

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF POSTPARTUM MOTHERS TOWARDS THE INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY POSTPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE

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### ABSTRACT

Primary Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH) is bleeding of more than 500 cc that occurs after the baby is born vaginally or more than 1000 cc after vaginal delivery within 24 hours after birth. In Bojonegoro Regency, the most common cause of maternal death in 2019 was postpartum hemorrhage at 30.8% (8 cases). Based on the LB3 KIA report at the Dander Community Health Center, there was an increase in cases of postpartum hemorrhage by 0.86% from 2019 to 2020. The aim of this study was to analyze the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of postpartum mothers on the incidence of Haemorrhage Postpartum Primary at the Dander Bojonegoro Community Health Center. The type of research used is analytical research with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study was all postpartum mothers in April – June 2021 at the Dander Community Health Center, totaling 135 postpartum mothers. The sample for this study was all postpartum mothers in April – June 2021 who met the inclusion criteria at the Dander Bojonegoro Community Health Center, totaling 101 postpartum mothers. Sampling used simple random sampling. Data analysis used inferential analysis with chi-square using SPSS. The results of this study were that the majority of postpartum mothers' knowledge was sufficient, 45 (44.56%), more than the majority of postpartum mothers' attitudes were negative, 59 (58.41%), more than the majority of postpartum mothers had no primary PPH, 95 (94.05%), there is a significant relationship between knowledge ( $P=0.019$ ) and attitude ( $P=0.033$ ) towards the incidence of primary PPH. It is hoped that postpartum mothers will increase their knowledge by listening to education provided by health workers, newspapers and television about the importance of antenatal care to prevent postpartum bleeding.

### ABSTRAK

Perdarahan postpartum (HPP) primer adalah perdarahan lebih dari 500 cc yang terjadi setelah bayi lahir pervaginam atau lebih dari 1000 cc setelah persalinan abdominal dalam 24 jam setelah persalinan. Di Kabupaten Bojonegoro, Penyebab kematian ibu pada Tahun 2019 sebagian besar yaitu perdarahan pasca persalinan sebesar 30,8% (8 kasus). Berdasar laporan LB3 KIA Puskesmas Dander terdapat peningkatan kasus perdarahan postpartum sebanyak 0,86% dari tahun 2019 ke tahun 2020. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu Nifas terhadap kejadian HPP primer di Puskesmas Dander Bojonegoro. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi penelitian ini adalah semua ibu nifas bulan April – Juni tahun 2021 di Puskesmas Dander sejumlah 135 ibu nifas. Sampel penelitian ini adalah semua ibu nifas bulan April – Juni tahun 2021 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi di Puskesmas Dander Bojonegoro sebanyak 101 ibu nifas. Sampling dengan menggunakan cara Simple random sampling. Analisis data menggunakan analisis inferensial dengan chisquare dengan menggunakan SPSS. Hasil penelitian ini adalah sebagian besar pengetahuan ibu nifas cukup sebanyak 45 (44,56%), lebih dari sebagian sikap ibu nifas negatif sebanyak 59 (58,41%), lebih dari sebagian ibu nifas tidak HPP primer sebanyak 95 (94,05%), terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan ( $P=0,019$ ) dan sikap ( $P=0,033$ ) terhadap kejadian HPP primer. Diharapkan kepada ibu nifas agar meningkatkan pengetahuan dengan cara mendengarkan penyuluhan yang dilakukan petugas kesehatan, koran dan televisi tentang pentingnya antenatal care untuk mencegah terjadinya perdarahan postpartum.

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## INTRODUCTION

Maternal death is the death of a woman during pregnancy, childbirth or 42 days after giving birth. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 800 women die every day from complications of pregnancy and childbirth. About 99% of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries. Approximately 80% of maternal deaths are caused by increased complications during pregnancy, labor and delivery (WHO, 2014). The main causes of maternal death are bleeding, sepsis, eclampsia and prolonged labor. Postpartum hemorrhage is the biggest cause of maternal death (Kemenkes RI, 2019).

Based on 2019 East Java Province Health Profile data, there are three highest causes of maternal death, namely preeclampsia or eclampsia at 31.15%, bleeding at 24.23%, other causes at 23.1% (Dinkes, 2019a). In Bojonegoro Regency, the causes of maternal death in 2019 were mostly caused by bleeding, namely 8 cases (30.8%), preeclampsia in 8 cases (30.8%), followed by other causes in 6 cases (23.1%), metabolic disorders, as many as 3 cases (11.5%) and infection in 1 case (3.8%) (Dinkes, 2019b). Based on the 2019 Dander Community Health Center LB3 KIA report, there were 0 cases of postpartum hemorrhage (0%) from 577 deliveries, Meanwhile in 2020 there were 5 cases of postpartum hemorrhage (0.86%), so that cases of postpartum hemorrhage at the Dander Community Health Center from 2019 to 2020 increased by 0.86% (LB3 KIA Puskesmas Dander Bojonegoro, 2020).

