

Level Of Knowledge and Experience Of Pregnant Women With Disaster Preparedness At The Kemayoran District Community Health Center

Febri Annisaa Nuurjannah, Aliya Nengsih
Midwifery Study Program, Stikes Rspad Gatot Soebroto
E-mail: febria14@gmail.com

Abstract

Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that is very vulnerable. experience disaster. Incident disaster dominated by disasters hydrometeorology, one of them that is disaster floods that caused high number of missing and deceased people. Based on data from the National Disaster Management Agency Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) in 2021 disaster Floods in DKI Jakarta caused 16 disasters. Research This aim For Know Level of Knowledge and Experience of Pregnant Women with Disaster Preparedness at Community Health Centers Kemayoran District. The method study This that is use method descriptive quantitative with approach cross sectional with analytical survey at the Community Health Center Kemayoran in One time. Population in the study This is all over Mother pregnant who undergo visit pregnancy at the Community Health Center Kemayoran District, which has 63 people with sample the entire total population. The data was analyzed use independent chi-square with level 95% confidence and presented in distribution table form frequency. Obtained results there is relationship between level of knowledge and experience with preparedness face disaster flooding in the mother pregnant at the Community Health Center Kemayoran . It is hoped Health workers at Kemayoran Health Center can motivate the cadres integrated health posts and figures public for increase Study together, discuss and exchange experience about Preparedness Facing Disaster Flood To mother pregnant comprehensive and systematic as well as can be implemented in a way scheduled and continuous.

Keywords: *pregnant women, preparedness, knowledge and experience*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that is very vulnerable. experience disaster. Conditions that Indonesia has include geographical, geological, hydrological and demographic is the cause. Causal factors disaster can differentiated become factor natural and non- natural, but both of them can result in loss even lost life. damage facilities and infrastructure, loss of goods valuable, damaged environment live, so too psychological well-being of disaster victims[1]. Based on data from the National Disaster Management Agency Disaster (BNPB) from month July 2023 to end July 2024 Indonesia has 1,474 incidents occurred disaster and caused 411 people to die, 54 people missing and 714

people were injured. By cumulatively 4,644,844 people suffered, 406,525 people were displaced and 49,894 houses experience damage, Incident disaster dominated by disasters hydrometeorology. One of them that is disaster floods that caused high number of missing and deceased people[2].

Capital from the country of Indonesia, namely DKI Jakarta, also not escape from disaster [1]. Based on data from the National Disaster Management Agency Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) in 2021 disaster floods in DKI Jakarta as many as 16 disasters[3]. According to Index Risk Indonesian Disaster Management Agency (IRBI) in 2020, DKI Jakarta Province has index risk 64.02 which includes class risk moderate.

As for the table mark index West Jakarta City's risk according to IRBI in 2020 has index risk 71.07 which includes class risk currently[3].

Situation disaster will have a big impact to women and children. In addition to having an impact to health, disasters also provide effect bad to health reproduction. In addition to having an impact bad to health, disasters also affect health reproduction. The Women's Commission for Refugees revealed that situation disaster often increase risk of sexual abuse, transmission disease infectious sexual, unwanted pregnancy, deficiency nutrition as well as death[4]. Situation disaster can cause increasing risk problem health and risks This will more increased in the group vulnerable. According to Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning countermeasures disaster, it is said that which is included group prone to is babies and children, mothers pregnant and breastfeeding, group disability as well as elderly[5]. Incident disaster natural can cause fear and anxiety for Mother pregnant and mothers who have baby. Pregnant woman, mother postpartum and breastfeeding are one of the groups most at risk when disaster happened [6]. In this situation disaster Mother pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding potential experience an incident that did not occur expected like bleeding, childbirth premature and others[7].

Pregnant women are one of the vulnerable groups in disaster. Pregnant women are at high risk before, during and after happen disaster. The importance of disaster victim management in a way precise and fast give opportunity for minimize number of victims due to delay action rescue public especially in groups vulnerable. In case This preparedness Mother pregnant need noticed as effort important for rescue self alone by mother pregnant. Group prone to need treatment and protection special so that Can endure life face situation post- disaster conditions full eviction congested without tents and facilities No adequate plus trauma and

weather bad make victims especially Mother pregnant and children will caught disease[8].

But what often happens become problem is lack of preparedness disaster mother. According to BNPB, knowing in a way clear risk will occurrence disaster as well as How mitigation good disaster like track evacuation as well as lack of understanding of vulnerable groups[3]. It is hoped that pregnant women play a role important in prevention and control disaster flood. Pregnant women must own knowledge and positive attitude as well as required simulation (practice) in prevention and control disaster flood. With availability good knowledge and attitude so will formation action so that arise good behavior in countermeasures flood.

