

Exploratory Study of Pregnant Women's Motivation to Perform Triple Elimination Examination

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Abstract

Introduction: Based on data from the SIHEPI application (Hepatitis Information System and PISP) of the Grogol Petamburan Health Center, in 2022 the total number of pregnant women who were screened for triple elimination was 2394 pregnant women. From the examination, 6 pregnant women were found with the results of the reactive HIV rapid test, 2 pregnant women with reactive Syphilis rapid test (TP rapid) and 37 pregnant women with reactive HBsAg rapid test results.

Objective: This study aims to explore what motivations and supports pregnant women have who are willing to do triple elimination examinations. **Method:** This type of research is qualitative descriptive with phenomenological design. The determination of informants is carried out by purposive sampling techniques. **Result and Discussion:** The results of the study found that generally pregnant women have good healthy motivation from within themselves, pregnant women get support from their husbands in the form of information support, emotional attention, assessment in the form of positive rewards, encouragement and approval and instrumental support. **Conclusion:** Pregnant women also get support from family, support of information and emotional attention. Only one pregnant woman received information support from health cadres and all pregnant women received information support from health workers.

Keyword: Pregnant Women; Triple Elimination; Motivation;

How to Cite

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Introduction

Infectious diseases that can be transmitted directly to the baby such as HIV infection, Syphilis and Hepatitis B are transmitted directly vertically from the infected mother. Such transmission occurs during pregnancy, childbirth and during breastfeeding. In HIV-infected pregnant women, without proper early treatment, half the children born will be infected with HIV and half of the HIV-infected children will die before the second birthday. In pregnant women infected with syphilis, without adequate treatment, 67% will give birth to babies with syphilis infection, some pregnancies will have abortion, stillbirth, stillbirth or congenital syphilis (Radhiya, 2021). Similarly, in pregnant women with hepatitis B, 95% of babies born will be infected and if the baby does not receive complete standard treatment with active immunization vaccination and passive immunization immediately after birth, then the baby does not get protection.

About 90% of babies infected with Heatitis B at birth or in the perinatal period have the potential to become chronic with a risk of various complications, ranging from severe chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis and liver cancer, and become a source of transmission of Hepatitis B during their lives (Erawati, Darmapatni, Wirata, &Marhaeni, 2023). Mother-to-Child HIV Prevention Program (PPIA-HIV) or *Prevention of Mother to Child HIV Transmission* (PMTCT-HIV) is a very effective intervention to prevent vertical transmission, so this public health effort is integrated with additions for Syphilis and Hepatitis B infections, because the transmission pattern and impact of health problems are relatively the same on infected mothers and can be transmitted directly vertically to infants with more harmful consequences (Kemenkes RI, 2019)

Various studies show that screening for Syphilis and Hepatitis B in pregnant women carried out simultaneously with PPIA-HIV in an integrated antenatal service package is very effective, efficient and *cost-effective* (economical). Thus, in the national program, efforts against these three direct infectious diseases are called *triple* elimination of mother-to-child transmission integrated in the maternal and child health program. This public health effort begins with screening pregnant women for HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B during the first *antenatal care* (ANC) in the first trimester. Screening tests using HIV *rapid tests*, Syphilis rapid tests and HBsAg rapid tests, which are relatively inexpensive, simple without requiring special skills, can be performed by health workers (direct health care providers) and are validly recorded using a single identity identification number or e-KTP number (Kemenkes RI, 2015)

Viral hepatitis is estimated to cause 1.4 million deaths per year worldwide from acute infections and hepatitis-related liver cancers and cirrhosis. This number is comparable to deaths caused by tuberculosis and higher than those caused by HIV (Azhar, Pradono, & Sukoco, 2018). However, the number of deaths from viral hepatitis continues to increase, while deaths from tuberculosis and HIV continue to decline. Of these deaths, about 47% are due to the hepatitis B virus, viral hepatitis is also an increasing cause of death among people living with HIV.

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In Southeast Asia, the WHO estimates there are about 39.4 million (28.8 –76.5 million) people living with chronic hepatitis B. Every year, in Southeast Asia, viral hepatitis accounts for about 410,000 deaths with 78% of the total deaths related to liver cancer and cirrhosis due to hepatitis B and C. Especially for Hepatitis B, Indonesia is one of the countries in the Southeast Asia region with the highest prevalence rate so that attention and commitment of all policy makers both at the central and regional levels are needed for the P2 Hepatitis program.