Postpartum bleeding is bleeding of more than 500 cc after birth of a child through the vagina, or more than 1000 cc after delivery into the abdominal cavity within 24 hours and before 6 weeks after delivery. Depending on when postpartum bleeding occurs, it can be divided into primary bleeding and secondary bleeding. Primary bleeding is bleeding that occurs within the first 24 hours and is usually caused by uterine atony, torn birth canal, retained placenta, and coagulopathy. Secondary bleeding is bleeding that occurs 24 hours after birth. The main cause of secondary postpartum hemorrhage is usually retained placenta. There are a number of other risk factors that can cause postpartum bleeding, including maternal age, parity, distance between pregnancies, large children, multiple pregnancies, polyhydramnios, transgender, and a history of previous bleeding, as well as other high-risk pregnancies (Prawirohardjo S, 2014). Apart from that, knowledge and attitude also play an important role in preventing postpartum hemorrhage. By knowing the risk factors for postnatal bleeding, pregnant women can take appropriate preventive measures. A positive attitude towards prenatal and postpartum care will encourage mothers to follow medical advice, and a proactive attitude towards health can help reduce the risk of postpartum hemorrhage (Harmatuti, 2021). The consequences of bleeding are hypovolemic shock, anemia, postnatal infections, kidney failure, and death (Pratiwi et al, 2016).

If postpartum bleeding is not immediately detected and treated quickly and appropriately, it can increase maternal morbidity and mortality. One of the factors that influences maternal and infant deaths due to postpartum hemorrhage is the lack of ability and skills of birth attendants as well as community knowledge and behavior. With good knowledge, you will be able to quickly recognize the risks and danger signs in pregnancy and childbirth, one of which is postpartum hemorrhage. Community behavior can be manifested by the attitudes of that community. A positive attitude will encourage you to maintain health, especially healthy pregnancy (Harmatuti, 2021). With good knowledge and a positive attitude, there will be no delay in recognizing danger signs, Delay in making the decision to immediately seek help, delays in reaching health facilities and delays in receiving health care assistance. Therefore, early detection by health workers and the public of risk factors and complications, as well as adequate treatment as early as possible, is the key to success in reducing the mortality rate of mothers and babies born to them (Kemenkes RI, 2015). Based on the background above, researchers are interested in conducting research about “The Relationship Between Knowledge and Attitude of Postpartum Mothers Towards the Incidence of Primary Postpartum Haemorrhage at Bojonegoro Dander Health Centre”.

## METHOD

The type of research used is analytical research with a cross-sectional approach. This research design is intended to analyze the independent variable factors, namely knowledge and attitude with the dependent variable, namely the incidence of Primary Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) at the Puskesmas Dander Bojonegoro.

### Location and Time of Research

This research is located at the Dander Health Center in Bojonegoro. The research was conducted in June - November 2021

### Population and Sample

The study population was all postpartum women in April - June 2021 at the Dander Health Centre, a total of 143 postpartum women, who would then be taken as a research sample. The sample of this study was taken part of the study population. The sample in this study were all postpartum mothers from April to June 2021 who met the inclusion criteria and did not have exclusion criteria at the Puskesmas Dander Bojonegoro as many as 101. Case sampling method using simple random sampling.

### Data Collection

To obtain knowledge and attitude data, data collection was carried out using a research instrument in the form of a questionnaire. Questionnaire instruments can be used as measuring tools to obtain quantitative information about the characteristics of variables objectively. To obtain knowledge data, the questionnaire consisted of 15 questions regarding knowledge of postpartum hemorrhage. And for the attitude of postpartum mothers. Using the Likert scale method consisting of 6 favorable statements and 6 unfavorable statements. Another instrument is the maternal cohort register which is used to obtain primary postpartum hemorrhage data. The validity of the questionnaire was tested using product moment correlation and reliability testing was carried out using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient technique. The initial questionnaire consisted of 20 items, after testing the validity of only 15 items, all  $r$  counts  $>$   $r$  table so the questionnaire was declared valid. Based on the reliability test carried out by researchers, the Cronbach's alpha results of the knowledge questionnaire were  $0.954 >$   $r$  count ( $0.632$ ) and the Cronbach's alpha value of the postpartum mother's attitude questionnaire is  $0.947 >$   $r$  count ( $0.632$ ), so that the questionnaire is declared reliable.

