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# Factors Affecting Triple Elimination Examination of Pregnant Women in Gorontalo City

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**ABSTRACT:** Progress big on the health of mothers and child achieved globally between 1990 and 2015 as a result of policy, and system reform in a way comprehensive and initiative programs implemented to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This research aims to analyze influencing factors inspection *triple* elimination in the mother pregnant in Gorontalo City. Analytical survey research method with design *cross-sectional study*. The population is all pregnant women who underwent examinations at the Dungingi Health Center, Gorontalo City, totaling 115 pregnant women. The withdrawal sample used *Simple Random Sampling,* total a sample of 89 people was calculated with the formula Slovin. Analysis done with linear regression test. The linear regression test obtained variable age and knowledge F count 17.812 and *ρ value* 0.000, R=0.541 and *R Square* = 0.293. Conclusions of this research, namely There is the influence of age, education, knowledge, attitudes, motivation, family support, and the role of health workers on triple elimination examinations for pregnant women at the Dungingi Health Center, Gorontalo City. Age and knowledge are the variables that have the most significant influence on triple elimination examinations for pregnant women at the Dungingi Community Health Center, Gorontalo City, amounting to 29.3%. Recommended to the Community Health Center For making triple elimination examinations an integral part of routine antenatal care, holding regular outreach and education programs, and ensuring that community health centers have facilities in the form of test equipment and materials and adequate medical personnel.

**KEYWORDS:** Age, Education, Knowledge, Attitude, Motivation, Family Support, Role of Health Workers, Triple Elimination, Pregnant Women.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Triple Elimination is an effort program to eliminate infection from three diseases infectious direct from Mother to child that integrates HIV/AIDS, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B infections directly into the maternal and child health program (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2019).

HIV infection, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B have method almost the same transmission which is through a connection of sex between, between, and blood and is capable of transmission vertically from positive mother to child. Infection third disease infectious it's on the mother can result in the death of the mother and can cause morbidity, disability, and mortality, so harm and influencing the continuity of life as well as the quality of life of children (Fatimah et al, 2020).

Triple Program Elimination aims to detect early infection of HIV, syphilis, and Hepatitis B in mothers pregnant, and very important to do so because can save life mothers and children. Inspection can carried out at the Community Health Center nearest to the visit to first antenatal care, ideally before the age of 20 weeks pregnant, and for a Mother pregnancy that comes after 20 weeks test screening and treatment must done as soon as possible (WHO, 2018). How to check done with taking sample blood Mother pregnant by force laboratories that have trained, inspection The tests used are the HIV rapid test, RPR (Rapid Plasma Reagin)- Tp rapid (Treponema pallidum rapid) and HBsAg (Hepatitis B surface Antigen) rapid test (Widhyasih, et al, 2020).

Triple elimination Mother Pregnant has become one of the priority programs in the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) program which refers to quantity coverage of program indicator targets (WHO, 2018).

In the initial survey conducted, data was obtained that pregnant women who underwent triple elimination were at the Dungingi Community Health Center, Gorontalo City, where the results found showed that the highest number of visits for pregnant women who did not carry out or carry out triple elimination examinations was 115 pregnant women, followed by the Dumbo Raya Community Health Center. a total of 91 pregnant women, and the South City Health Center a total of 57 pregnant women. This is

because some pregnant women work all day so visiting the Community Health Center to carry out a triple elimination examination is not possible, but some pregnant women carry out triple elimination examinations at private clinics or independent practices of obstetricians.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

The location used as the research object is the Dungingi Community Health Center. The research was carried out in March - May 2024. This research aims to analyze influencing factors inspection triple elimination in the mother pregnant in Gorontalo City. The research design used was a Cross-Sectional Study. The population in this study were all pregnant women who underwent examinations at the Dungingi Health Center, Gorontalo City. Based on preliminary data obtained in February, there were 115 pregnant women. The sample in this study was taken with the technique of Simple Random Sampling, namely a total of 89 samples.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Multivariate Analysis

a. Variable Selection

The results of the bivariate analysis showed that all independent variables, namely age, education, knowledge, attitudes, motivation, family support, and the role of health workers, had an influence on the triple elimination examination of pregnant women at the Dungingi Health Center, Gorontalo City. For this reason, before carrying out bivariate analysis, variables are selected together to exclude variables that do not have a significant effect. The analysis results are as follows:

**Table 1. Selection of Variables that Influence the Triple Elimination Examination of Pregnant Women at the Dungingi Community Health Center, Gorontalo City**

| iable | ndardized efficients | unt | | ormation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| e | 03 | 25 | 00 | nificant |
| ucation | 46 | 10 | 34 | t significant |
| owledge | 02 | 86 | 05 | nificant |
| itude | 13 | 58 | 54 | t significant |
| tivation | 72 | 63 | 48 | t significant |
| nily support | 73 | 19 | 91 | t significant |
| e of Health Workers | 3 | 61 | 73 | t significant |
| ble (n-8) | | 89 | | |
| ha (α) | | 5 | | |