Experience Experience is something that ever happened experienced, lived, and felt. According to[9] Experience is events that have occurred experienced by oneself Alone and involve other people in his life. Experience is also a incident personal consequence stimulation environment with impression certain.

Experience disaster is knowledge possessed by individuals For increase vigilance to something disaster. Experience disaster is as a real event experienced or felt, Experience this is what will happen impact on knowledge somebody about object or events experienced. Someone who has experience incident or incident disaster previously will more Ready when experience incident flood in the future come. Criteria Disaster Experience Index Value Category 81-100 High, 61-80 Medium 40-60, Low Source: [10].

Improvement knowledge No absolute obtained through formal education will but can obtained through non-formal education. Knowledge somebody about something object contains two aspects that is aspect positive and negative. Both aspect This will determine attitude someone, the more Lots aspect positive and known objects, then will cause attitude increasingly positive to

object certain. One of the object health can explained by the knowledge gained from experience Alone.

Preparedness is a series activities carried out for anticipate disaster through organizing as well as through the steps that appropriate use. According to Law - law No. 24 year 2007 [11] Preparedness done for prevent disaster so that No there were casualties and property damage objects, or change in the order of life society. The purpose of preparedness No only for provide source power required when happen disaster, but also for ensure utilization in a way effective[12].

Pregnant mother is highly vulnerable groups moment happen disaster Because risky experience various complications, [13] Readiness for mothers pregnancy is very important For safety in face disaster flood. Emergency bag disaster is bags prepared by members family for just in case happen in situation emergency. Standby bag disaster contains all need the necessary basics for undergo life after disaster and necessary in condition emergency for 72 hours [3]. Purpose of the bag standby disaster This is for make it easier evacuation to safe place. According to BNPB, the contents in bag standby disaster limited and only clean up on goods need basic and made minimal Possible For endure live. As for the contents in bag standby disaster that is document important, provision food, clothes, boxes drug (first aid), tools lighting, bathroom equipment.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is quantitative descriptive research with a cross-sectional approach carried out at the Kemayoran District Health Center in October to November 2025 with research ethics approval No:005783/STIKes RSPAD Gatot Soebroto/2025. The population in this study consisted of all pregnant women who attended antenatal care (ANC) visits at Puskesmas Kecamatan Kemayoran, totaling 63 individuals. The sample size was calculated using the Slovin formula

with a margin of error (e) of 5% (0.05), resulting in a minimum sample size of 54 respondents. The sampling technique used was accidental sampling, which included pregnant women who attended ANC during the study period and met the inclusion criteria.

The inclusion criteria were pregnant women who were registered and attended ANC at Puskesmas Kecamatan Kemayoran, were in the first to third trimester of pregnancy, were able to read and write, were willing to participate as respondents by signing an informed consent form and resided in the Kemayoran District area. The exclusion criteria included pregnant women with obstetric emergencies at the time of data collection, those experiencing communication impairments, or those who did not complete the questionnaire.

Primary data were collected using a questionnaire that had been tested for reliability using Cronbach's Alpha, with alpha values of 0.782 (reliable) for the knowledge variable, 0.801 (reliable) for experience, and 0.845 (highly reliable) for preparedness. Since all α values were greater than 0.70, the research instrument was considered reliable. The obtained data were then analyzed using the independent Chi-Square test with a 95% confidence level and presented in the form of frequency distribution tables.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research result

1. Characteristics Respondents

Table 4. 1 Distribution Frequency Characteristics General Respondents Mother Pregnant at the Community Health Center Kemayoran

Characteristics Mother Pregnant	Frequency	Percentage %
Age		
<20 Year	3	4.8%
20-35 Year	50	79.4%
>35 Year	10	15.9%
Gestational Age		
Trimester 1	16	25.4%
Trimester 2	24	38.1%
Trimester 3	23	36.5%

Education Final		
Tall	22	34.9%
Intermediate	35	55.6%
Low	6	9.5%
Work		
Work	23	36.5%
No Work	40	63.5%
Long Stay		
<5 Year	23	36.5%
5-10 Year	11	17.5%
>10 Year	29	46.0%

Source: Primary Data 2025

Based on table 4.1 characteristics general respondents in a way general aged 20-35 Year as much as 50 person (79.4%), on age >35 year as many as 10 people (15.9%), and <20 years as many as 3 people (4.8%). Characteristics with age pregnancy most was 24 people (38.1%) in the second trimester, 23 people (36.5%) in the third trimester, and 16 people (25.4%) in the first trimester. respondents own education final medium as much as 35 people (55.6%), respondents with Higher education as many as 22 people (34.9%), and low education 6 people (9.5%). For work part big respondents No working (housewife) household) 40 people (63.5%), and those who work as many as 23 people (36.5%). And For part big respondents Which has stay in area vulnerable flood during >10 Years as much as 29 person (46.0%), <5 year as many as 23 person (36.5%), and 5-10 year 11 person (17.5%).

