
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND THE ATTITUDES OF PROSPECTIVE BRIDES ABOUT PRECONCEPTION

Ramadhani Fitri Rambe¹ Yulia Irvani Dewi² Sri Wahyuni³

¹Students at the Faculty of Nursing, Riau University Email:ramadhani.fitri1104@student.unri.ac.id

²Lecturer at the Faculty of Nursing, Riau University
Email: 1jede_yidrs@yahoo.co.id ²sri.wahyuni@lecturer.unri.ac.id

Abstract

Introduction: The knowledge and attitudes of the female bride and groom (catin) are factors that can influence the preparation of the bride and groom during the preconception/before marriage period. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and the attitude of the prospective bride (catin) about preconception at KUA Tenayan Raya Pekanbaru. **Methods:** This study uses a correlational descriptive design with across-sectional approaches. The research sample was 100 respondents who were taken based on the inclusion criteria using a random sampling techniques. The analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis using the chi-square test. **Results:** Univariate analysis found that 60% of respondents had high knowledge about preconceptions, 71% of respondents had good attitudes about preconceptions. Bivariate analysis using statistical tests showed that there was no relationship between knowledge and attitudes of the prospective bride (catin) about preconception with p -value ($1,000$) $>$ alpha (0.05). **Conclusion:** The knowledge of the bride (catin) about preconception has no significant relationship with the attitude of the bride (catin) about preconception. **Recommendations:** It is expected that the bride and groom can carry out a health check: (physical examination, TT immunization, consultation or education about health) before marriage.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, preconceptions

INTRODUCTION

Preconception health is part of a woman's overall health reproduction which helps in reducing the risk of death and disease, as well as adopting a healthy lifestyle to increase the chances of having a healthy baby (DirjenKesmas, 2018). Marriage is to build a relationship between two partners so that in undergoing marriage, maturity and responsibility both physically and mentally are important things in marriage. Therefore, Law Number 16 of 2019 regulates the age limit for marriage, namely that marriage is only permitted if the husband and wife are 19 years old (Law, 2019).

The prevalence of marriage in Indonesia is the 7th highest in the world and the 2nd highest in ASEAN, with more than 340,000 adolescent girls. Marry before adulthood. Every year, 20 provinces in Indonesia can report young marriages above the national average, namely aged 19-24 years. The province with the most teenage marriages is West Sulawesi, where more than 1 million teenage girls are married under the age of 19. In Riau Province, it was recorded that 64.91% married at the age of 19-24 years (Statistics, 2020).

In Indonesia, pre-pregnancy health service programs targeting teenagers, prospective brides and couples of childbearing age are listed in the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Health Regulation No. 21 of 2021. Pre-pregnancy health services include communication, information and education, counseling services, health screening services, vaccinations, provision of nutritional supplementation, medical services and/or other health services. So

there is a need for health preconception for prospective brides and grooms before pre-pregnancy, to find out what services there are before marriage. However, at the time of implementation, knowledge, skills and facilities were not optimal in each region (Permenkes RI, 2021).

The prospective bride and groom (catin) is a strategic target in efforts to improve pre-pregnancy health. Before getting married, many prospective brides and grooms do not have sufficient knowledge and information about reproductive health in a family, so that after marriage, pregnancies are often not planned well and optimal health does not support prospective brides and grooms who marry under the age of 19 years (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018).

Good knowledge and attitudes shape the behavior of prospective brides and grooms in preparing for pregnancy, which indirectly affects the health of the mother, the fetus she is carrying and the quality of the baby to be born. Based on these problems, the Indonesian government is organizing a course program for prospective brides or commonly called suscatin, which aims to prepare healthy reproductive health so that they can give birth to a quality generation (Ministry of Health, 2018).