### Processing and analysis of data

Data analysis uses inferential analysis, namely chisquare using SPSS to analyze the relationship between knowledge and attitudes. Data processing is carried out through several stages, namely editing, entry and tabulation. Then the data was analyzed using a computerized program, SPSS Windows version 17.

### RESEARCH RESULT

The respondents in this study were postpartum mothers in the Dander Community Health Center area, totaling 101 people. The results in this research include the characteristics of the respondents, the variables measured and the results of statistical tests.

**Table 1. General Description of Respondents**

Variable	Category	Frequency	(%)
Age	< 20 years old	4	3.96
	20 – 35 years old	89	88.12
	>35 years old	8	7.92
Education	Elementary	35	34.65
	Junior High School	57	56.44
	Senior High High	9	8.91
Occupation	Not working	62	61.39
	Self-employed	7	6.93
	Private	21	20.79
	Farmer	9	8.91
	Civil servant	2	1.98
Paritas	Primipara	76	75.25
	Multipara	25	24.75
	Grandemultipara	0	0

Based on Table 1 it can be seen that more than half of the respondents aged 20-35 years, namely as many as 89 respondents (88.12%), more than half of the respondents at secondary education level, namely as many as 57 respondents (56.44%), more than some of the respondents did not work/IRT, namely as many as 62 respondents (61.39%), more than half primipara respondents, namely as many as 76 respondents (75.25%).

**Table 2. Distribution and frequency of knowledge, attitudes, and primary hemorrhage postpartum of postpartum mothers about HPP (n=101)**

Variable	Parameter	Frequency (f)	(%)
Knowledge	Less	15	14.85
	Fair	45	44.56
	Good	41	40.59
Attitude	Negative	59	58.41
	Positive	42	41.59
Frequency of primary HPP	HPP	6	5.94
	Non HPP	95	94.06

Based on table 2, shows that most of the postpartum mothers had sufficient knowledge about HPP, namely as many as 45 postpartum mothers or 44.56%, more than half of the postpartum mothers have a negative attitude about HPP, namely 58.41, some of the postpartum mothers, not primary HPP, namely as many as 95 postpartum mothers or 94.05%.

**Table 3. Relationship between knowledge of postpartum women and the incidence of primary postpartum hemorrhage**

Maternal knowledge	Primary HPP event				Total		P-Value
	HPP		Not HPP		F	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Less	3	20.0	12	80.0	15	100	0.019
Fair	3	6.7	42	93.3	45	100	
Good	0	0	41	100.0	41	100	
<b>Total</b>	6	5.9	95	94.1	101	100	

Based on Table 3, the relationship between the knowledge of postpartum mothers and the incidence of primary postpartum hemorrhage at the Dander Bojonegoro Health Center, the majority of postpartum mothers with good knowledge did not have HPP as many as 41 postpartum mothers (100.0%). Based on the results of the chi-square test  $p$  value = 0.000 < 0.05 and the contingency coefficient value = 0.019, there is a relationship between the knowledge of postpartum mothers and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at the Dander Bojonegoro Health Center.

**Table 4. The relationship between the attitude of postpartum mothers and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage in primary school at Dander Bojonegoro Health Center**

Attitudes of postpartum mothers	Primary HPP event				Total		P-value
	HPP		Non HPP		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Negative	6	10.2	53	89.8	59	100	0.033
Positive	0	0	42	100	42	100	
<b>Total</b>	6	5.9	95	94.1	101	100	

Based on Table 4. the relationship between the attitude of postpartum women to the incidence of primary postpartum hemorrhage at Puskesmas Dander Bojonegoro, most of the positive attitude of postpartum women did not HPP as many as 42 postpartum women (100.0%). Based on the results of the chi-square test  $p$  value = 0.000 < 0.05 and the value of contingency coefficient = 0.033, there is a relationship between the attitude of postpartum women to the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at Puskesmas Dander Bojonegoro.

## DISCUSSION

The results of the study showed that most of the postpartum mothers had good knowledge and not HPP as many as 41 postpartum mothers (100.0%). Based on the results of the chi-square test  $p$  value = 0.000 < 0.05 and the contingency coefficient value = 0.019, there is a relationship between the knowledge of postpartum mothers and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at the Dander Bojonegoro Health Center.

Knowledge is the result of "knowing", and this occurs after someone senses a particular object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Wawan, 2015). Factors that influence knowledge are education, information/mass media, social, cultural, and economic, environment, experience, and age (Riyanto, 2013).