2. Level Experience Respondents

Table 4.2 Distribution Frequency Based on Level Experience Pregnant women at the Community Health Center Kemayoran

Experience	Frequency (n = 63)	Percentage (%)
Tall	57	90.5%
Currently	4	6.3%
Low	2	3.2%
Total	63	100%

Source: Primary Data 2025

Based on table 4.2 on show part big respondents that is as much as 57 respondents (90.5%) own experience with category high, then 4 respondents (6.3%)

have experience category moderate, and at least respondents experience category low as many as 2 respondents (3.2%). This can seen from results answer from questionnaire that has been given to respondents Where majority respondents has own experience disaster flood previously good covering ever/ experienced disaster, knowing reason characteristic features disasters, as well as own readiness face disaster in the future come.

3. Level Knowledge Respondents

Table 4.3 Distribution Frequency Based on Level Knowledge Pregnant women at the Community Health Center Kemayoran

Level of Knowledge	Frequency (n = 63)	Percentage (%)
Good	52	82,5%
Not Enough	11	17,5%
Total	63	100%

Source: Primary Data 2025

Based on table 4.3 above known Of the 63 respondents, 52 respondents (82.6%) had knowledge good and as many as 11 respondents (17.4%) have knowledge not enough.

4. Level Preparedness Respondents

Table 4.4 Distribution Frequency Based on Level Preparedness of Pregnant Women at Community Health Centers Kemayoran

Preparedness	Frequency (n = 63)	Percentage (%)
Very Ready	57	90.5%
Ready	5	7.9%
Not Enough Ready	1	1.6%
Total	63	100%

Source: Primary Data 2025

Based on table 4.4 above show part big respondents that is as many as 57 respondents (90.5%) have preparedness with very ready category, 5 respondents (7.9%) have preparedness with category ready and at least For preparedness with category not enough ready 1 respondent (1.6%). This can also be seen from results answer from questionnaire respondents

Where majority respondents the has own knowledge about management disaster and attitude about disaster good flood covering understanding about signs occurrence something disaster, action rescue self Which appropriate, plan For condition emergency, system warning early And mobilization source Power Which related equipment Which need prepared before happen disaster, and emergency fund readiness.

Analysis Bivariate

Bivariate data analysis results connection Experience with Preparedness Mother pregnant served in table following:

Table 4.5 Results Analysis Connection Experience With Preparedness Pregnant Women In Community Health Center Kemayoran

Independent Variable s	Dependent Variables								
	Preparedness								
	Very Ready		Ready		Not Ready		Total		Sig (2-Tailed)
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Tall	53	93	4	7	0	0	57	100	0,000
Currently	4	100	0	0	0	0	4	100	
Low	0	0	1	5	1	5	2	10	
Total	57	100	5	7	1	5	6	10	

Source: Primary Data Processing Results 2025

Based on the output results in table 4.5, it can be seen that the N value shows a sample of 53 respondents (93%) with the majority having high experience with disasters. Respondents with moderate experience were 4 respondents (100.0%), and low experience was 0. Based on the results of the chi-square analysis with $\alpha = 0.05$, a p-value of 0.000 was obtained where (0.000 < 0.05). This can be concluded that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, namely there is a relationship between experience and preparedness for flood disasters in pregnant women at the Kemayoran Community Health Center.

