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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHER TODDERS WITH THE USE OF MOTHER AND CHILDHOOD HEALTH BOOKS IN THE REGION**

**MUARA MUNTAI HEALTH CENTER WORK**

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| A R T I C L E I N F O  *Article history:*  Received 1 November 2023  Accepted 30 November 2023  *Keywords:*  KIA Toddler Book  Mother’s Knowledge | A B S T R A C T  The (KIA) Toddler Book is an instrument for recording and counseling (education) for mothers and families and a communication tool between health workers and families. It is an educational tool because the (KIA) Toddler book contains information and educational material about maternal and child health, including nutrition, which can help families, especially mothers, maintain their health since the mother was a toddler. The problem in the proportion of ownership of Toddler Books (KIA) in Indonesia is assessing the use of Toddler Books (KIA) by mothers or caregivers. The results are that using Toddler Books (KIA) could be more optimal; Toddler Books (KIA) are only used to record immunizations or body weight. At posyandu. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers of toddlers and the use of maternal and child health books (KIA) for toddlers in the working area of ​​Muara Muntai Health Center. This was an analytical descriptive study using a cross-sectional approach with a sample calculation technique, namely the Consecutive Sampling technique, with a total population of 45 respondents and a total sample of 41 respondents. The statistical test used the Pearson Product Moment test. The study's results showed that the dominant respondents had a level of knowledge that was less than 40 (73.2%) respondents. The research results showed that the majority of mothers who had the KIA Toddler book did not use the KIA Toddler book, 33 (80.5%) of the respondents. The Pearson Product Moment statistical test results showed that the P value was 0.000 < α 0.05. This indicates that the level of knowledge influences the use of KIA books; with good knowledge, mothers will have much information to obtain, own, and make use of the KIA Toddler book.    © 2024 STIKES Telogorejo Semarang.Central Java. Indonesia |

**INTRODUCTION**

The Maternal and Child Health Book (KIA Book) has been pioneered since 1997 with support from JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency). The KIA book contains health records for mothers (pregnancy, maternity and postpartum) and children (newborns, infants and toddlers). The Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book also contains information about how to maintain and care for maternal and child health. Every pregnancy gets 1 Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book (Sari, 2022)

The high maternal mortality rate makes the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book important to be utilized and used optimally. The KIA Toddler book is a tool for early detection of maternal and child health disorders or problems, a communication and counseling tool with important information for mothers. and families and communities regarding maternal and child health services including references and packages (standards) for Maternal and Child Health (KIA) services, nutrition, immunization and growth and development of children under five. So when the KIA book is not used properly, it will be difficult to carry out early detection in mothers and children (Hanum, 2018).

The problem that occurs in the proportion of ownership of Toddler Books (KIA) in Indonesia is assessing the use of Toddler Books (KIA) by mothers or caregivers and the results are that the use of Toddler Books (KIA) is not optimal, Toddler Books (KIA) are only used to record immunizations or record body weight. during posyandu. Mothers' lack of knowledge about the use of the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) Toddler book, which is still considered a health recording book for health workers, is an obstacle in shaping the health behavior of mothers of toddlers regarding the importance of having regular pregnancy checks, understanding the danger signs of early pregnancy, the importance of drinking. regular Fe tablets, as well as daily health care (Sari, 2022)

The (KIA) Toddler Book is an instrument for recording and counseling (education) for mothers and families as well as a communication tool between health workers and families. It is called an educational tool because the (KIA) Toddler book contains information and educational material about maternal and child health, including nutrition, which can help families, especially mothers, in maintaining their own health since the mother is a toddler, during childbirth, postpartum period, newborn baby until the child is 5 years old. . In the (KIA) Toddler book, there is a P4K sticker, which is a birth planning and complications prevention program as an effort to reduce maternal mortality. Every mother of a toddler has a P4K sticker given by her midwife (Simatupang, 2022).

