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# **Abstract Book**



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## EVALUATION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ANTENATAL CLASSES IN SEMARANG AND FEMALE, CENTRAL JAVA INDONESIA

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### Abstract

**Background:** The antenatal classes is a program of Ministry of Health as learning tools and activities of pregnant mothers group in the form of face-to-face that aimed to increase the knowledge and skill about pregnancy, births, antenatal and postnatal-care and care of newborn baby based on the book of KIA (handbook of mother-child health). In the effort to achieve MDG's by decreasing the number of maternal mortality and infant mortality (now it is continued by SDG's Programs). But there were many obstacles in its implementation in the field. The purpose of this study is to obtain a description on implementation of the antenatal classes in Semarang and Demak, Central of Java.

**Method:** This study was conducted in a descriptive-qualitative approach, indepth interviewed methods was done with 6 Semarang midwives and 7 Demak midwives, also 4 health officers from both regency. The mother-child health provider of both places were asked to complete information.

**Results:** The result of the study shows that the willing existence of pregnant mothers to participate in the antenatal classes are big, but the barrier is most of pregnant mothers are workers, this matter become an obstacle to pregnant mothers to follow the antenatal classes. Less of socialization from health official to common people especially to the family with pregnant mother.

**Conclusion:** It is suggested to make a better cooperation between health official with the stakeholders and the family of pregnant mothers. Also supporting on socialization of community role on the antenatal classes program.

**Keywords:** antenatal classes; midwives; pregnant women

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## *Certificate of Appreciation*

Presented to  
**Syamsulhuda Budi Musthofa**  
has participated as  
**Speaker**

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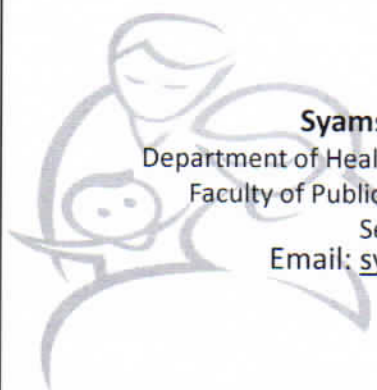
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## Evaluation on The Activities of Antenatal Classes in Semarang and Demak. Central Java, Indonesia



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## BACKGROUND

- The antenatal classes is a program of Ministry of Health as learning tools and activities of pregnant mothers group in the form of face-to-face that aimed to increase the knowledge and skill about pregnancy, births, antenatal and postnatal-care and care of newborn baby based on the book of KIA (handbook of mother-child health).
- In the effort to achieve MDG's by decreasing the number of **maternal mortality** and **infant mortality** (now it is continued by SDG's Programs).



There were many obstacles in its implementation in the field.

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## THE PURPOSE

- of this study is to obtain a description on implementation of the antenatal classes in Semarang and Demak, Central of Java



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## METHODS

- Study was conduct in descriptive-qualitative approach.
- Indepth interviewed methods was done with 6 Semarang midwives and 7 Demak midwives, also 4 health officers from both regency.
- Observation and The mother-child health provider of both places were asked to cross-check the information.



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## RESULTS and DISCUSSION

### willingness

- The willingness of pregnant women to participate in the antenatal classes are significant with the contribution of stakeholders (health providers, midwives, health officers).
- The barrier is most of pregnant mothers are workers, this matter become an obstacle to pregnant mothers to follow the antenatal classes.
- Less of socialization from health official to common people especially to the family with pregnant mother.



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## RESULTS and DISCUSSION

### Input

- Participants: not only between 20-32 weeks gestational age. More than 10 mothers in the antenatal classes
- The books of Mother-Child Health (KIA) we supported enough to cover the need in antenatal classes.
- The educational media, limited in: flipchart, mock-up/phantom etc.
- Human resource: (coordinator) midwives, health providers
- Places/space: unstables (moving) places of antenatal classes



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## RESULTS and DISCUSSION

### Process

- The key/actors of the activities of antenatal classes mostly depend on midwives.
- Location/places:
  - mostly → bidan's or health provider's houses
  - Rarely → meeting room (*balai pertemuan*)
- Budget:
  - Firstly: supported by local resources (PKK, kas desa, toma)
  - Nowadays → supported by APBD through BOK



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## RESULTS and DISCUSSION

### Process (Cont'd)

- The frequency of meetings have depended on the agreement between midwives and pregnant women, as well as material
- Noises:
  - Delivering KIA books: midwife presented the materials as much as possible and in their best own way
  - Children of the pregnant mothers in the classes
  - Environment of the classes: hot and small space
- Facilitation: un-standardize (chairs-folding mats and pillows)



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## RESULTS and DISCUSSION

### Output

- Delivering materials: evaluation of learning outcomes was only made orally, never done in writing. Although the evaluation sheet was already available on the guidebook of implementation of antenatal classes
- Based on midwives perception; the important things were the antenatal classes is conducted, and the significance of the number of antenatal visits were fulfilled.



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## CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATION

### CONCLUSION

- Generally, antenatal classes were needed by all of pregnant women in helping and enriching their knowledge due to their delivery process.
- The process were un-standardized, especially in human resources (speakers), space and equipment facilities of antenatal classes.
- Evaluation of learning outcomes were changed by the number of antenatal visits



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## CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATION

### RECOMMENDATION

- It is suggested to make a better cooperation between health official with the stakeholders and the family of pregnant mothers. Also supporting on socialization of community role on the antenatal classes program → involving local health providers or professionals as resources and speakers in antenatal classes. Facilitated in comfortable space (rooms/classes) for pregnant women.



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