In Indonesia alone, Hepatitis B virus and Hepatitis C virus are the cause of most hepatitis, cirrhosis, and death related to liver disease. In the Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program (P2 Hepatitis), the magnitude of the problem of Hepatitis B virus is measured by examination of the surface antigen of the Hepatitis B virus or "Hepatitis B *surface* Antigen" (HBsAg). Riskesdas 2013 data shows the prevalence of Hepatitis B (HBsAg) in general at 7.1% in the Indonesian population. The prevalence rate increases in the age group over 5 years, due to horizontal transmission through blood contact and/or risky sexual intercourse. In addition, the prevalence of HBsAg in pregnant women is also still quite high which ranges from 1.82% to 2.46% (Kemenkes RI, 2020)

During 2020 there were 2,404,754 pregnant women who were tested for HIV in Indonesia. From the examination, 6,094 (0.25%) pregnant women were HIV-positive. Provinces with the highest percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women are West Papua Province at 2.56%, Riau Islands at 2.32% and Papua at 0.88%. In 2020, 51.37% of pregnant women carried out early detection of Hepatitis B from the target number of pregnant women in 2020 of 5,221,784 pregnant women (Herniwati and Kusnan, 2022).

This achievement still has not reached the target, namely early detection of Hepatitis B at least 80% of pregnant women examined integrated with HIV and Syphilis (*Triple Elimination*). The province with the highest achievement is 76.49% (North Kalimantan) while the province with the lowest achievement is North Sumatra (9.80%). The number of pregnant women examined for Hepatitis B using *the HBsAg Rapid Diagnostic Test* (RDT) in 2020 was 2,682,297 people or as many as 51.37% of the targeted pregnant women. This achievement shows an increase compared to the previous year, which was 2,540,158 or 48.25% of pregnant women who were reached by examination. The results of the HBSAg RDT examination in 2020 found that as many as 45,108 or 1.68% of pregnant women showed reactive results. This figure shows a slight decrease compared to 2019, which was 1.82% of pregnant women who were declared reactive (Kemenkes RI, 2021)

During 2021, there were 2,485,430 pregnant women who were tested for HIV in Indonesia. From the examination, 4,466 (0.18%) pregnant women were HIV positive. Provinces with the highest percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women are North Maluku Province at 1.52%, Papua at 1.25% and Maluku at 0.91%. In 2021, 60.3% of pregnant women carried out early detection of Hepatitis B from the target number of pregnant women in 2021 of 4,887,405 pregnant women. Provinces with the highest achievements are South Sulawesi at 84.9%, Bali at 83%, and North Kalimantan at 81.9%.

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The number of pregnant women examined for hepatitis B using RDT HBsAg in 2021 was 2,946,013 people or as many as 60.3% of the targeted pregnant women. This achievement shows an increase compared to the previous year, which was 2,682,297 or 51.4% of pregnant women who were reached by examination. The results of the HBsAg RDT examination in 2021 found that as many as 47,550 or 1.6% of pregnant women showed reactive results. This figure shows a slight decrease compared to 2020, which was 1.7% of pregnant women who were declared reactive (Kemenkes RI, 2022)

Based on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, it shows an increasing trend in Central Lombok Regency until 2019, which is 26.08%, and HIV cases have been reported until March 2021 as many as 427,201 (78.7%). Pregnant women are a population at risk of contracting Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) such as Hepatitis B, HIV and Syphilis which can transmit to their children during pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding (Triano DKK., 2023) (Triyono, Cori'ah, & SP'i, 2023)

Based on 2,318 pregnant women, 41 pregnant women were infected with Hepatitis B (1.8%) and 5 pregnant women were infected with Syphilis (0.2%). The age group of 26-35 years is the most infected, namely 20 pregnant women infected with Hepatitis B (1.8%) and 4 pregnant women infected with Syphilis (0.4%). Multiparous parity was the most infected, with 21 pregnant women infected with Hepatitis B (2.4%) and two pregnant women infected with Syphilis (0.2%). The most infected residence is Kuripan, namely 7 pregnant women infected with Hepatitis B (1.5%) and 1 (0.1%) pregnant women infected with Syphilis (Putri et al., 2022) (Putri, 2022)

In 2021, the total HIV cases in DKI Jakarta Province were 4,359 cases, with a proportion of 81.76% in men and 18.24% in women and 130 AIDS cases with 82% men and 18% women. The highest HIV cases are still found in the age group of 25-49 years 73.81% and the highest AIDS cases in the age group of 30-39 years 37%. Meanwhile, there are still 1% of HIV cases in the age group of ≤ 4 years (Dinas Kesehatan DKI, 2021)

There is a significant relationship between ANC and Hepatitis B so it is important to control the incidence of hepatitis B in pregnant women through comprehensive screening and routine HBV vaccination for pregnant women (Sukmawati dkk., 2022) (Sukmawati, Budiarti, Hermawan, Karyus, & Pramudho, 2022)

Based on data from the SIHEPI application (Hepatitis Information System and PISP) of the Grogol Petamburan Health Center, in 2022 the total number of pregnant women who were screened for *triple* elimination was 2394 pregnant women. From the examination, 6 pregnant women were found with the results of the reactive HIV rapid test, 2 pregnant women with reactive Syphilis rapid test (TP *rapid*) and 37 pregnant women with reactive HBsAg rapid test results. A person's daily activities are said to be motivated if they have high expectations, positive expectations, and confidence that the patient will complete his treatment on time. According to Notoatmodjo, a person's quality of life and desire to acquire new knowledge and skills fill his free time, making him more productive and rewarding. The motivation that pregnant women have is obtained from within themselves or it could be from outside herself.