Riskesdas data in 2018 stated that national ownership of Mother & Child Health (KIA) books for toddlers was 66.2% and the proportion of mothers under five who did not have Mother and Child Health books was 33.8%, this indicates that there are still many mothers toddlers in Indonesia do not understand the importance of the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) Toddler book (Riskesdas, 2018). Variations in ownership of MCH books and being able to show Maternal and Child Health (KIA) books by province include the lowest coverage in West Papua (14.8%) and the highest in DI Yogyakarta (63.5%). Data obtained from the 2018 East Kalimantan Province Riskesdas report states that the proportion of ownership of Maternal and Child Health (KIA) books for toddlers in the districts and cities of East Kalimantan province with the highest proportion is in East Kutai with a proportion of 73.65% and the lowest proportion is in Mahakam. Hulu with a proportion of 32.51%. From this data, it can be concluded that there are still mothers of toddlers in the districts and cities of East Kalimantan province who still do not own the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) Toddler book. Kukar Regency Basic Health Research Data in 2021 found that the coverage of toddler book use (KIA) by mothers of toddlers in Kukar Regency was 33.6%. This coverage is relatively low compared to the achievements of other districts in East Kalimantan province, and data on the coverage of children's book utilization (KIA) at the Muara Muntai Community Health Center has still not reached the national target. Of the total number of 1607 toddlers, only 1100 toddlers or 72.65% were recorded as using Toddler Books (KIA) in 2021 (Muara Muntai Community Health Center, 2021).

The results of research conducted by Astari in 2020 with the title of the research is the relationship between the level of knowledge and the use of maternal and child health books (KIA) for mothers under five, stated that the results of the research show that there is a correlation between the level of knowledge of mothers under five and the use of Maternal and Child Health Books. (KIA) Toddler. Similar research results were also carried out by Simatupang in 2022 with the title research on the relationship between the knowledge of mothers of toddlers and the use of books (KIA) for toddlers, concluding that the results of statistical analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers of toddlers and the use of books (KIA) for toddlers, with significance value 0.001 (p<0.05)

The results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers at the Muara Muntai Community Health Center showed that of the 8 sample people who were interviewed when asked about owning, carrying and using the KIA book, 6 out of 8 mothers of toddlers answered that they had the KIA Toddler book but had never used it. read and taken regularly to health facilities while 2 out of 8 people asked answered that they read and used the information in the book. From the results of interviews with mothers of toddlers who stated that the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) Toddler book was only an examination book that had to be brought during pregnancy checks, they often forgot to bring the book, did not routinely carry out pregnancy checks, never participated in pregnancy exercises and stated that after the examination did not read the contents of the book again even though the midwife had told him to frequently read the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) Toddler book.

Based on the background data and results of the supporting research mentioned above and supplemented with the preliminary study carried out by the researcher, the researcher is interested in researching "The Relationship between the Knowledge Level of Mothers of Toddlers and the Use of Books (KIA) for Toddlers in the Muara Muntai Community Health Center Working Area".

**METHODS**

This research is descriptive analytical research using a cross sectional approach, namely a type of research that emphasizes the time of measurement or observation.

The population in this study were all mothers who had children's MCH books in the last 3 months in the Muara Muntai Community Health Center working area, totaling 45 respondents. The researcher determined the sampling method using a non-probability sampling method with the Purposive Sampling technique, namely taking samples according to the criteria desired by the researcher, totaling 41 samples

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**Result**

1. Mother's Knowledge Level Regarding Understanding of KIA Toddler Book Ownership

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Mother's Knowledge Level** | **Frequency** | **(%).** |
| Good Knowledge | 5 | 12.2 |
| Sufficient Knowledge | 6 | 14.6 |
| Lack of Knowledge | 30 | 73.2 |
| **Amount** | **41** | **100** |

The research results in table 4.1 show that the majority of respondents have a poor level of knowledge regarding the use of the KIA Toddler books they own with a total of 40 (73.2%) respondents.

