

The Role of Health Cadres and Pregnant Women's Visits in Integrated Primary Service Post in Sidorahayu Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency

Ratih Kusuma Wardhani¹, Dwi Yuliawati^{2*}, Heppy Rina Mardiana³
Jurusan Kebidanan, Poltekkes Kemenkes Malang

Corresponding Author: Dwi Yuliawati, liadil464@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Role of Cadres, Pregnant Women's Visits, Integrated Primary Service Post

Received : 14, April

Revised : 28, April

Accepted : 30, May

©2025 Wardhani, Yuliawati, Mardiana : This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



ABSTRACT

Primary Service Transformation of health services to the community is done to enhancement and reinforcement promotion, prevention for healthy in the life cycle. Health problems in mothers and babies are great, so attempts are be required to strengthen primary health services. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the role of health cadres and visits by pregnant women at the Integrated Primary Service Post in Sidorahayu Village. This study presented an analytical cross-sectional study utilizing data from a questionnaire was conducted between November until December 2024. Samples were 25 pregnant woman. In the study, there is a relationship between the role of cadres and the compliance of pregnant women in visiting the Integrated Primary Service Post.

INTRODUCTION

Primary Service Transformation of health services to the community is done to enhancement and reinforcement promotion, prevention for healthy in the life cycle to create more healthy people, refinement health screening, and step up primary service capacity (Yoto, et al, 2024). The implementation of primary health services be run in an integrated manner at the Community Health Center to adapt various primary health services in satisfy to necessary of health services at all levels of the community's life cycle (Ministry of Health Of The Republic of Indonesia, 2023).

Escalation primary health services in Indonesia is meant that must be continuously carried out to achieve optimal health development. One of the main indicators in health development is the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). The trend of the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in 2022 experienced a positive achievement stack up to the previous two years. In 2020, the MMR in East Java was 98.40 per 100,000 live births, and in 2021 it was 234.7 per 100,000 live births, while in 2022 it managed to come down to 93.00 per 100,000 live births. The number of infant deaths in 2022 was 3,172 babies. The number of infant deaths in 2023 as of June had reached 1,681 deaths. This number is substantial that affirmation health from various cross-sectors in preventing maternal and infant mortality (East Java Health Service, 2023).

Health problems in mothers and babies are great, so attempts are be required to strengthen primary health services. The main focus includes population education by strengthening the role of cadres, campaigns, and building movements, using digital platforms and community leaders (Ministry Of Health Of The Republic Of Indonesia, 2023; Harsono, et al, 2023). The readiness of cadres to provide basic services at integrated health posts by having a positive perception that health services can run optimally. Low cadre participation has an impact on public awareness to come to activities to monitor child nutritional status. To support the readiness of cadres in providing basic health services, they must have 25 competencies (Trigunarjo, et al, 2023).

The large role of cadres in lowering MMR in base services in the community, researchers are interested in further researching the relationship between the role of cadres and visits by pregnant women to integrated health posts.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Integrated Primary Service Post

Integrated Primary Service Post is a transformation of Posyandu that integrates primary health services with the aim of strengthening health services at the village/sub-district level, bringing services closer to the community of all age groups ranging from pregnant women, babies, toddlers, school children, adolescents, adults to the elderly (Yuliandri, 2023). Integrated Primary Service Post is a health service program that aims to bring health services closer to the community. This program serves the entire life cycle, from babies to the elderly. The objectives of the Integrated Primary Service Post: (1) Increase the coverage and affordability of primary health services, (2) Strengthen monitoring of local areas, (3) Meet the health service needs of individuals, families, and

communities. Integrated Primary Service Post activities are carried out on Integrated Service Post opening days, namely every month simultaneously or scheduled to reach all targets, including: pregnant women, toddlers, adolescents, adults, the elderly and outside Integrated Service Post opening days, namely during home visits, community empowerment and coordination with assistant health centers (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023). Pregnant women's service activities at the integrated health post include pregnant women's class activities: education on danger signs, risks of pregnancy complications, pregnancy exercises, sharing sessions, monitoring of blood-boosting tablets (iron, folic acid); balanced nutrition education and Provision of Additional Food for recovery for pregnant women with Calorie Energy Deficiency (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023).