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Based on the relationship between motivation and examination (Septiani DKK, 2023) *Triple* elimination where most respondents with low motivation did not take the examination (73.2%) (Septiyani, Karlina, & Barbara, 2023). This is also in line with research conducted by that there is a relationship between motivation and examination compliance (Nurlaila & Sari, 2022) *Triple* Elimination (Nurlaila & Sari, 2021). Similarly, research conducted where there is a relationship between perception, family support, and the role of health workers with the compliance of third trimester pregnant women in triple elimination examination (Kurnia, 2023) (Kurnia, 2023)

HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B are stigmatized and misunderstood among pregnant women with limited knowledge. The absence of information about the importance of triple elimination testing for pregnant women increases the chances of pregnant women to refuse the examination because they have negative thoughts about HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B. Pregnant women will be more motivated to do *triple* elimination tests if they have access to reliable information. Lack of motivation makes pregnant women unwilling to do *triple* elimination tests. Pregnant women with strong motivation, have a greater chance to check themselves compared to those who have weak motivation

Based on the results of interviews with midwives at the Grogol Petamburan Health Center, it was found that not all pregnant women were motivated to come and were willing to carry out *triple* elimination examinations, especially those who carried out pregnancy checks at auxiliary health centers, there were even some mothers who came to give birth in the Delivery Room of the Grogol Petamburan Health Center had never done a *triple* examination Elimination. In 2023, out of 310 pregnant women who gave birth at RB Puskesmas Grogol Petamburan, there are 16 pregnant women who have never done *triple* elimination from early pregnancy. This is due to the lack of information and support for pregnant women to carry out *triple* elimination examinations, especially from the closest people.

With these problems, it is necessary to analyze what motivates pregnant women to do *triple* elimination examination, in-depth analysis needs to be carried out to find out what types and forms of support make pregnant women willing to do *triple* elimination examination.

Method

The research activity was carried out at the Grogol Petamburan Health Center, West Jakarta Administration City, located on Jl Wijaya III, Dutamas Park Complex, Block F, Kel Wijaya Kusuma, West Jakarta Administration City, Special Capital Region of Jakarta for the period December 2023 to February 2024. The research design used in this study is qualitative descriptive with phenomenological design, namely by exploring what motivations and supports pregnant women have who are willing to do *triple* elimination examination. In this study, the method used in data collection is primary data with in-depth interview data collection techniques.

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Result and Discussion

Explore the motivations of pregnant women to perform *triple* elimination screening

Based on the results of research, in general, pregnant women have good healthy motivation from within themselves, where pregnant women are willing to do *triple* elimination examinations in the hope that pregnant women can find out the health of themselves and the baby they are carrying.

Pregnant women also understand that this is needed to detect early health problems of the mother and the baby she is carrying so that if a problem occurs it can be treated early. In addition, pregnant women also understand that this is a procedure in pregnancy checks. Healthy motivation and health of the baby they are carrying is the main capital for pregnant women willing to do *triple* elimination examination. This is in line with research conducted by that there is a relationship between motivation and compliance with Nurlaila & Sari, (2022) *triple* elimination checks

Based on where each individual has internal conditions, where these internal conditions play a role in his daily activities. One of those internal conditions is motivation. Motivation is the basic drive that moves a person to behave. This impulse is in a person who moves to do something that is in accordance with the motivation in him. Therefore, a person's actions based on certain motivations contain themes according to the underlying motivation. Motivation according to the principle of current needs is in great demand. Many theories of motivation are based on the principle of Hamza, (2016) *need*. A need that causes a person to strive to be able to fulfill it. Motivation is a psychological process that can explain a person's behavior. Behavior is essentially an orientation to a goal. In other words, a person's behavior is designed to achieve goals.