1. Utilization of KIA Toddler Books at the Muara Muntai Community Health Center

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Utilization of KIA Toddler Books** | **Frequency** | **(%).** |
| Used KIA Toddler Book | 8 | 19.5 |
| KIA Toddler Books Are Not Used | 33 | 80.5 |
| **Amount** | **41** | **100** |

The research results in table 4.2 show that the majority of mothers who own the KIA Toddler book do not use the KIA Toddler book, 33 (80.5%) of the respondents.

1. The Relationship Between the Level of Knowledge of Mothers of Toddlers and the Use of Books (Kia) for Toddlers in the Muara Muntai Community Health Center Working Area

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The Relationship Between the Level of Knowledge of Mothers of Toddlers and the Use of Books (Kia) for Toddlers in the Muara Muntai Community Health Center Working Area** | | | |
| Variable | N | *Correlation Coefficient* | *P-Value* |
| Knowledge Level of Mothers of Toddlers | 41 | 0.720 | 0,000 |
| Utilization of KIA Toddler Books | 41 |

The results of the Spearman Rank statistical test in the SPSS Ver.25 program showed that the P value was 0.000 < 0.05 α so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers of toddlers and the use of books (kia) for toddlers in the working area of ​​the Muara Muntai health center.

**Discussion**

1. **Knowledge Level of Mothers of Toddlers in the Muara Muntai Community Health Center Working Area**

The research results in table 4.1 show that the majority of respondents have a poor level of knowledge regarding the use of the KIA Toddler books they own with a total of 40 (73.2%) respondents.

Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after people sense a particular object. Knowledge arises because of curiosity, which is a characteristic that is generally possessed by all people. Knowing something means having knowledge and knowledge is identical to the decision someone makes about something. Knowledge can also be defined as various information that humans encounter and obtain through intellectual observation. Knowledge arises when someone uses their mind to recognize certain objects or events that have never been seen or felt before. Knowledge is two advantages of humans compared to other creatures created by God, with knowledge humans can know all the information that enters and is received by them. (Kurniati, 2022)

Knowledge is the result of knowing that occurs through sensory processes, especially the eyes and ears, towards certain objects. Knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of open behavior. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely: the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in the formation of a person's actions. (Ulfa, 2021)

Experience and research show that behavior that is aware of knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not aware of knowledge. The importance of maternal knowledge about pregnancy, birth, and care of children under five obtained by using the MCH book is needed because knowledge about high-risk pregnancies is very important for the formation of a better level of maternal knowledge regarding the KIA Toddler book (Cahyawati, 2020).

Knowledge is influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors include age, job, education, experience and gender. In this case, all aspects of the self that influence the creation of knowledge. Meanwhile, external factors include the environment, social culture and information. The information obtained from the KIA book as a medium for KIE (Communication, Information and Education) is expected to increase the knowledge of KIA book owners. Starting from pregnancy to caring for toddlers, mothers will get and use MCH books, so that mothers are the direct and main target of giving MCH books. Mothers can take advantage of the KIA book by taking an active role in reading and understanding the contents of the KIA Toddler book (Utami, 2020).

The research results obtained by the researchers were supported by research conducted by Hanum in 2018, which in the results of his research stated that the level of knowledge of mothers was a level of insufficient knowledge, namely 52 people (61.9%). The research results are also supported by research conducted by Kutacane in 2021 which concluded that the mother's level of knowledge was 18 people (60%) lacking.

According to the researcher's assumption, some of the respondents had little knowledge about KIA books. This is influenced by the educational background of the respondents, most of whom are high school students and the lack of interest in reading from each respondent, resulting in many respondents not having a good level of knowledge about KIA Books. Education is an effort made to create an atmosphere and learning process so that the respondent's education can influence mothers' behavior in using KIA books. The better a person's level of education, the better the level of knowledge they have in understanding how to use the KIA Book. The level of education possessed by respondents influences the knowledge they have regarding the KIA Toddler book. The level of education will influence understanding of something, pregnant women who have a tertiary education level will understand more about the use of KIA books compared to mothers who only have basic education such as elementary or middle school because at the tertiary level a person is trained to be able to analyze and process information. given to him.