Concept of Role and Duties of Cadres

The implementation of Integrated Primary Service Post is supported by trained cadres who have an important role as the vanguard with 25 competencies that must be possessed by cadres to support the integration of primary services (Yuliandri, 2023). Integrated Service Post cadres have several roles and tasks that must be carried out starting before Integrated Service Post opens, on the Integrated Service Post opens and after the Integrated Service Post opens, namely acting as motivators, counselors, recorders and reporters, community companions (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023). In the service of pregnant women, cadres play a role in collecting data on pregnant women, detecting pregnant women at risk, monitoring and assisting pregnant women, sweeping, educating on pregnancy danger signs, and other education about pregnancy during the Integrated Service Post opens, home visits and during the implementation of pregnant women's classes (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023).

Concept of Pregnant Women's Visits to Integrated Primary Service Post

Pregnant women are strongly encouraged to visit Integrated Service Post during pregnancy to maintain the health of the mother and fetus. Several factors that influence pregnant women's visits to Integrated Service Post include: Health Belief Model (HBM), transportation and access, education and knowledge, gestational age and parity, social and family support, self-efficacy and motivation (Purwanti et al, 2024; Liesmayani et al, 2025; Sabin et al, 2024). Susanti's (2020) research shows the results of the influence between the role of Integrated Service Post cadres in assisting high-risk pregnant women with pregnancy check-ups. This is supported by Yoto et al (2024) research which shows that the role of cadres and village support are important factors for the successful implementation of primary service integration at Integrated Service Post. Nevertheless, gradual adaptation efforts need to be continuously carried out, considering that Integrated Primary Service Post is a transformation of Posyandu that integrates primary health services from pregnant women, babies, toddlers, school children, adolescents, adults to the elderly. In relation to this, there has been no research that analyzes the relationship between the role of

health cadres and visits by pregnant women to the Integrated Primary Service Post. Knowledge is a very important domain in the formation of a person's attitude and behavior and a result of knowing after someone senses a certain object. A person's good knowledge is needed to encourage behavior (Susilowati, 2016). Education from health workers is closely related to the mother's knowledge so that they are aware of checking their pregnancy at the available facilities, the knowledge obtained by pregnant women that does not come from health workers can affect the mother's attitude in choosing pregnancy services. The conceptual framework of this research is shown in the figure below:

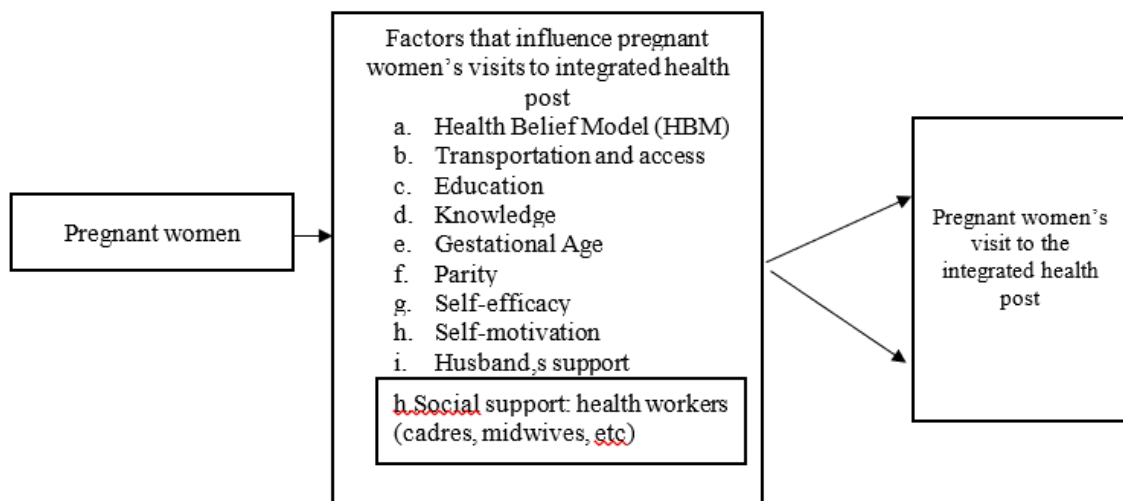


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the Relationship between the Role of Health Cadres and Pregnant Women's Visits to Integrated Primary Service Posts

METHODOLOGY

Study Design

This study presented an analytical cross-sectional study (descriptive analytical research design) utilizing data from a questionnaire was conducted between November until December 2024. The survey involved a convenience sample of pregnant woman visits to Integrated Service Post. Informed written consent was obtained from all participant as inclusion criteria.

Population and Samples

Eligible survey participants included those who self-identified as a pregnant woman visits to Integrated Service Post and hers be respondents. Exclusion criteria was dizzy, painfull, or loss of consciousness. Sample of study was used Purposive sampling. Samples were 25 pregnant woman.