Based on the discussion above, in order for pregnant women to still have good motivation, rewards are needed in the form of ease of access to *triple* elimination examinations in the form of *one stop service* where pregnant women do not need to come to the laboratory located on the 2nd (second) floor of the Grogol Petamburan Health Center, but only laboratory officers / midwives who take blood in the examination room. In addition, a *triple elimination mobile* examination can also be carried out, namely a *triple* elimination examination in the working area of the Grogol Petamburan Health Center where the time can coincide with the implementation of the posyandu

Knowledge of pregnant women related to *triple* elimination

Based on the results of the study, in general, pregnant women have basic knowledge related to *triple* elimination examination where pregnant women know that this *triple* elimination examination is useful for detecting infectious diseases that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse, can be transmitted to the baby they are carrying and transmitted to health workers in labor. Pregnant women do not have good knowledge related to diseases that can be detected by *triple* elimination examination, namely HIV, Syphilis and hepatitis B. Pregnant women also do not know what is included in the *triple* elimination examination including how to manage if there are positive results from the

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examination. From the results of research, pregnant women have an understanding that *triple* elimination examination is the same as HIV examination. Though HIV testing is one of the *triple* elimination tests. Pregnant women who explain about Hepatitis B are those who do have a history of examination or couples with reactive Hepatitis B results and there are no pregnant women who explain related to Syphilis.

Based on Septiani DKK., (2023) the relationship between knowledge and perception that inhibits *triple* elimination examination in pregnant women. Increasing knowledge of pregnant women can be in the form of examination procedures and management if the test results are positive which is in accordance with Permenkes RI No 52 tahun 2017 Tentang Eliminasi Penularan Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Sifilis, dan Hepatitis B Dari Ibu Ke Anak, (2017) where the examination is carried out with a *Rapid Diagnostic Test* (RDT) at antenatal visits of pregnant women which is carried out together inclusively with other routine laboratory tests in pregnant women, namely blood type and Hb, accompanied by malaria for endemic areas, protein from urine and sputum sputum for acid-resistant bacilli (BTA) tuberculosis when there is an indication of cough or B3B. Requests for other laboratory tests on antenatal services at the Puskesmas can be done in accordance with the provisions. The expected result in early detection of elimination of transmission is a negative result so that further efforts are made to keep the pregnant woman negative.

Early detection in pregnancy can be repeated in pregnant women and their sexual partners at least 3 months later or before delivery, or if indications or suspicions are found. Results are declared reactive or positive if there are two lines, namely the control line and the result line. If the results of HIV testing are reactive, the mother should immediately get ARV therapy which will be taken for life and when the baby is born will get prophylactic drugs and further lab tests. If the results of the syphilis examination are reactive, the mother will immediately get injectable therapy in the form of Benzatin Penicillin G 2.4JT UI in the buttocks and the baby born will get further treatment. If the results of Hepatitis B are reactive, the mother will be referred to the hospital for surveillance of her hepatitis, but for pregnancy and childbirth examinations can be done at the puskesmas as long as it can be handled at the puskesmas and when the baby is born, the baby will immediately get injections of vitamin K, Hepatitis B and HbIg

Based on this discussion, knowledge related to infectious diseases that can be detected by *triple* elimination examination such as HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B is needed so that mothers are willing and do not hesitate to do *triple* elimination examination. So far, to increase the knowledge of pregnant women about *triple* elimination examination, Puskesmas Grogol Petamburan has formed a Mother Class where one of the meetings in the class discusses infectious diseases such as HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B which can be detected by *triple* elimination examination.

This effort is enough to increase the insight of pregnant women who are participants in the Mother Class but not all pregnant women can join the Mother Class because of the limited classes and the number of participants in each class, besides the implementation

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of the Pregnant Women Class only on certain days, additional classes are needed for new pregnant women who will carry out *triple* elimination examinations so that mothers have good knowledge related to *triple* Elimination and the existence of peer groups that can increase maternal motivation before examination because this examination will be a routine examination for pregnant women at least once every 3 months during pregnancy.

In addition, increasing knowledge related to *triple* elimination can be in the form of making take-home leaflets about *triple* elimination including procedures and management if the test results are positive so that mothers, husbands or families can read it repeatedly and if there is something that is not understood can ask the midwife again during the next visit. Based on theory, Leaflet is a print media in the form of a sheet that has a function to equalize information or health messages through folded sheets. The advantages of leaflet are affordable production costs, simple and can be carried anywhere and make it easier for people to remember about things that have been conveyed. In addition, you can also make posters that are pasted in the waiting room and make videos that are played on television available in the waiting room so that pregnant women can see them first before the examination (Print dkk., 2022) (Haircut et al., 2022)

Perceptions of pregnant women related to *triple* elimination

Based on the results of the study, it was found that pregnant women's perceptions were diverse towards *triple* elimination examination because not all pregnant women have the same knowledge related to *triple* elimination examination so that pregnant women have different perceptions. A positive perception related to *triple* elimination examination is very necessary so that mothers are motivated to do the examination. There are pregnant women who consider this examination is a very important examination because this examination can detect diseases such as HIV where this disease can be transmitted from HIV-infected mothers to the baby they are carrying. There are also pregnant women who consider this examination as part of fulfilling the completeness of data so that pregnant women are willing to do blood tests without pregnant women understanding that one of the purposes of the blood test is for *triple* elimination examination.

