



ATTITUDES TOWARD PREGNANCY DANGER SIGNS AT PMB NUR'AINI, BOYOLANGU DISTRICT, TULUNGAGUNG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT	Keywords
Pregnancy is a highly anticipated period for women but also represents a vulnerable phase requiring continuous monitoring. Early detection of pregnancy complications can be achieved through maternal recognition of danger signs. However, many pregnant women remain unaware of these danger signs, leading to delayed treatment seeking behavior in several regions. This study aimed to determine maternal attitudes toward pregnancy danger signs at PMB Nur'aini, Boyolangu District, Tulungagung Regency. This observational study employed a descriptive design conducted from September 1-30, 2025. The research variable was the single variable of maternal attitudes toward pregnancy danger signs. The population consisted of all pregnant women at PMB Nur'aini. A sample of 21 respondents was selected using purposive sampling based on inclusion criteria. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using T-score calculations presented as percentages. Among 21 respondents, the majority (13 respondents, 61.9%) demonstrated positive attitudes toward pregnancy danger signs in the first trimester. Information and information sources play crucial roles in shaping individual attitudes. Health information delivered by healthcare providers is more readily accepted by communities, contributing to positive attitudes toward health matters, including pregnancy danger signs.	Attitude, pregnant women, pregnancy danger signs

INTRODUCTION

The first trimester of pregnancy represents a critical period during which fetal brain formation and vital organ development occur, necessitating optimal maternal attention. Insufficient attention and understanding of pregnancy conditions during this period can increase complication risks, considering that the primary causes of maternal mortality remain dominated by hemorrhage and indirect factors such as delayed recognition of pregnancy danger signs, delayed access to health facilities, and delayed receipt of adequate services (Tobing, 2018).

Community realities indicate that many first-trimester pregnant women remain unaware of pregnancy danger signs. Consequently, when experiencing conditions such as bleeding, hyperemesis gravidarum, lower abdominal pain, or gestational hypertension, pregnant women often fail to recognize the severity of their condition. This lack of awareness leads to delayed treatment, ultimately increasing the risk of maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality.

Delayed management of first-trimester pregnancy danger signs can significantly impact maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. Based on 2023 data, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) reached 140-189 deaths per 100,000 live births. This figure remains considerably

distant from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target of <70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 (WHO, 2025).

Data from the East Java Provincial Health Office reported an MMR of 184/100,000 births in 2020 (Dinkes, 2023). Meanwhile, Tulungagung Regency experienced a decrease compared to the previous year, with 6 cases in 2023 (Dinkes, 2024).

Maternal mortality is also influenced by other factors, including maternal attitudes toward pregnancy danger signs. Pregnant women who do not demonstrate positive attitudes toward recognizing danger signs may experience delays in decision-making regarding seeking assistance from healthcare providers when pregnancy complications arise, potentially leading to maternal and fetal complications and death. This aligns with research by Desmarianti and Nurmaliza (2024), which identified a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of primigravida pregnant women regarding pregnancy danger signs.

Pregnancy danger signs are serious conditions in pregnant women requiring healthcare provider attention for medical intervention, such as hypertension, pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, and hemorrhage. Pregnancy represents a vulnerable period, not only for women but also for fetal safety, with risks of miscarriage or abortion. Several danger conditions can be identified through signs and symptoms, enabling women to promptly seek medical assistance. Early recognition of potential pregnancy complications and appropriate management are essential, as each pregnancy danger sign can lead to complications (Varney, 2020). Potential maternal and fetal dangers during early pregnancy include vaginal bleeding, lower abdominal pain, gestational hypertension, and hyperemesis gravidarum (Kusmiyati et al., 2020).

A preliminary study at PMB Nur'aini, Boyolangu District, Tulungagung Regency, involving interviews with 10 pregnant women revealed that 6 (60%) had received information about pregnancy danger signs and understood them, while 4 (40%) had received information but did not comprehend it. This indicates that many community members still lack understanding of pregnancy danger signs.