METHOD

This research is quantitative research with a research design, namely descriptive correlational, the approach used in this research is cross- sectional because only one measurement is made on a variable. This research analyzes the relationship between knowledge and the attitudes of female prospective brides (catin) regarding preconception. The research starts from the preparation stage, namely submitting the title of the proposal from January to June 2023. The research schedule starts from 13-30 June 2023. Location of this research was carried out in the KUA Tenayan Raya Pekanbaru area. The reason the researcher chose the research location in this place was because the KUA Tenayan Raya area is the sub-district with the second largest area for prospective brides according to the 2022 Ministry of Religion data in Pekanbaru, where prospective brides and grooms' knowledge about preconception is still very lacking after interviews were conducted with 10 prospective brides. In this study, the research population was all prospective brides who were in the KUA area of Tenayan Raya Pekanbaru District from February to March 2023, namely 120 people. Based on the calculations above, the sample size in this study was 100 respondents. In the study, researchers took a sample of every prospective bride and groom who came according to the inclusion criteria, up to 100 people. This research uses the method *probability sampling* with technique *Simple Random sampling*, The data collection tool used to determine the knowledge and attitudes of female prospective brides (catin) regarding preconception is in the form of a questionnaire. The data analysis used in this research is univariate and bivariate data analysis. To find out a more significant relationship between the two variables, researchers used statistical tests, namely *chi-square* with a degree of confidence limit, namely ($\alpha = 0.5$). If the results of the data that have been carried out statistical tests are obtained $pvalue < \alpha = 0.5$ then it is said that there is a significant relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. It would be better if the statistical test obtained $pvalue > \alpha = 0.5$

RESEARCH RESULT

Research on the relationship between knowledge and the attitudes of female prospective

brides (catin) regarding preconception was carried out on 100 respondents of prospective brides aged (19-39) at the Tenayan Raya District Religious Affairs Office on 13-30 June 2023. The following results were obtained:

Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis in this study describes the frequency and percentage distribution of respondents' sociodemographic characteristics, knowledge of prospective brides about preconception and attitudes of prospective brides regarding preconception. The results of the univariate analysis can be seen in the following description:

Tabel 1 : Sociodemographic Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics Respondent	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Variable		
Age		
Early Reproduction (<20 Years)	10	10
Healthy Reproduction (20-35 Years)	89	89
Old Reproductive (> 35 Years)	1	1
Last education		
Junior high school	7	7
Senior high school	40	40
PT (collage)	53	53
Work		
Self-employed	29	29
Private sector employee	37	37
Teacher	15	15
Doctor	4	4
Doesn't work	15	15
Characteristics Respondent	Number (N)	Percentage (%)
Income		
There isn't any	19	19
< UMK (Rp3,319,023)	36	36
> UMK (Rp3,319,023)	45	45
Ethnic group		
Minang	40	40
Malay	31	31
Java	26	26
Mandailing	3	3

Based on table 1 above, it was found that of the 100 respondents studied, the majority of respondents were 20-35 years old, namely 89 people (89%). The last level of education obtained was that some had a tertiary level (PT), namely 53 people (53%). In the

employment variable, it was found that the majority of respondents worked as private employees, 37 people (37%). In the income variable, it was found that the majority of respondents had income >UMK (3,319,023) as many as 45 people (45%). Most of the respondents were Minang, namely 40 people (40%).

Table 2 : Distribution Knowledge About Preconception

Characteristics	Frequensy (F)	Percentage (%)
High	60	60
Low	40	40
Total	100	100

Table 2 above shows that of the 100 respondents studied, it was found that the majority had high knowledge about preconception, 60 (60%) of the respondents. Description of the Attitudes of Prospective Female Brides (Catin) Regarding Preconception The frequency distribution of the attitudes of prospective female brides (catin) regarding respondents' preconceptions is shown in table 3

Table 3. Description of the Attitudes of Prospective Female Brides (Catin) Regarding Preconception

Characteristics	Frequensy (F)	Percentage (%)
High	71	71
Low	29	29
Total	100	100

Table 3 above shows that of the 100 respondents studied, it was found that the majority had a good attitude about preconception, 71 (71%) of the respondents.

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was used to see the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of female prospective brides (catin) regarding preconception. Based on statistical data analysis using a computer program, namely SPSS, from 100 prospective brides and grooms at KUA Tenayan Raya, the following results were obtained:

The relationship between knowledge and attitudes of prospective brides regarding preconception.

Table 4. The results of the Chi-Square Test can be seen in table 4.4 below

Knowledge	Good	Preconception Attitudes		P value
		Not enough	Total	
Preconception				
Tall	43 60.6	17 N 58.6 60 100 %		
Low	28 39.4	12 N 41.4 40 100 %		
Total	71 100	29 100 100 %		1,000

Table 4. above shows that of the 100 respondents studied, it was found that there was high knowledge about preconception with good preconception attitudes of 43 (60.6%) respondents, 17 (58.6%) respondents had poor attitudes about preconception. For low knowledge about preconceptions, good knowledge was 28 (39.4%) respondents, attitudes about poor preconceptions were 12 (41.4%). Based on the statistical results obtained p -value >0.05 with p -value = 1,000 which means H_0 failed to be rejected, there is no relationship between knowledge and the prospective bride's attitude regarding preconception.

DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

Age

Based on the results of research conducted on 100 prospective brides and grooms in the KUA Tenayan Raya area, it was found that the majority of respondents were aged 20-35 years, 80%. Based on data on the population of prospective brides and grooms obtained from Tenayan Raya District in 2023, it shows that prospective brides aged 20-35 years are the people with the largest population compared to other ages.

Marriage is the gateway for couples to experience pregnancy. For this reason, the Indonesian government regulates the age of marriage through Law Number 16 of 2019, which states that the minimum age for marriage if a man and woman have reached the age of 19 (nineteen) years (Law No. 16 of 2019).

Where the statistical results show that 89 (89%) prospective brides and grooms are aged 20-35 years (Healthy Reproduction). As a person ages, they will be able to influence their thinking patterns and maturity so that they can easily receive information. In accordance with Hidayati's (2016) research, there is an influence on the level of reproductive health knowledge on marriage readiness among prospective brides aged 20-35 years because they are ready both physically and psychologically.

Last education

The results obtained at the Tenayan Raya Religious Affairs Office showed that most of the respondents' recent educational history had taken university, namely 53 (53%).

A person's education plays a role in determining whether or not a person will easily accept and absorb the material and information provided (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

Knowledge can be influenced by various factors such as education where there are 53 prospective brides with tertiary education (53%). This illustrates that higher education greatly influences the prospective bride and groom's knowledge, that education can influence a person's perspective on obtaining information, especially health information, so that it can improve a person's quality of life.

According to (Sulastri et al., 2022) prospective brides and grooms who have higher education generally have broad knowledge and insight. So that the prospective bride and groom can more easily absorb and receive information, one of which is related to preconception.

Work

The research results show that the respondents' jobs varied, with the majority being private employees, 37 people (37%), 15 people (15%) not working. These results illustrate that the majority of prospective brides and grooms are private employees. Where each person's work environment can have a different impact on a person's knowledge and attitudes (Notoadmodjo, 2014).

This is also in accordance with research (Pasalina, 2020) showing that the majority of prospective brides and grooms who work are (80.4%) and those who do not work are (19.6%). The job of the prospective bride and groom who is working and not working can affect the life of the prospective bride and groom after marriage. Especially for married working women, they have the additional responsibility of taking care of a partner and when they become mothers, they have to manage the primary care of children and extended family. Thus, the pressure in carrying out a career becomes greater. Working women's efforts to integrate, organize and balance multiple issues and activities in their different roles simultaneously place them under tremendous pressure.

This can affect a person's physical, emotional and social well-being. Thus, achieving work-life balance is a necessity for working women to have a good quality of life (Raya, 2013).

Income

Based on the research results obtained at KUA Tenayan Raya, it was found that the income of the respondents from the 100 respondents above showed that of the 100 respondents studied, the income was >UMK (Rp3,319,023) as many as 45 (45%), income <UMK (Rp3,319,023) as many as 36 (36%) and there was no income as many as 19 (19%) respondents. The results above concluded that respondents with income >UMK (3,319,023) were more than other prospective brides. This is in line with research (Zanuarisma, 2022) at KUA Tengaran, the results of which showed that the majority of respondents had low income (< UMR (Rp 2,311,254.15)) as many as 23 respondents (41.8%) and 32 respondents (58.2%) had high income (\geq Minimum Wage). According to (Darmawati, 2018) in the socio-economic aspect, poverty and low living standards are still big problems faced by most developing countries. Socioeconomic factors influence the incidence of anemia because food purchasing power depends on the amount of income earned. The higher the income, the greater the ability to meet one's needs.

Meanwhile, according to Notoatmodjo, (2014) income does not have a direct effect on knowledge, but if someone has sufficient income then he will be able to provide the required facilities.

Ethnic group

Based on the results of research conducted on 100 prospective brides and grooms in the KUA Tenayan Raya area, it was found that the majority of respondents were from the Minang tribe, 40 (40%) respondents, 31 (31%) from the Malay tribe, 26 (26%) from the Javanese tribe, and 26 (26%) respondents from the Malay tribe. Mandailing were 3 (3%) respondents. Based on statistical data on the population of prospective brides and grooms obtained from Tenayan Raya District in 2023, it shows that most of the prospective brides and grooms who are getting married are from the Minang tribe, 40 (40%).

Description of the prospective bride and groom's level of knowledge about Preconception

Based on the results of research conducted on 100 prospective brides and grooms in the KUA Tenayan Raya area, it was found that the majority of prospective brides had high knowledge about preconception as many as 60 (60%) and low knowledge as many as 40 (40%) respondents.