***(Source:** Primary Data, 2024)*

Table 1 shows the test results that found variables that significantly influenced the triple elimination examination of pregnant women at the Dungingi Community Health Center, Gorontalo City, namely age and knowledge shown in the variables. those whose calculated T value > T table (1.989) and ρ value < α (0.05).

b. Analysis Variables that Most Influence the Triple Elimination Examination of Pregnant Women at the Dungingi Community Health Center, Gorontalo City

**Table 2. Analysis of Variables that Influence the Triple Elimination Examination of Pregnant Women at the Dungingi Community Health Center, Gorontalo City**

| Variable | *Standardized Coefficients* (β) | *F count* | *ρ value* | *R* | *R Square* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | 0.383 | 17,812 | 0,000 | 0.541 | 0.293 |
| owledge | 62 | | | | |

*(**Source:** Primary Data, 2024)*

Based on this table, it can be seen that the results of the analysis on the age and knowledge variables have a significant effect on the triple elimination examination of pregnant women at the Dungingi Community Health Center, Gorontalo City. This is shown by the calculated F value of 17.812 (> F table 3.10) and ρ value of 0.000 (< α 0.05). The f table value is calculated with a probability value of 5%, df1=k-1 = 3-1 = 2. The value of df2 = nk = 89-3 = 86. So the f table value = 3.10.

The R-value of 0.541 shows the magnitude of the correlation between the two variables age and knowledge on triple elimination examinations in pregnant women at a moderate significance level (in the value range of 0.4-0.06). The R Square value of 0.293 shows that the influence of age and knowledge on triple elimination examinations of pregnant women at the Dungingi Community Health Center, Gorontalo City is 29.3%, while the remaining 70.7% is caused by other variables that are not used as variables in this model.

**Factors that Most Influence the Triple Elimination Examination Pregnant Women at the Dungingi Community Health Center, Gorontalo City**

The results of research that have been done get that age and knowledge have a significant effect on triple elimination examinations of pregnant women at the Dungingi Health Center, Gorontalo City. This is shown by the calculated F value of 17.812 (> F table 3.10) and ρ value of 0.000 (< α 0.05).

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Researchers believe that age and knowledge have a stronger significance in influencing Triple Elimination examinations because these two factors can directly influence a person's awareness and understanding of the importance of prenatal examinations, including Triple Elimination examinations, as well as their ability to make the right decisions. Although educational factors, attitudes, motivation, family support, and the role of health workers also play an important role in supporting triple-elimination screening, age, and knowledge have a stronger significance because they directly influence awareness and understanding of the importance of triple-elimination screening as well as an individual's ability to make informed decisions based on available information.

The researchers assume that age can be a significant factor in influencing the Triple Elimination examination because older pregnant women tend to have a higher risk of experiencing chromosomal abnormalities in the fetus, such as Down syndrome. Therefore, awareness and understanding of the importance of prenatal screening, including Triple Elimination, may increase with age. Knowledge gained from formal education or direct experience can directly influence a person's understanding of the importance of Triple Elimination screening. A person who has good knowledge of the prenatal health risks and benefits of prenatal screening is more likely to take steps to undergo such screening.

Meanwhile, factors such as education, attitude, motivation, family support, and the role of health workers also play an important role in the decision to undergo a Triple Elimination examination, but their influence is not as strong as age and knowledge. Although education can influence a person's understanding of the importance of prenatal screening, not everyone has the same access to adequate education. Apart from that, other factors also influence understanding, such as personal experience and culture. Attitudes toward triple-elimination examinations are also important, but a person's attitudes can be influenced by a variety of factors, including personal experiences, cultural beliefs, and other environmental factors.

Apart from that, motivation can indeed influence a person's decision to undergo a Triple Elimination examination, but motivation itself can be influenced by other factors, such as knowledge and family support. Although family support is important, its influence may be more pronounced through other factors, such as providing information, emotional support, and raising awareness about the importance of prenatal care. Although the role of health professionals is important in providing information and support, their influence may be more supportive than directly influencing pregnant women's decisions.

## IV CONCLUSION

Based on the results research that has been done can concluded as follows:

Age and knowledge were the variables that had the most significant influence on triple elimination examinations for pregnant women at the Dunning Community Health Center, Gorontalo City (F count 17.812; ρ value 0.000). The magnitude of the influence is 29.3% while the remaining 70.7% is caused by other variables that are not used as variables in this research model)

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