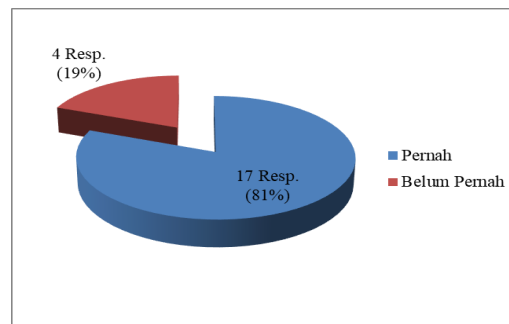
METHOD

This study employed an observational research type with a descriptive design. The research aimed to describe maternal attitudes toward pregnancy danger signs. The single variable was the variable revealing elements or factors within each symptom included in that variable. The population comprised 35 respondents. The sample consisted of 21 pregnant women meeting the inclusion criteria, selected using purposive sampling. The research instrument was a questionnaire.

The study was conducted from September 1-30, 2025, at PMB Nur'aini, Boyolangu District. Following data collection, data processing involved editing, coding, and tabulation stages. Analysis began with questionnaire result collection, after which positive or negative attitudes were calculated using T-scores and presented as percentages using the P formula (Nursalam, 2020).

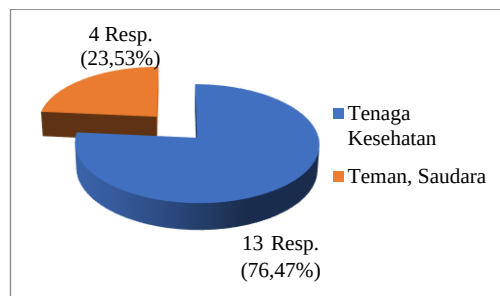
RESULT

Diagram 1. Respondent Characteristics by Information Source



Based on the pie diagram, almost all respondents (17 respondents, 81%) received information about pregnancy danger signs.

Diagram 2. Respondent Characteristics by Information Source



The research results in the diagram above show that respondents who received information obtained it mostly from healthcare providers, with 13 (76%) respondents.

Table 1. Tabulation of Maternal Attitudes Toward Pregnancy Danger Signs

No	Attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Negative	8	38.1
2	Positive	13	61.9
Sum		21	100

The research results in Table 1 show that out of 21 respondents, the majority (13 respondents, 61.9%) demonstrated positive attitudes toward pregnancy danger signs in the first trimester.

DISCUSSION

The study findings from 21 respondents indicate that the majority demonstrated positive attitudes toward pregnancy danger signs, with 13 (61.9%) respondents.

Attitude represents a closed response or reaction from an individual toward a stimulus or object. Attitude is not yet an action or activity but rather a "pre-disposition" to action or behavior. Attitude remains a closed reaction, not an open behavioral response, and can be further explained as a reaction to objects in a specific environment as an appreciation of the object (Notoatmodjo, 2020). According to Azwar (2021), positive attitude tendencies involve approaching, enjoying, and expecting specific objects. Positive attitude statements contain or express positive aspects regarding the attitude object, with sentences that support or favor the attitude object.

Pregnant women with positive attitudes will support everything related to their health as an effort to prevent complications during pregnancy. Such positive attitudes impact good understanding of information provided by healthcare providers. This corresponds with research by Zakaria Fatma (2013), which found a relationship between knowledge and attitudes regarding danger signs during pregnancy.

Attitudes are also influenced by healthcare provider skills in delivering information, including delivery methods, media used, and appropriate timing.

According to Walgito (2010), individual attitudes are influenced by internal factors (physiological and psychological factors) and external factors (personal experience and influence from significant others). Attitude formation can occur indirectly and directly. Indirectly, through communication media such as mass media (magazines) and electronic media (television). Directly, through actual relationships between communicators seeking to change or form attitudes and the communicate. Messages delivered by communicators to communicate are expected to be well-received.

The findings of this study align with the theory that respondents who have received information about pregnancy danger signs possess broader insights compared to those who have never received such information. The insights held by respondents form the basis for positive attitudes toward pregnancy danger signs, as most respondents have received information. This data is supported by the finding that among 17 respondents who received information, nearly all (13 respondents, 76%) obtained information about first-trimester pregnancy danger signs from healthcare providers.

CONCLUSION

This research demonstrates that the majority of respondents have positive attitudes toward pregnancy danger signs. This is attributed to mothers recognizing the importance of early detection of pregnancy complications through information provided by healthcare providers.

SUGGESTIONS

Healthcare providers, particularly midwives, are expected to consistently provide health education to pregnant women during scheduled antenatal visits as an effort toward early detection during pregnancy.

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