1. Description Respondents Characteristics

Based on distribution frequency characteristics in study This give description characteristics age of mother pregnant women visiting the Community Health Center Kemayoran can known that of 63 respondents , showing that majority Mother pregnant aged 20-35 years as many as 50 people (79.4%) of the total respondents age the considered as age yag ideal reproduction and sufficient age mature which is at the age the Also on Mother pregnant own knowledge And understanding Which Good related preparedness For face disaster flood , things the caused by Because the more increasing age somebody so experience and will also increase the more there are many experiences and levels his knowledge . This is in line with research conducted by [14] Which own results characteristics Mother pregnant age Which safe 45 person 20-35 year, in his research reviewed from age woman Mother pregnant, if aged his under 20 years and over 35 years, then including age risky tall age pregnancy. Therefore That For age 20-35 years is age with optimal reproduction. Based on distribution frequency characteristics based on age pregnancy Mother pregnant women visiting the Community Health Center Kemayoran show that part large in the 2nd trimester 24 (38.1%), then in Trimester 3 there were 23 respondents (36.5%), and in Trimester 1 there were 16 respondents (25.4%). Pregnancy is time started from conception until birth fetus, duration pregnancy for 280 days (40 weeks) or nine month seven day. In the trimester of pregnancy refers to the division time in 3 period throughout pregnancy that is trimester First (0-12 weeks) second trimester (13-27 weeks), third trimester (28-40 weeks). (Yuliana et al. 2024). Based on level education Mother pregnant women who visit to Community Health Center Kemayoran Most of the is secondary education namely 35 (55.6%) of results respondents said, the more tall level education somebody so will the more easy

Also For accept information so that will the more Lots also experience as well as lesson from something incident that he has. So for Mother pregnant, getting clever Mother pregnant take lesson from something disaster, increasingly The level of preparedness is also good in face disaster in the future front [15]. This result in line with research conducted by [16] who researched the description of knowledge preparedness Mother pregnant in face disaster flooding in the work area community health center Lhoksukon which is the result Mother pregnant have secondary education as many as 30 people (66.7%).

Based on distribution frequency type work Mother pregnant women who visit to Community Health Center Kemayoran part big is No working 40 (63.5%). Work is something activities carried out by humans For fulfil A need as well as sustainability life[17]. These results in line with research conducted by [16] which has results respondents who do not Work as many as 35 people (77.8%), in his research , on mothers pregnant who is not Work will give flexibility more time big , which makes it possible Mother pregnant For look for information , as well as participate in a preparedness program For increase his knowledge.

Based on distribution frequency type of length of stay Mother pregnant women who visit to Community Health Center Kemayoran part big more from 10 year 29 (46.0%) from results the so, the more long respondents occupy object study in area vulnerable flood And have experience disaster during stay, so the more big Also level preparedness Which formed. This result in line with research conducted by Dwi Putri (2023) which shows results long stay respondents stay in Ward Bay Sepang 15-25 year as much as 44 people (48.9%). (Bi Daughter 2023) And in line with [15] which has respondents 87 people >10 years (95%).

2. Overview of the Level of Experience of Pregnant Women at the Community Health Center Kemayoran

Based on results study Which done researchers obtained results that level experience Mother pregnant in Community Health Center Kemayoran own category tall that is as much as 57 respondents (90.5%). Results That obtained from majority respondents Which has own experience disaster flood previously the good one covering Once experience disaster, knowing reason characteristic features disaster And Action before, moment and after disasters, as well as own readiness face disaster in the future come. Matter the in line with study Which done by [18] show experience student about disaster eruption mountain fiery with level influence tall as big as 71. In his research state experience disaster can interpreted as a real event experienced or felt. Experience This will impact on knowledge about object or incident experienced, And experience the will form learning useful in prepare self face possibility occurrence incident similar in the future Which will come [18]. These results are also supported by research conducted by [15] that results study about experience in category tall with 88 respondents (95%). Someone who has experience on a incident disaster previously will become more Ready when experience incident disaster return in the future front. With existence experience disasters that have somebody can become motivation For somebody become more Ready And standby in facing situation disaster [19]. Experience is A results observations in the form of combination senses sight, smell, hearing as well as experiences gained in the past which experiences Can nature Good and bad.

3. Overview of the Level of Knowledge of Pregnant Women at the Community Health Center Kemayoran

Handling disaster No only done after occurrence disaster but also before happen disaster (pre-disaster) in the form of prevention, mitigation / preparedness For reduce impact disaster. In the phase pre-disaster, preparedness is step beginning in face disaster, the importance of Knowledge always made into as prefix from A action

and awareness somebody For do preparedness from experience disaster, level knowledge individual different so that will cause mixed responses moment individual face disaster, knowledge the more tall so will the more Ready do preparedness [20].

Research result show that part big respondents own level knowledge about good disaster . There were 52 (82.6%) respondents own level knowledge good and existing disasters as many as 21 (17.4%) respondents who have knowledge less disaster . Knowledge about disaster will needed people living in the area vulnerable disaster , because various information about type disasters that can threaten they , the symptoms disaster , forecast area range disaster , procedures rescue self , suggested place For evacuation , and other information that may be needed society before , during and after disaster That happen can minimize risk disaster [21].