1. **Utilization of KIA Toddler Books by Mothers and Toddlers in the Muara Muntai Community Health Center Working Area**

The research results in table 4.2 show that the majority of mothers who own the KIA Toddler book do not use the KIA Toddler book, 33 (80.5%) of the respondents.

The KIA book is a manual owned by mothers and children, which contains information and health records for mothers and children. It is important for every pregnant mother to have this book so that it is easy to get explanations about maternal and child health, understand the dangers that need to be taken into account during pregnancy and access services that can be obtained at health services. The KIA book can be used as a media for screening maternal and child health issues, Communication, Information and Education (KIE) material, as a record of developments, early discovery of risks, a media for outreach and a tool for controlling maternal and child health such as comprehensive MCH services, nutrition, immunization and fallen children. The KIA book is a handbook that all mothers must have from the beginning of their pregnancy until the child is 59 months old. The use of KIA books is still not used optimally by mothers and husbands, even though this success is supported when mothers do not passively read, concentrate on the contents of the book and apply it in their daily lives (Astari, 2020).

Increasing the level of awareness and abilities in life, especially for mothers and babies, can be done through monitoring the health of mothers and babies during pregnancy which can be monitored through the KIA Book. The Maternal and Child Health Book (KIA) is a means of communication between pregnant women and health workers, because it is a means of conveying messages related to information needed by mothers during pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and at the stages of their child's growth and development in the future. The KIA book contains important information that mothers can know regarding the development of their pregnancy and the health condition of their toddler (Kurniati, 2022).

One of the most basic benefits of using the KIA book is as an educational tool for mothers and families in overcoming health problems that have the potential to occur in mothers and children. Apart from that, the use of the MCH book can also anticipate the occurrence of morbidity and death of mothers and babies by efforts to detect health problems as early as possible. With the MCH book, it can record the health of pregnant women, childbirth, and the health development of mothers and children up to the age of 6 years (Mintarsih, 2018)

The results of the research above are supported by research conducted by Alini in 2021, which in her research concluded that 18 respondents (60.8%) of mothers still did not use the MCH books for toddlers that they had. The same results were also obtained by Hanum with research conducted in 2019 which in his research showed that mothers still did not use the KIA books they had with a proportion of 30 respondents (50.8%)

According to researchers' assumptions, there are still pregnant women who do not use MCH books due to the lack of awareness and sensitivity of pregnant women in using MCH books at every pregnancy visit with health workers at health service facilities. Apart from that, it is also because the mother feels that she does not need the MCH book, because without the MCH book the examination can still be carried out and the results can be recorded by the pregnant woman herself even though the recording is not done in the MCH book. The MCH books that were not used properly by mothers in this study were also influenced by the mother's lack of knowledge regarding the use of MCH books so that mothers still did not understand the importance of using, owning and utilizing KIA books.

1. **The Relationship Between the Level of Knowledge of Mothers of Toddlers and the Use of Books (Kia) for Toddlers in the Muara Muntai Community Health Center Working Area**

The results of the Spearman Rank statistical test in the SPSS Ver.25 program showed that the P value was 0.000 < α 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers of toddlers and the use of books (kia) for toddlers in the working area of ​​the Muara Muntai health center.