Based on HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B are stigmatized and misunderstood among pregnant women with limited knowledge. The absence of information about the importance of Fatimah DKK., (2020) *triple* elimination testing for pregnant women increases the chances of pregnant women to refuse the examination because they have negative thoughts about HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B. Pregnant women will be more motivated to do *triple* elimination tests if they have access to reliable information

Perception is closely related to motivation and knowledge, a person will have the right perception if he has good knowledge. Where healthy living is everyone's desire, but often a person does not realize that he has behaviors that pose a risk to his health. To improve one's healthy behavior, training is needed as an effort to increase motivation to behave healthily.

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This effort is made because there are still some people who are difficult to motivate to behave healthily, this is because someone's unhealthy behavior does not have a direct impact. Rasdiana, (2022) Based on the discussion, the knowledge that this examination is indeed needed for the health of the mother and the baby she is carrying is very necessary so that the mother is willing and does not hesitate to do the examination. Knowledge in the form of impacts on the health of the mother and the baby she is carrying and the management that will be carried out is also needed so that mothers understand if there are positive test results, mothers know what to do for the health of mothers and babies so that increased knowledge about the impact on babies and mothers if the test results are positive and what to do so that the baby born does not contract HIV disease, Syphilis and/or Hepatitis B.

In the MCH book, there is already a page explaining that laboratory examination is a standard in the examination of pregnant women, but in the book it has not been explained what are the types of laboratory examinations so that additional material is needed to the MCH book related to *triple* elimination examination and benefits for the health of the mother and the baby she is carrying so that the use of MCH books becomes more optimal besides that other media are also needed such as leaflets and posters about *triple* elimination examinations.

Previous experience

Based on the results of the study, most pregnant women have done *triple* elimination examination at the time of examination of prospective brides and in previous pregnancies so that pregnant women are willing and do not mind to do *triple* elimination examination. This is in accordance with the regulation of the governor of DKI Jakarta province number 185 of 2017 concerning counseling and medical examinations for brides-to-be where one of the medical examinations of the bride and groom is *a triple* elimination examination and where every pregnant woman is carried out a blood test in the form of Permenkes RI No. 52 of 2017 concerning Elimination of Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B from Mother to Child, (2017) *triple* elimination at least once during pregnancy. It is appropriate that an individual's health behavior is influenced by the desire to avoid a disease and the individual's beliefs about certain health measures that can prevent the presence of disease. The existence of good or bad perceptions can come from knowledge, experience, information obtained by the individual concerned so that action occurs in looking at something. Katmini & Widyowati, (2023)

Based on this discussion, pregnant women have good experience about *triple* elimination examination. Good experience related to *triple* elimination examination is also necessary because this examination will be a routine examination on brides-to-be and pregnant women. The experience can be in the form of information related to *the triple* elimination of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B, how the examination procedure, what to do if there is a positive result in one partner or pregnant women and the confidentiality of

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the submission of test results. For pregnancy services, providing counseling one by one related to all these things takes a lot of time considering the large number of pregnant women who will carry out examinations and limited space so that there is a lack of privacy in delivering the results of the examination.

There are other services related to pregnancy checks and *triple* elimination, namely medical check-up services for brides-to-be, in addition to the limited number of patients, catin services also have special rooms and health workers can provide more in-depth counseling related to *triple* examinations Elimination so that the confidentiality of the submission of examination results can be better maintained. So far, not all midwives or health workers in catin services provide in-depth counseling about this so that the knowledge of brides-to-be related to *triple* elimination examination is very basic. Therefore, it is expected that health workers at the Grogol Petamburan Health Center catin service provide in-depth counseling related to *triple* elimination examination for each bride-to-be couple because this is an experience that will be useful and useful where this examination will be a routine check for the bride and groom when conducting pregnancy checks later.

Distance

Based on the results of research, most pregnant women have a relatively affordable distance of residence with the Grogol Petamburan Health Center. Although there are pregnant women who need more than an hour to get to the Grogol Petamburan Health Center, mothers are motivated to do *triple* elimination tests because they have a history of husbands with reactive Hepatitis B test results. In addition, pregnant women have information that the Grogol Petamburan Health Center is the main puskesmas that can carry out triple elimination examinations

Easy distance and access to inspection *Triple* Elimination is what motivates pregnant women to do the examination *Triple* Elimination. This is in line with research conducted by and which states that the distance of services affects the compliance of pregnant women to make pregnancy screening visits Harahap dkk., (2022) Hikmah et al., (2020) (Harahap, Suroyo, & Safitri, 2022)

Exploring the husband's support for pregnant women in conducting *triple* elimination checks at the Grogol Petamburan Health Center

Based on the results of research information support provided by husbands to pregnant women, generally in the form of advice and advice to do pregnancy checks, no husband has provided information or advice to do *triple* elimination examinations.