In line with research (Widayani, 2021) as many as 67 prospective brides aged 26-30 years had good knowledge. Revealing that good knowledge about preconception care is related to the age of the prospective bride and groom. The more mature individuals tend to have a better level of knowledge compared to those who are much younger.

In line with research (Ayele et al., 2021) that age and good knowledge about preconception care are significantly associated with utilization of preconception services. The higher the prospective bride and groom's knowledge about preconception, the better they will be able to utilize health services before marriage.

The ease of obtaining information can help someone gain new knowledge quickly. Counseling is the delivery of information quickly, which can change individual and/or community behavior in the health sector (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

A description of the prospective bride's attitude regarding preconception

Based on the results of research conducted on 100 prospective brides and grooms in the KUA Tenayan Raya area, it was found that the majority of prospective brides had a good attitude regarding preconception as many as 71 (71%), and a poor attitude regarding preconception as many as 29 (29%) respondents.

This is in line with research (Dila, 2019) that providing interventions in the form of health education can increase changes in attitudes and behavior of prospective brides and grooms regarding preconception nutrition. Someone who is well informed does not guarantee that they will have a positive attitude, but the prospective bride and groom must be capable absorb, process and understand information obtained, one of which is from counseling provided by the KUA.

Counseling helps prospective brides and grooms take a wise attitude towards health. Providing information can change a person's attitude for the better. (Fatmawati, 2014). Attitudes are also influenced by respondents' knowledge about preconception nutrition. Respondents in this study were aged 20-35 years with 53 (53%) respondents at university. All respondents in this study had good knowledge after being given counseling, this influenced the respondents' attitudes to be good.

Bivariate Analysis

Based on the research results, it was found that there was no relationship between knowledge and the prospective bride's attitude regarding preconception. Statistical test results Chi-Square is known $p\text{-value} > 0.05$ with $p\text{-value} = 1,000$ which means H_0 failed to be rejected, there is no relationship between knowledge and the attitude of the prospective bride (catin) regarding preconception. This research is not in accordance with research (Riantini, 2018) showing that a person's level of knowledge can influence that person's attitudes and behavior.

According to data from research results, respondents have different knowledge. A person with high knowledge does not determine his attitude regarding preconceptions. The possibility of an unrelated relationship occurs because there are internal factors: age and experience, and external: education, information, socio-cultural, economic and environmental factors (Notoadmodjo, 2014). Then it could be because the bride and groom's attitude is good but the bride and groom's actions regarding mental readiness have not been tested and scrutinized regarding health checks. However, after using KUA data from 100 respondents, there were more people who did not have a health check than those who did not. There is no obligation from the KUA to take action or preparation before marriage such as physical examination, TT immunization, and counseling and education from the community health center and there is a lack of information obtained.

Meanwhile, this health information is very necessary to determine the readiness of each prospective bride and groom to have children. Reproductive health education for prospective brides and grooms is to help prospective brides or husband and wife in making decisions and realizing reproductive rights responsibly by knowing the possible conditions of the prospective bride and groom and the condition of the child to be born, including genetics, chronic diseases, sexually transmitted infections and others. Sources of information are media that play an important role for a person in determining attitudes and decisions to act. The majority of prospective brides and grooms look for sources of information through social media. The internet is a source that can get information related to anything, including preconception information (Jagannatha, 2020).

Research Limitations

This researcher has many shortcomings, and the researcher is very aware of that. The limitation faced by researchers is that many prospective brides and grooms do not undergo a health examination before marriage including physical examination, TT immunization, and consultation/education about preconception.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research illustrate that the characteristics of the respondents were that most of them were of healthy reproductive age (20-35 years), had a tertiary education (PT), worked as private employees, income > UMK (3,319,023), and the largest ethnicity was Minang. For the prospective bride and groom's knowledge about preconception, it is high, 60 (60%), with the prospective bride and groom's attitude about preconception being good, 71 (71%). Test results Chi-Square There was no relationship between knowledge and attitudes of prospective brides regarding preconception p -value=1,000.

SUGGESTION

For the Development of Nursing Science

It is hoped that the results of this research can add to and create new ideas regarding actions and efforts for knowledge and attitudes of prospective brides and grooms regarding preconception at KUA Tenayan and can be used as literature for future research.

For Health Services

It is hoped that the results of this research can provide additional information, input, reference

and be useful as reference material for health services.