The KIA book is an instrument for recording and counseling (education) for mothers and their families, as well as a communication tool between health workers and families. It is called an educational tool because the KIA book contains information and counseling material about maternal and child health, including nutrition, which can help families, especially mothers, in maintaining their own health from pregnancy, during childbirth, the postpartum period, newborns until the child is 5 years old (Simatupang, 2022)

The Maternal and Child Health Book (KIA Book) aims to increase family independence in maintaining health, preventing and overcoming maternal and child health problems. Mothers and children are the groups most vulnerable to various health problems that cause death. The KIA book is a tool for recording and monitoring maternal and child health, a communication, information and education tool between health workers and mothers/families, and can be used in all health facilities. The use of this KIA book is one of the priority programs in Indonesia, because through the implementation of this KIA book it supports efforts to prevent and early detect maternal and child health and nutrition problems at the family level, the focus of notes on services for the most vulnerable occupational groups (pregnant women and toddlers) has a positive impact for the health and development of early childhood from the mother's womb until the age of five (Ayu, 2019)

Mothers' lack of knowledge about the use of the Maternal and Child Health Book (KIA), which is still considered only as a health recording book for health workers, is an obstacle in shaping the health behavior of pregnant women (Oktarina, 2015; p. 147). Efforts are also being made to improve the healthy behavior of pregnant women to prevent maternal deaths. Healthy behavior for pregnant women in accordance with the MCH Book in Trimester III includes acceptance of physical and psychological changes in the third trimester, pregnancy checks in the third semester, safe and comfortable sexuality, dealing with minor discomfort, knowing danger signs, nutrition in the third trimester, maintaining general cleanliness, maintaining use of Fe medicine, preparing for fetal birth, breastfeeding, and becoming parents (Munna, 2020)

The better the knowledge of pregnant women regarding the use of MCH books, the more positive the attitudes shown towards using MCH books will be. Increases in knowledge alone do not always lead to changes in behavior, although a positive relationship between knowledge and behavior change has been found in countless studies over several decades of educational studies. From several types of knowledge about health, at least a person's personal awareness is also required to carry out a behavior. Apart from that, the desired health action may not occur without encouragement that is strong enough to trigger knowledge action (Simatupang, 2022)

Correct implementation of the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) book will have an impact on increasing mothers' and families' knowledge of maternal and child health, mobilizing and empowering people to live healthy lives, increasing community access to quality health services and improving surveillance, monitoring and health information systems. . Good knowledge will make mothers have a positive attitude towards the use of Maternal and Child Health books. Successful use of Maternal and Child Health (KIA) books only occurs if the mother, husband, family actively read, study and gradually understand the contents of the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) books. ) and apply it in everyday life. Therefore, the role of various parties, especially health workers and cadres, is needed to facilitate and ensure that they understand the contents of the Maternal and Child Health (KIA) Book and implement the messages contained in the KIA Book. (Hanum, 2019)

The results of the above research obtained by researchers are supported by research conducted by Sulistyaningsih in 2019 which said that there is a relationship between the mother's level of knowledge and the use of the KIA Toddler book, where the better the mother's level of knowledge, the more useful the KIA Toddler book will be.

Similar results were also obtained by Kutacane in 2021 which concluded that there was a close relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers in using the KIA Toddler books they had, the level of knowledge played a role in the use of the KIA Toddler books that mothers had.

According to researchers' assumptions, the knowledge possessed by an individual is influenced by many factors, including level of education, motivation, behavior and sources of information that can be used to use the material that has been studied in actual situations or conditions. The level of education greatly influences a person's ability to apply what he or she has acquired in his or her daily life. A better level of education possessed by an individual will make it easier for the individual to be able to digest and capture messages containing information conveyed to him. And education also influences the way an individual implements good behavior in his daily life, especially regarding healthy living behavior. The level of education, especially a woman's level of education, influences her level of health. So the quality of family life is largely determined by educational factors, the higher a person's education, the better the thought patterns they can develop in receiving counseling or new information that they feel is better and more useful. It can be concluded that the application of using the KIA book can be implemented well if someone has a good level of education to not only know and understand, but apply it in their daily life.

**CONCLUSION**

From the research conducted by researchers it can be concludedthere isthe relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers of toddlers and the use of books (kia) for toddlers in the working area of ​​the Muara Muntai health center

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