Data Analysis Toos

A paper-based survey was questionnaire consists of 20-items questions to identify the role of health cadres and visits to pregnant women.

Data Processing Methods

The first stage is editing, in this stage the data is checked on the data collection sheet to ensure that no data is missing. The second stage is coding, in this stage the process of providing answer codes on the data collection sheet in the form of numbers is carried out. The third stage is transferring, in this stage the data is edited and then transferred to the mastersheet table before data analysis is carried out.

Data Analysis

Univariate Analysis: This analysis is conducted by calculating the frequency distribution and percentage of each research variable, including the role of health cadres and visits by pregnant women. Bivariate Analysis: This analysis is conducted to prove whether or not there is a relationship between the role of health cadres and visits by pregnant women. All statistical analyses were conducted with Chi Square.

RESEARCH RESULT

Of the pregnant woman who participated in the study 84% were between 20-35 years of age. 44% of pregnant woman graduated from high school. Sixty eight percent of pregnant woman were housewives. 64% of pregnant woman were the distance from the house to the Integrated Primary Service Post is <100 meters. 52% of pregnant woman were second pregnant. 60% of pregnant woman were two trimester of the gestational week.

Sixty four of cadres have an active role in the Integrated Primary Service Post. 44% of pregnant woman done sitting to Integrated Primary Service Post more three times. 68% of pregnant woman were obsequious to visit Integrated Primary Service Post.

Table 1. The correlation between the Role of Health Cadres and Pregnant Women's Visits to Integrated Health Posts (n = 25)

Role of cadres	Sitting				Total	%	p value	r
	No Sitting	%	Sitting	%				
No active	8	88	1	12	9	36	0.000	0.67
active	0	0	16	100	16	64		
Total	8	32	17	68	25	100		

The found of the table. 1, it can be seen that non-compliance with visits to the Integrated Primary Service Post in pregnant women is most often found in cadres who have an inactive role, namely 8 respondents (100%).

Meanwhile, compliance with visits to the Integrated Primary Service Post in pregnant women is most often found in cadres who have an active role, namely 16 respondents (94%).

The results of the Contingency Coefficient statistical test obtained a significant degree value of p (0.000) <0.05, so H1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the role of cadres and compliance with pregnant

women visiting the Integrated Primary Service Post in Sidorahayu Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency, with a closeness value of 0.675, which means that the closeness of the relationship between the role of cadres and compliance with visits to the Integrated Primary Service Post is high.

DISCUSSION

Identification of the Role of Health Cadres in Integrated Primary Service Post

The role of cadres is very important, because cadres are responsible for implementing Integrated Service Post . If cadres are not active, then the implementation of Integrated Service Post will also not be optimal. The role of cadres greatly influences the success rate of the Integrated Service Post program, especially in monitoring child growth and development and maternal health. According to Martinah (2008), only 40% of cadres are active in Integrated Service Post activities in Indonesia. Therefore, it is necessary to take steps to empower cadres to be more professional in monitoring child growth and development and maternal health, as well as building community partnerships to increase support and optimally utilize posyandu. So that empowering cadres is very important to optimize Integrated Service Post Revitalization (Nurhidayah, 2019).

Adequate knowledge is possessed by health cadres to be able to provide education to the community in increasing visits to Integrated Service Post . The role of health workers cannot be separated from this, so it is necessary to build a strong synergy between cadres and health workers so that they can become an extension in efforts to increase visits. If the community has good knowledge and awareness of the importance of monitoring during pregnancy, it will reduce the number of morbidity and mortality in pregnant women (Rohmah, 2021; Directorate of Promotion and Community Empowerment, 2018).

The correlation between the Role of Health Cadres and Pregnant Women's Visits to Integrated Primary Service Post

The results of the study showed a high level of closeness between the role of cadres and the compliance of pregnant women in visiting Integrated Primary Service Post in Sidorahayu Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency. Several factors that influence pregnant women's visits to Integrated Service Post include: Health Belief Model (HBM), transportation and access, education and knowledge, gestational age and parity, social and family support, self-efficacy and motivation (Purwanti et al, 2024; Liesmayani et al, 2025; Sabin et al, 2024).

