melakukan kunjungan ANC kurang dari empat kali, dan mendapatkan pelayanan ANC tidak sesuai standar (<10T). Ketiga faktor tersebut merupakan ukuran dari kualitas kunjungan ANC. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kualitas kunjungan antenatal care terhadap kepatuhan konsumsi TTD ibu hamil di Indonesia tahun 2017. Desain penelitian ini adalah cross sectional menggunakan data SDKI 2017. Sampel penelitian ini adalah Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) 15-49 tahun yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi sebesar 12.230. Analisis data menggunakan complex sample. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara kualitas kunjungan antenatal care terhadap kepatuhan konsumsi TTD ibu hamil di Indonesia setelah dikontrol status ekonomi, tempat tinggal, dan tenaga pemeriksa hamil. Ibu hamil yang memiliki kualitas kunjungan ANC baik dan cukup memiliki kepatuhan mengonsumsi lebih tinggi dibandingkan ibu hamil yang memiliki kualitas kunjungan ANC kurang dengan nilai OR sebesar 4,3 (95% CI: 3,46-5,37) dan 2,7 (95% CI: 2,27-3,25).

.....Iron deficiency anemia among pregnant women can be corrected with iron supplementation programs. According to Riskesdas data in 2018, pregnant women who took iron tablets with the recommendation (90+ tablets) were only 38.1%. Several studies state that factors that influence pregnant women not to comply with taking iron tablets are pregnant women starting ANC visits in the second and third trimesters, visiting ANC less than four times, and getting ANC services that are not up to standard. The third factor is a measure of the quality of ANC visits. This study aims to determine the relationship between the quality of antenatal visits and adherence to iron supplements consumption of pregnant women in Indonesia in 2017. The design of this study was cross-sectional using the 2017 IDHS data. The sample of this study was women of childbearing age 15-49 years who met the inclusion criteria of 12,230. Data analysis used complex sample. The results of the multivariate analysis showed the relationship between the quality of antenatal visits and adherence to iron supplements consumption of pregnant women in Indonesia after controlling for economic status, place of residence, and pregnant examiners. Pregnant women who had high and sufficient quality ANC visits had higher adherence to consumption than pregnant women who had less quality ANC visits with OR values of 4.3 (95% CI: 3.46-5.37) and 2.7 (95% CI: 2.27-3.25).