Based on where the role of informational has a major impact on the health status of pregnant women, high knowledge of the husband will reduce the risk of health problems for pregnant women, because by having knowledge, the husband will also be aware of the importance of the wife to check the health of her pregnancy at the health facility Multazam & Amelia, (2022) (Multazam & Amelia, 2022).

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Information can be in the form of suggestions, advice and guidance that can be used by victims in finding solutions to solve problems. Irwan, (2018). Based on the discussion, it is necessary to increase the husband's knowledge about *triple* elimination examination because this can remind the mother's motivation to do *triple* elimination examination so that health problems related to HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B can be immediately detected and get treatment. So far, the Grogol Petamburan health center has not provided specific information to the husbands of pregnant women regarding the *triple* elimination examination.

Therefore, considering that the pregnant women class effectively increases maternal knowledge related to *triple* elimination examination, it is hoped that the formation of the fathers class can also increase the knowledge of husbands for husbands who have the opportunity to accompany pregnant women to carry out examinations. For husbands who do not accompany them, increasing knowledge can be in providing leaflets related to *triple* elimination and utilizing social media in the form of Instagram owned by the Grogol Petamburan Health Center to convey information related to *triple* elimination.

Emotional attention

Based on the results of research on emotional support provided by husbands to pregnant women in the form of affection, attention and assistance in conducting pregnancy checks. This support plays a role in increasing the enthusiasm of pregnant women to carry out pregnancy checks where during the examination will also be carried out *triple* elimination checks so that the mother's health status will improve. With emotional support, pregnant women will feel calm when doing the examination.

This is in line with where Multazam & Amelia, (2022) the husband's emotional status has a very close relationship with the health status of pregnant women, the husband's emotional support in the form of attention, listening to the wife's complaints will increase the wife's happiness and even the wife's health status. Pregnant women need support from their husbands as their closest people because husband support has a positive impact on the level of anxiety experienced by pregnant women. Based on the theory of emotional attention in the form of warmth, care and empathy that convinces the victim, that he is cared for by others. Irwan, (2018)

So far, health workers at the Grogol Petamburan Health Center provide opportunities for husbands to assist in conducting pregnancy checks so that pregnant women feel calm and comfortable in conducting examinations.

Assessment in the form of positive rewards, encouragement and approval

Based on the results of the research, the assessment given by the husband is in the form of respecting and agreeing with the decisions taken by the mother. There are even husbands who do not care about the health of pregnant women and themselves who are infected with Hepatitis B, which can cause the mother and baby to contract the Hepatitis B virus. However, it is better if the assessment given is accompanied by encouragement

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to do a *triple* elimination examination so that the mother feels more confident about the benefits of the examination. Of course, this encouragement will be given by the husband if the husband understands related to *triple* elimination examination.

Instrumental support

Based on the results of the study, instrumental support provided by the husband in the form of pocket money or fees to conduct examinations. Some husbands argue that there is a fee to be paid for pregnancy checks, where in fact the cost of pregnancy checks is given free of charge to pregnant women who have BPJS Kesehatan who carry out pregnancy checks at health facilities as registered and are given free opportunities for three visits if they are not in accordance with the first level health facilities. If pregnant women do not have BPJS, a fee of ten thousand is charged for pregnancy check-ups and is free for *triple* elimination examinations. Support in the form of pocket money can also increase the motivation of pregnant women in carrying out *triple* elimination checks so that pregnant women do not feel worried if there are costs that need to be incurred. This is in line with research conducted where the Multazam & Amelia, (2022) health status of pregnant women is also influenced by the instrumental role of the husband. The husband's ability to meet the needs of his wife during pregnancy will certainly affect

Based on the theory of instrumental assistance in the form of material support in the form of objects or goods needed by victims and financial assistance for medical expenses, recovery and daily living expenses while the victim has not been able to help himself. Irwan, (2018)

Based on the discussion above, the support provided by husbands to pregnant women in the form of approval support, action support, emotional support and financial support can increase maternal motivation to do *triple* elimination examination, this is in line with research conducted by and which states that Multazam & Amelia, (2022) Hikmah et al., (2020) the role of husbands, both emotional roles, informational roles and instrumental roles have an influence on the health status of pregnant women.

Exploring family support for pregnant women in conducting *triple* elimination checks at Puskesmas Grogol petamburan

Based on the results of research support information obtained by pregnant women in the form of advice, advice and instructions for conducting pregnancy checks, blood tests, haemoglobin examinations and only one pregnant woman who gets family support to do Hepatitis B examination. Elimination and benefits of the examination for pregnant women and their babies.