For Students

It is hoped that the results of this research can be used as a reference, adding insight, information and new sources of knowledge. Students are expected to be able to optimize the factors that influence the prospective bride's attitude regarding preconception.

For Further Researchers

It is hoped that future researchers will be able to examine the factors that cause many prospective brides and grooms who do not want to undergo a health check before getting married at the health center.

THANK-YOU NOTE

Ns. Yulia Irvani Dewi, M.Kep, Sp.Mat as supervisor I and Ns. Ade Dilaruri, S.Kep, MSNc as supervisor II was willing to provide advice, guidance and direction to the researcher so that the researcher could complete the thesis on time, Ns. Sri Wahyuni, M.Kep., Sp.Jiwa as the funder who helped carry out this research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ayele, A.D., Belay, H.G., Kassa, B.G., & Worke, M.D. (2021). Knowledge and utilization of preconceptional care and associated factors among women in Ethiopia: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Public Health*, 6.

Darmawati. (2018). Darmawati, Afifah, N (2018). The Effect of Providing Counseling Regarding Pregnant Women's Knowledge About Iron Deficiency Anemia in Banda Aceh City. *JIM FKEP*, Vol. III, No. 3. Accessed: 25 April 2020.

Dila. (2019). Savitri, Dila (2019), The Influence of Reproductive Health Education on Women's Catin Knowledge in Pre-Wedding Preparations in the KUA Working Area of Koto Tangah District in 2019, *University Journal Andalas*.

Director General of Public Health. (2018). Reproductive and Sexual Health for Prospective Brides. *Journal of Public Health*, 6.

Fatmawati, RN (2014). Fatmawati, Renni Nur, 2014. The Influence of Nutrition Counseling on Mothers' Knowledge and Attitudes in Providing a Balanced Menu to Toddlers in Tegalrejo Hamlet. Yogyakarta: 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta College of Health Sciences.

Jagannatha. (2020). Agannatha, GN, Ani, LS, & Weta, IW (2020). Level Preconception health knowledge in medical faculty students. *Udayana Medical Journal*, 9(11), 31–37.

Health, K. (2018). Reproductive health pocket book for prospective brides and grooms.

Notoatmodjo, S. (2010). Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo (2010), Research methodology health, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. *Aisyah Maternity Journal (JAMAN AISYAH)*.

Notoatmodjo, S. (2012). Health Education and Behavior. Rineka Cipta. Notoatmodjo, S. (2014). *Health Behavior Science* (Revi Edition).

Pasalina, PE (2020). Description of anemia status in women pre wedding in kota rengah district, padang city scientific. *Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(2), 59–63. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33485/wk-jiik> accessed 26 June 2021.

Rahmawati. (2022). What are the research variables in the field of marketing??? (Guide for Beginner Researchers).

Raya. (2013).Raya.P, Delina.W (2013). A study on Work-Life Balance in Working Women. IRACST – International Journal of Commerce, Business and Management (IJCBM), ISSN: 2319– 2828 Vol. 2, No. 5, October 2013.

RI, P. (2021). Differences in knowledge of prospective groom-men and women on preconceptional health. *Journal of PublicHealth*,6.

Riantini. (2018).Riantini and Pulung, (2018), Effectiveness of Health Education Reproduction in brides at the Pucang Sewu Community Health Center, Surabaya, Airlangga University Journal.

S., N. (2014).Notoadmodjo S. Health promotion and health behavior. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta; 2014. 20–21, 138–140, 194–195 p.

Siyoto, S., & Sodik, MA (nd).Basic Research Methodology.2015. Statistics, BP (2020).population growth rate in 2020.

Sugiyono. (2018).Quantitative, qualitative and R&D Research Methodology. Sulastri, A.

Maretta, MY, & Hapsari, E. (2022). Relationship between Education LevelCatin on Knowledge about Preparing for a Healthy Pregnancy at the Cihara Community Health Center. <http://eprints.ukh.ac.id/id/eprint/3578/> Law of the Republic of Indonesia. (2019).Constitution.

Widayani. (2021).Widayani, W., & Ulfah, K. (2021). Knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy of women of childbearing age regarding preconception care. Bandung Department of Health Polytechnic Health Research Journal, 13(1), 270–282.

Zanuarisma, E. (2022).The Bride and Groom's Level of Knowledge About Relationships Danger Signs of Anemia with Anemia Status at the Tengaran Religious Affairs Office (Kua).. 3. http://eprints.ukh.ac.id/id/eprint/2736/1/Elsa_Zanuarisma_ST201013_AK14_Publication Manuscript.