Cadres have several roles, including: as motivators, extension workers, recording and reporting, and community companions. As motivators, cadres have a role to invite the community to come on the Posyandu opening day through local residents' meetings/WhatsApp/letters/etc., especially for the Posyandu targets, including: Pregnant women, postpartum mothers, breastfeeding mothers, toddlers, school age and adolescents, adults and the elderly; preparing the place for implementing the Integrated Service Post and preparing Integrated Service Post facilities. In addition, as extension workers, cadres have a role to provide education according to the needs of the targets and provide motivation, appreciation and guidance to the targets, and ask the targets to contact the cadres if there are health problems in the family. This is what makes

cadres have an important role in the behavior of pregnant women in implementing clean and healthy living behaviors, one of which is to be able to visit the integrated health post in order to monitor health every month.

Susanti's research (2020) showed the results of the influence between the role of integrated health post cadres in assisting high-risk pregnant women with pregnancy checks. This is supported by research by Yoto et al (2024) which shows that the role of cadres and village support are important factors for the successful implementation of primary service integration at integrated health posts. Several of the research results above support the results of research that has been conducted that there is a relationship between the role of cadres and the compliance of pregnant women in visiting the Integrated Primary Service Post in Sidorahayu Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency.

Yoto, et al (2024) showed the results that other factors that support mothers to visit the Integrated Primary Service Post include transportation and access, knowledge, and self-efficacy. Accessibility of services is the reachability of health service locations that can be assessed from the distance, time, and ease of transportation to the health service location. Accessibility means the ease for the community to reach health services without being hindered by geographical conditions. Easily accessible health services support pregnant women to utilize ANC services because the distance from the mother's house to the service location is close and can be reached on foot or by means of transportation, the cost is cheap, and it also does not take much time during the trip. Likewise, ANC services that are difficult to reach tend to make mothers less likely to utilize ANC services. Difficult access to health facilities will tend to make mothers lose their motivation to utilize ANC services. The further the distance, the more likely it is for mothers to think twice about making ANC visits because it will take a lot of energy and time every time they visit (Tassi, 2021).

Knowledge is a very important domain in the formation of a person's attitude and behavior and a result of knowing after someone senses a certain object. A person's good knowledge is needed to encourage behavior (Susilowati, 2016). Education from health workers is closely related to the mother's knowledge so that they are aware of checking their pregnancy at the available facilities, the knowledge obtained by pregnant women that does not come from health workers can affect the mother's attitude in choosing pregnancy services. Therefore, health facilities are not visited by pregnant women to check their pregnancy. Most mothers are primigravidas who have no previous experience of giving birth so that the level of compliance with the midwife's recommendations is much higher than the mother's knowledge (Sinambela, 2021).

According to Pender, et al., self-efficacy is a person's belief in their ability to perform an action. Self-efficacy refers to the extent to which an individual estimates their ability to be able to carry out a task or obligation that aims to achieve a certain result. Pregnant women's self-efficacy can be used to predict healthy behavior and can facilitate behavior modification. Self-efficacy is an important determining factor in increasing the mother's confidence in carrying out activities or actions that are believed to be able to help achieve goals and the right solutions if there are problems in her pregnancy. Emphasis on the use of

self-efficacy can also be useful in increasing psychological adaptation skills from early pregnancy, recognizing danger signs of pregnancy and childbirth so that they are able to prepare for birth and be ready to face complications (Laila, 2022). Caroline revealed that when individuals have high self-efficacy, it will affect their socializing abilities in a better direction, in other words, individuals will try and have the desire to develop themselves to have better health (Welly and Rahmi, 2021). Self-efficacy can also be used as a determining factor that can influence individuals in carrying out self-management to overcome problems in terms of their health (Laila, 2022).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the study, it was found that there is a relationship between the role of cadres and the compliance of pregnant women in visiting the Integrated Primary Service Post in Sidorahayu Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency, with a closeness value of 0.675, which means that the closeness of the relationship between the role of cadres and compliance in visiting the Integrated Primary Service Post is high. The weakness of this study is that in determining the research sample using purposive sampling which is less representative of the population as a whole so that the generalization of the research results is limited.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

The results of this study are expected to be used as evaluation material for the role of cadres in the compliance of pregnant women in visiting the Integrated Primary Service Post so that they can determine the next steps so that all pregnant women are compliant in visiting the Integrated Service Post .

For further researchers who will conduct similar research, it can be used as a basis for developing or comparing other factors that influence the compliance of pregnant women in visiting the Integrated Primary Service Post. In addition, for further research it is recommended to have more research samples by determining the number of samples using probability sampling so that the samples can represent the research population.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank the pregnant woman who participated in the study for their contributions.

