ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian yaitu untuk mengetahui Hubungan keteraturan kunjungan Antenatal Care dengan risiko kehamilan berdasarkan skor poedji rochjati pada ibu hamil trimester III di Puskesmas Kota Tengah. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif analitik dan menggunakan rancangan *cross-sectional* pada 60 responden wanita hamil trimester III yang membawa buku KIA dan datang memeriksakan kehamilannya di Puskesmas Kota Tengah. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner buku KIA dan kartu skor poedji rochjati. Pengambilan sampel dengan Teknik *Purposive Sampling.* Analisa univariat bivariat dengan uji *chi-square*. Ibu hamil yang teratur melakukan kunjungan antenatal Care berjumlah 15 orang yaitu kehamilan risiko rendah 12 orang (73.3%) dan kehamilan risiko tinggi 3 orang (26.7%). Ibu hamil tidak teratur melakukan kunjungan antenatal care berjumlah 45 orang yaitu kehamilan risiko rendah 9 orang (20.0%), kehamilan risiko tinggi 25 orang (55.6%) dan kehamilan risiko sangat tinggi 11 orang (24.4%). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan antara keteraturan kunjungan ANC dengan risiko kehamilan berdasarkan skor poedji rochjati pada ibu hamil trimester III di Puskesmas Kota Tengah.

Kata Kunci: ANC, Deteksi Dini, Keteraturan Kunjungan, Risiko Kehamilan, Skor Poedji Rochjati

Abstrak

This study investigated the association between the regularity of Antenatal Care (ANC) visits and pregnancy risk, as measured by the Poedji Rochjati score, among third-trimester pregnant women at Kota Tengah Public Health Center. A quantitative, descriptive-analytic approach with a cross-sectional design was utilized. The sample comprised 60 third-trimester pregnant women who presented their Maternal and Child Health Handbook during antenatal examinations at the health center. Data were collected using a questionnaire, the Maternal and Child Health Handbook, and the Poedji Rochjati Score Card. Purposive sampling was employed to select participants. Data analysis involved univariate and bivariate methods, utilizing the chi-square test. The findings indicated that among the 15 pregnant women who regularly attended ANC visits, 12 had low-risk pregnancies (73.3%) and 3 had high-risk pregnancies (26.7%). In contrast, among the 45 women who did not attend ANC visits regularly, 9 had low-risk pregnancies (20.0%), 25 had high-risk pregnancies (55.6%), and 11 had very high-risk pregnancies (24.4%). The study concluded that a significant relationship exists between the regularity of ANC visits and pregnancy risk, as determined by the Poedji Rochjati score, among third-trimester pregnant women at Kota Tengah Public Health Center.

Keywords: *ANC; Early Detection; Regularity of Visits; Pregnancy Risk; Poedji Rochjati Score.*