Pregnant women will feel more confident and confident to do a *triple* elimination examination if there is support from the closest person. With the support of the family, it makes the mother feel comfortable. Based on research conducted and where there is a relationship between family support and compliance of pregnant women in conducting Kurnia, (2023) Nurlaila & Sari, (2022) *triple* elimination examinations.

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According to the theory of social support, the most important and important is from marital and family relationships. Based on the discussion above, if the family has good knowledge of *triple* elimination, it can help convince pregnant women to be willing to do *triple* elimination examination. In the pregnancy check-up service, Puskesmas Grogol Petamburan provides opportunities for families to assist pregnant women in carrying out pregnancy checks, including helping to make decisions so that pregnant women become more comfortable and confident in the decisions made.

Families can assist in decision making related to *triple* elimination if families understand related to *triple* elimination examination so that it is necessary to increase family insight related to *triple* elimination by providing information media in the form of leaflets, posters and videos related to *triple* elimination Elimination that can be seen by the family when delivering pregnant women to do pregnancy checks.

Information support

Based on the results of research on emotional attention obtained by pregnant women from the family in the form of warmth, care and empathy for the condition of their pregnancy. The support is in the form of attention, asking about health conditions and asking for re-control schedules. However, no family has provided support in the form of concern related to *triple* elimination testing. With the support of the family, the mother feels cared for and excited to do a pregnancy check. Especially if the family pays attention to *triple* elimination, it will make the mother more confident and if there is a positive result it will make pregnant women confident to do the next treatment because of the emotional support from the family

Emotional support in the form of care and empathy will be provided by the family if the family understands the impact of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B on the mother and baby she is carrying. So it is necessary to increase family knowledge related to the impact and management of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B on pregnant women and their babies.

Exploring the support of health cadres to pregnant women in conducting *triple* elimination examinations at the Grogol Petamburan Health Center

Information support

Based on the results of the study, all pregnant women living in the Grogol Petamburan sub-district have never received information related to *triple* elimination examination from health cadres. Only one pregnant woman was reminded by the cadre to do laboratory tests when sending her toddler to weigh at the posyandu and the mother did not live in Grogol Petamburan District.

The theory of Rashidet al (2021) public health cadres is voluntary labor chosen by the community and tasked with developing the community, in this case cadres are also called health movers or promoters. Health cadres are part of the community members who are closest to community members, so they are more familiar with problems and changes that occur in their area.

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A health care is expected not only to carry out activities during the implementation of Integrated Healthcare Center, but must always be responsive and concerned with maternal and child health problems in their environment. Health cadres can be said to be an extension of health workers. In this case, it is hoped that health cadres, especially in the Grogol Petamburan District area, can conduct outreach and become an extension of health workers in conducting *triple* elimination examinations, namely by providing information related to triple elimination examinations so that pregnant women are motivated to carry out these examinations. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the insight of health cadres related to *triple* elimination examination.

Health cadres to reduce maternal and infant mortality have various roles, namely as solution providers, as drivers of the change process, and as liaison. This role will be more optimally carried out by cadres if cadres receive training and assistance from health workers. Training and mentoring of posyandu cadres is expected to improve the knowledge and skills of cadres (Sekarini, Pratiwi, & Triastuti, 2023)

So far, the Puskesmas of Grogol Petamburan District routinely conducts cadre development in posyandu activities for toddlers, but there has been no coaching or increased insight into *triple* elimination. Therefore, it is necessary to increase cadres' insight about *triple* elimination which can be inserted in posyandu coaching every month or in health cadre training events so that cadres have insight into *triple* elimination that can be conveyed to pregnant women in their area.

Exploring the support of health workers to pregnant women in conducting *triple* elimination examinations at the Grogol Petamburan Health Center

Information support

Based on the results of the study, all pregnant women get support from health workers, especially midwives who carry out pregnancy checks. The support is in the form of information that pregnant women will be subjected to laboratory examinations. This information support is an important motivation for pregnant women because pregnant women believe that what is recommended by the midwife is the best thing for the pregnancy and the baby it is carrying. In addition, midwives also have the power to force pregnant women to carry out *triple* elimination examinations.

In this case, it was found that the midwife had not explained in detail what laboratory tests would be carried out. The midwife will explain the results of the examination carried out after the laboratory results come out. Therefore, midwives must explain what blood tests will be done to pregnant women even though the examination is a standard in pregnancy checks so that pregnant women understand the types of examinations carried out and can understand what to do if there are positive results. The information is in the form of counseling before and after conducting a *triple* elimination examination.