REFERENCES

- Directorate of Promotion and Community Empowerment, "Strategi Komunikasi Perubahan Perilaku," 2018.
- East Java Health Service. (2023). Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Timur 2022. Surabaya: Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Timur
- Fauzia Laila, E. (2022). Pengaruh Dukungan Suami, Motivasi Dan Self Efficacy Terhadap Kepatuhan Dalam Pemeriksaan AnC (Antenatal Care) di Kelurahan Nangeleng Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Nangeleng. *Jurnal Health Society*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.62094/jhs.v11i1.49>

- Harsono, R.A., dan Prambudi, S.S.I. (2023). Co-Production: Pendayagunaan Posyandu dalam Program Integrasi Pelayanan Kesehatan Primer di Tingkat Desa. *Jurnal Analisis Kebijakan*. Vol. 7(1). pp: 113-121.
- Liesmayani, E.E., Putri, N.T., Semiarty, R. Basyir, V. (2025). Factors Influencing Pregnant Women's Compliance with Standard Pregnancy Examinations. *Indonesian Journal of Global Health Research*, 7(4), 255-262
- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. (2023). *Buku Panduan Keterampilan Dasar Kader Bidang Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Kementerian Kesehatan RI
- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. (2023). *Keputusan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor HK.01.07/Menkes/2015/2023 tentang Petunjuk Teknis Integrasi Pelayanan Kesehatan Primer*. Jakarta
- Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. (2023). *Panduan Pengelolaan Posyandu Bidang Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia
- Nurhidayah, I., Hidayati, N. O., & Nuraeni, A. (2019). Revitalisasi posyandu melalui pemberdayaan kader kesehatan. *Media Karya Kesehatan*, 2(2), 145-157.
- Purwanti, T.C., Demartoto, A., Murti, B. (2024). Multilevel Analysis of the Implementation of the Health Belief Model on Antenatal Visit at Integrated Health Posts in Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. *JHPB*, 9 (3)
- Rohmah, F. N., & Arifah, S. (2021). Optimalisasi peran kader kesehatan dalam deteksi dini stunting. *BEMAS: Jurnal Bermasyarakat*, 1(2), 95-102.
- Sabin, L., Bidgoli, H.H., Thapaliya, B., Chand, O., Bhattarai, S., Arjyal, A., Saville, N.(2024). Factors Influencing the Implementation of Integrated Screening for HIV, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B for Pregnant Women in Nepal: A Qualitative Study. *PLOS Global Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.5522/04/25211312.v1>
- Sinambela, M., & Solina, E. (2021). ANALISIS FAKTOR - FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI IBU HAMIL TERHADAP PEMERIKSAAN ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) SELAMA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI PUSKESMAS TALUN KENAS TAHUN 2020. *JURNAL KEBIDANAN KESTRA (JKK)*, 3(2), 128-135. <https://doi.org/10.35451/jkk.v3i2.604>
- Susilowati, D. (2016) *Promosi Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Pusdik SDM Kesehatan
- Tassi, W., Sinaga, M., & Riwu, R. (2021). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Ibu Hamil dalam Pemanfaatan Pelayanan Antenatal Care (K4) di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tarus. *Media Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 3(2), 175-185. <https://doi.org/10.35508/mkm.v3i2.3251>
- Trigunarso, S. I., Fairus, M., Bertalina, B., & Muslim, Z.(2024). Penguatan Kader Menuju Implementasi Pengelolaan Posyandu Konsep Integrasi Layanan Primer (Ilp) Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Stunting Dan Stroke Di Pekon Jogyakarta Selatan Kecamatan Gading Rejo Kabupaten Pringsewu. *Community Development Journal : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 5(6), 10770-10777. <https://doi.org/10.31004/cdj.v5i6.36555>

- Welly, W. and Rahmi, H. (2021). Self Efficacy Dengan Kualitas Hidup Pasien Gagal Ginjal Kronik Yang Menjalani Hemodialisa. *Jurnal Keperawatan Abdurrab*.5(1).pp. 38-44. doi: 10.36341/jka.v5i1.1791.
- Yoto, M., Afif, M., Antika, C. S., Ridwanah, A. A., Firdausi, N. J., Qoyyimah, M., & Rahmah, F. (2024). Implementasi Posyandu pada Era Transformasi Layanan Primer di Kabupaten Kediri. *Journal of Mandalika Literature*, 6(1), 279-284. <https://doi.org/10.36312/jml.v6i1.3975>
- Yuliandri, I. (2023). Integrasi Layanan Primer Melalui Posyandu. <https://ayosehat.kemkes.go.id/integrasi-layanan-primer-melalui-posyandu>