The research results are in accordance with theory because postpartum mothers who have good knowledge will be able to identify visible signs so they can anticipate them early. Knowledge is one of the factors that stimulates or stimulates the realization of health behavior. If pregnant women know and understand the consequences of postpartum hemorrhage and how to prevent postpartum hemorrhage, they will have good health behavior so they can avoid various consequences or risks of postpartum hemorrhage. However, the research results also showed that the majority of postpartum mothers had sufficient knowledge, This is because knowledge is not a direct cause, but there are several other risk factors that can cause post partum bleeding namely maternal age, multiparity, gestational spacing, large children, multiple pregnancies, hydramnios, previous section, previous history of bleeding and other high risk pregnancies (Prawirohardjo S, 2014). The age of postpartum mothers is mostly 20 – 35 years, which is the healthy reproductive age or not at risk (Langapa et al., 2015). Pregnant women in the non-risk age group (20-35 years) are mature and ready to undergo reproduction (preparing for pregnancy and childbirth), so that you will avoid risks such as post-partum hemorrhage (Damanik, 2015). The research results are in accordance with research reported by Nurlaili, 2019, which states that there is a significant relationship between knowledge, attitudes and behavior and the incidence of postnatal complications where the better the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of pregnant women, the more it will influence the incidence of postnatal complications (Nurlaili, 2019). The research results of Indriyani Lis et al (2023) also explain that there is a relationship between knowledge of pregnant women and prevention of preeclampsia at Bhayangkara TK Hospital. I Raden Said Sukanto, with an OR value of 9,710 (4,364-21,605). Knowledge is one of three domains that influence human behavior. Knowledge has an important role in forming a person's actions (Notoatmodjo, 2018). However, this is different from the results of research from Marbun U and Jumriani (2019) which explains that there is no relationship between knowledge of third trimester pregnant women and preeclampsia at RSIA Pertiwi Makassar with  $p$  = 0.365. The results of research from Yunus N, et al (2021) also explain that there is no relationship between knowledge and the incidence of preeclampsia in pregnant women in the Tangeban Community Health Center Area, Masama District, Banggai Regency,  $p$ -value = 0.151.

The results of the study of the relationship between the attitude of postpartum women to the incidence of primary postpartum hemorrhage at the Dander Bojonegoro Health Centre, most of the positive attitudes of postpartum women did not HPP as many as 42 postpartum women (100.0%). Based on the results of the chi-square test  $p$  value = 0.000 < 0.05 and the contingency coefficient value = 0.033, there is a relationship between the attitude of postpartum women towards the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at the Bojonegoro Dander Health Centre.

Attitude is a view or feeling accompanied by a tendency to act according to the attitude of the object (A.Wawan & Dewi M., 2016). Attitude is defined as a pattern of behavior, predisposition or anticipative readiness, predisposition to adjust in social situations, or simply attitude is a response to social stimuli that have been conditioned Ar, 2016). Attitudes are formed from various components, namely knowledge, views, and beliefs. According to (Azwar, 2016), factors that influence family attitudes towards attitude objects include personal experience, the influence of other people who are considered important, culture, mass media, level of education and religious institutions, and emotional factors (Ramadani AR, 2022).

The research results are in accordance with the theory where postpartum mothers with a positive attitude do not experience primary HPP. This is because education and knowledge are one of the predisposing factors that change attitudes. Where more than half of respondents have secondary



education and more than half of respondents have sufficient knowledge of the incidence of primary HPP. Secondary education will easily receive information both from other people and the mass media and will then determine a person's behavior. With sufficient knowledge, positive actions and attitudes will also be determined. Lack of maternal knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum as well as maternal ignorance of the importance of pregnancy check-ups, The pregnant mother's uncaring attitude or lack of healthy behavior in the mother can cause the mother to be unable to identify visible signs, so it cannot be anticipated early (Ramadhanty, N. M, 2019).

Apart from that, age also determines a person's level of maturity in thinking, so that the age of some respondents aged 20-35 years will make mothers think maturely about their own health needs, one of them is recognizing the danger signs of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, especially regarding primary postpartum hemorrhage. The results of Megasari's research (2013) show that mothers with junior high school education or less are 2 times more likely to experience postpartum hemorrhage than mothers who have a high school education or above and mothers aged <20 and >35 years are 12 times more at risk of experiencing postpartum hemorrhage than mothers aged 20-35 years (Megasari, 2013). The results of research by Ramadh Anty, et al (2020) stated that there is a relationship between attitude and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage. Attitude is not a direct cause of post-partum bleeding, but there are several other risk factors that can cause post-partum bleeding namely maternal age, multiparity, gestational spacing, large children, multiple pregnancies, hydramnios, previous section, previous history of bleeding and other high risk pregnancies (Prawirohardjo S, 2014).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion described in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn: There is a relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of postpartum mothers towards the incidence of primary postpartum hemorrhage (HPP) at the Dander Bojonegoro Community Health Center.

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