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Support information related to *triple* elimination

Based on the results of the study, only some pregnant women received information related to *triple* elimination examination from health workers, including midwives, before laboratory examinations. The information was obtained from social media and from midwives who conducted pregnancy checks at previous health facilities. Information from health workers is not only obtained during direct contact but can also be obtained from information provided through social media.

Therefore, it is expected that midwives provide information related to *triple* elimination tests before laboratory tests are carried out so that pregnant women are not surprised and know what to do if there are positive test results. Provision of correct information regarding *Triple* Elimination and carried out by health workers, will increase the interest of pregnant women to do examinations *Triple* Elimination. The role of midwives is very important in determining how this information is conveyed is also an important factor in the learning of pregnant women.

This is in line with that the role of health workers affects the health of pregnant women Laila, (2022) (Laila, 2022). Therefore, it is hoped that midwives can increase the knowledge of pregnant women by explaining about triple elimination, its benefits and impacts on the health of mothers and babies they carry in the form of counseling before and after conducting *triple* elimination examinations.

Explore other supports

Based on the results of other motivational research obtained by pregnant women in the form of information and experience from friends. In addition, information on the internet also increases the motivation of pregnant women to do *triple* elimination examinations. Sharing experiences with friends related to pregnancy makes pregnant women not think again about doing *triple* elimination checks because pregnant women feel that this examination is a standard examination carried out on pregnant women. In addition, information related to infectious diseases obtained at school also increases the knowledge and motivation of mothers to conduct examinations.

If pregnant women are exposed to information about *triple* elimination from the internet, where information from the internet is not necessarily true and accurate. Information obtained by pregnant women contains things that may contain negative information so that pregnant women are afraid to decide to do a *triple* elimination examination. Information circulating on the internet, especially about *triple* elimination, is not only health workers and the government who create content, there are people who create content to scare not to educate so that pregnant women who have not been exposed to information from health workers, especially midwives, must assume and have a negative stigma on *triple* elimination examinations.

Based on this discussion, pregnant women must get knowledge from reliable sources, namely from health workers, especially those who carry out triple elimination examinations. This information can be in the form of counseling and information related

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to *triple* elimination through social media owned by the Grogol Petamburan Health Center.

Pregnant women's perception of support

Based on the results of the study, it is known that all pregnant women feel the need for support. The most important support is from husbands, parents and families so that pregnant women feel eager to do the examination and are not afraid to accept the results of the *triple* elimination examination.

Social support is defined as verbal or nonverbal information, advice and tangible assistance for behavior given by people who are familiar with the subject in their social environment or in the form of presence and things that can provide emotional benefit or influence on behavior. The same view also defines social support as the presence of comfort, attention, appreciation or helping people with an attitude of accepting their condition, social support obtained from individuals or groups. Irwan, (2018)

Social support as a source of emotional, informational or assistance provided by people around individuals to face every problem and crisis that occurs daily in life. Social support as support or assistance that comes from other people such as friends, neighbors, co-workers and other people. Social support refers to giving comfort to others, caring for them and appreciating them. Social support means in the context of a close relationship or quality of relationship. The most important and important social support of marital or family relationships.

Based on this discussion, pregnant women need support to increase motivation in conducting *triple* elimination examinations. This support can be in the form of information, emotional attention, assessment in the form of positive rewards and instrumental assistance so that pregnant women have positive knowledge and perception of triple elimination examination so that pregnant women are willing to be carried out *triple* elimination examination.

Conclusion

Pregnant women have good healthy motivation although not all pregnant women understand what is included in the *triple* elimination examination and what are the benefits of each examination carried out. In addition to healthy motivation, the perception that triple elimination examination is beneficial for pregnant women and the baby they are carrying is also one of the motivations for pregnant women willing to *triple* elimination examination. In addition, the affordable distance to the puskesmas is also a motivation for pregnant women to be willing to carry out *triple* elimination examinations. Almost all pregnant women have received support from their husbands although the support provided is more in the form of approval and assistance to carry out pregnancy checks, there is no specific support related to approval to carry out *triple* elimination examinations this is due to the lack of knowledge of husbands related to *triple*

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examinations Elimination. In addition, pregnant women also get financial support in the form of preparation for unexpected costs.

Almost all pregnant women have received support from family, the support obtained is in the form of information and attention to remind to do blood tests in general. Pregnant women have not received specific support related to *triple* elimination testing. This is due to a lack of information to the family related to *triple* elimination checks . Almost all pregnant women have not received support from health cadres, this is due to the lack of outreach of health cadres to pregnant women.

All pregnant women receive support from health workers in the form of information to carry out *triple* elimination examinations, costs and provision of facilities to carry out these examinations. The information provided can be submitted directly during pregnancy checks or from social media. It's just that the information provided will generally only be carried out laboratory tests without explaining specifically what types of tests will be carried out. The results of the examination will be submitted by health workers after the results are obtained from the laboratory

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