

# The Relationship of Knowledge to the Attitude of a Pregnant Women's Husband About Preeclampsia

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**Abstract - Objectives.** The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a relationship of knowledge to the attitudes of a pregnant women's husband about preeclampsia. **Methods:** Participants in this study were the husband of pregnant women (n = 40). 40 husbands of pregnant women who experienced preeclampsia, living in 3 villages in the city of Cilacap, Indonesia. **Results and Discussion:** Knowledge correlation  $p = 0.002$  or  $p < 0.05$ . This means that knowledge has a strong correlation with the attitude of the husband of pregnant women regarding preeclampsia. **Conclusion:** Husband of pregnant women in determining attitudes toward preeclampsia wives is influenced by knowledge

**Keywords:** knowledge, attitude, preeclampsia

## I. INTRODUCTION

Preeclampsia is a syndrome characterized by an increase in blood pressure that arises after 20 mg gestation and is accompanied by proteinuria<sup>(1,2)</sup>. Preeclampsia can occur during pregnancy, childbirth, and childbirth.

The mechanism of the cause of preeclampsia is not known with certainty. Some studies state that age, history of hypertension, heredity, and history of diseases such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension and obesity have a relationship with the incidence of preeclampsia<sup>(3,4)</sup>

Preeclampsia is a complication of pregnancy and is one of the three main causes of maternal death. There were 28 cases of maternal deaths in the Cilacap Regency in 2017, of which 32.97% were caused by hypertension in pregnancy, including preeclampsia. The next cause is bleeding and other causes<sup>(5)</sup>.

Efforts to prevent deaths caused by preeclampsia have been carried out at every level of the health service order, from the health center to the hospital. These efforts include early

detection, health education to the management of preeclampsia in pregnancy, childbirth, and childbirth.

Health education aims to increase knowledge about pre-eclampsia, carried out for pregnant women including husbands and families. Some research shows that knowledge has a relationship with attitude. In managing pregnant women with preeclampsia, good cooperation between health workers, patients, and families, especially husbands, is needed.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### A. Procedure

The data collection procedure was carried out by visiting 40 respondents. Respondents who agreed were then asked to fill out a questionnaire to obtain data about the knowledge and attitudes of the husband of a pregnant woman towards preeclampsia.

### B. Data Analysis

Univariate data analysis was performed to determine the frequency distribution of knowledge and attitudes. Bivariate analysis to analyze the relationship between knowledge and attitudes

**III. RESULTS**

**TABLE 1 : DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE, OCCUPATION, EDUCATION, MARITAL STATUS, AND OCCUPATION**

Age			
No	Category	f	%
1	Teenage	3	7.5
2	Adult	34	85
3	Elderly	3	7.5
Education			
1	Low	13	32.5
2	Intermediate	21	52.5
3	High	6	15
Marital Status			
1	Married 1x	33	82.5
2	Married 2x or more	7	17.5
Amount		40	100

**TABLE 2 : DESCRIPTION OF RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ABOUT PREECLAMPSIA**

No	Category	f	%
1	High	24	60
2	Low	16	40
Amount		40	100

**TABLE 3 : DESCRIPTION OF RESPONDENTS' ATTITUDES ABOUT PREECLAMPSIA**

No	Category	f	%
1	Positive	22	55
2	Negative	18	45
Amount		40	100

**TABLE 4 : CORRELATION OF RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT PREECLAMPSIA**

Knowledge	Attitude				p
	Negative		Positive		
	F	%	f	%	
High	18	45	6	15	0.0022
Low	4	10	12	30	
Amount	22	55	18	45	

**IV. DISCUSSION**

Based on the calculation of the chi-square correlation shows that knowledge correlates with the attitude of the husband of pregnant women about preeclampsia. This is because of the state of attitude, behavior or response given to what happens one of which is influenced by knowledge <sup>(6)</sup>.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Yani <sup>(7)</sup> which states that knowledge correlates with the management of preeclampsia, whereas attitudes do not correlate with the handling of preeclampsia.

Based on the theory, one of the factors that influence the formation of attitudes is personal knowledge and experience <sup>(8)</sup>. Attitude will be more easily formed if you have personal knowledge and experience that involves emotional factors.

Similar studies conducted by Wijaya <sup>(9)</sup> who examined the relationship of knowledge, attitudes with the incidence of hypertension in pregnant women, found that there was a significant relationship between attitude and the incidence of hypertension in pregnant women.

High level of knowledge, one of which can be influenced by educational factors, wherein this study the majority of education of pregnant women's husband is in the middle and high categories. The higher the level of education the better it will be to absorb information <sup>(10)</sup>.

The husbands of pregnant women who were respondents in this study had never received information about preeclampsia directly from health workers both midwives and doctors. Information obtained by the husbands is assumed to come from electronic media. The higher the level of knowledge of the head of the family, the more information obtained, for example, such as a husband who accompanied the mother for a health examination of the mother and the fetus is required knowledge of the benefits of pregnancy check, both for the health of the mother and fetus.

**V. CONCLUSIONS**

The conclusion in this study is that the majority of pregnant women's husband's knowledge level is in the high category. The attitude of the majority of pregnant women is positive or supportive. After bivariate analysis, it was found that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of the attitude of the husband of pregnant women about preeclampsia.

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