4. Overview of the Level of Preparedness of Pregnant Women at the Community Health Center Kemayoran

Based on results research conducted by researchers obtained results that level preparedness Mother pregnant in Community Health Center Kemayoran own very ready category that is as many as 57 respondents (90.5%). The results obtained from majority respondents who have own knowledge about management disaster and attitude about disaster good flood covering understanding about signs occurrence something disaster, action rescue the right self, then plan For condition emergency, system warning early And mobilization source Power Which related necessary equipment prepared before happen disasters, and emergency fund readiness support attitude preparedness. Matter the in line with research conducted by [15] examined the level of preparedness facing the tsunami in the Caringin Village Community Labuan District, Regency Pandeglang in the future front. Results study describe that preparedness high / very ready as many as

(97%). People who have ever experience disaster in the future Then tend Study face disaster later the day , so that public know What should done when disaster happened [15].

Preparedness disaster is effort activities carried out For anticipate possibility occurrence disaster through stage organizing And through step Which appropriate For avoid fatalities as well as loss treasure objects[22]. Factors that can influence level preparedness among them education and experience. According to assumptions researchers, the more Good behavior somebody about disaster, so will more Ready Also somebody That in face disaster. The community that has own high level of preparedness will more Ready reduce impact risk from disaster natural Which will come , because that , to mother pregnant ever experience disaster they will increase preparedness so that No feel anxiety , trauma and feel the same difficulty If feel disaster That back , because they Mother pregnant will own preparedness and having the same anticipation For face disaster nature that will come [23].

5. Relationship Experience With Preparedness Face Flood Disaster on Pregnant Women at Community Health Centers Kemayoran

Analysis results bivariate experience with preparedness face disaster flood on Mother pregnant in Community Health Center Kemayoran Year 2024, level experience tall as much as (93.0%) compared to with level experience low (00.0%) researchers conducting the *Chi Square* test to get mark p as big as (0.00) so that mark $p < 0.05$ with thus shows H_a is accepted H_o is rejected so that can concluded that There is connection experience with preparedness face disaster flooding in the mother pregnant at the Community Health Center Kemayoran 2024. At the level experience Mother pregnant covering Once experience disaster, know reason characteristic features occurrence disaster And know appropriate action before, during and after, and own readiness face disaster in the

future come. This is due to experience Which owned every individual will different And Wrong One factors that influence it that is behavior preparedness. [22] increasingly Good behavior about disaster, then will the more more Ready face future disasters.

This result in line and supported with research conducted by [15] with title "influence experience disaster towards preparedness facing the tsunami in the Caringin Village community Subdistrict Labuan Regency Pandeglang year 2021" disclose 92 residents village Caringin ready face the tsunami incident has results *chi square* with the same *p value* namely $0.00 < 0.05$. So hypothesis accepted, meaning There is influence Influence experience disaster towards preparedness face tsunami on public Caringin Village Labuan District, Regency Pandeglang 2021. In his research, he explained experience disaster experienced society on time Then made into learning Which make public become more know and understand will signs when occurrence disaster and become more Ready If disaster later day. In addition, the results study This is also supported by research by [23] which found existence connection experience disaster with preparedness Mother pregnant with mark $p 0.027$, study similar Also Once done by [24] Which show existence connection experience with preparedness on teenager in face flood in Samarinda which shows mark $p 0.002 < 0.05$. Experience can make A learning that will be stored inside memory memory. Experience previously can make somebody understand about danger Which hidden from disaster, And will push people for save from disaster. According to assumptions researchers that in experience own influence significant to preparedness Mother pregnant in face situation emergency during pregnancy. Pregnant women with have experience disaster tend to more Ready Because own knowledge as well as more skills Good in recognize A sign danger and will take step anticipation For in the future.

Based on study [25] level preparedness shown by the mother pregnant apparently influenced by internal factors of the mother Alone that is experience disaster, although connection Which happen moderate. However, the experience disaster that happened to the mother pregnant This can make Mother pregnant the know reason occurrence disaster, characteristics occurrence disaster And make Mother pregnant know action before, moment And after occurrence disaster as well as place take shelter when happen disaster. In addition, the experience disasters also encourage Mother pregnant For Keep going do increase his readiness in face disaster flood through activities counseling media print, or even electronics[25].

CONCLUSION

Based on results study about Connection Experience With Preparedness Facing Disaster Flood For Pregnant Women at the Community Health Center Kemayoran obtained the following conclusion following:

1. Majority characteristics general respondents in the study This aged 20-35 years as much as 50 person (79.4%), with age pregnancy most is Trimester 2 24 people (38.1%). Most of them respondents own education final medium as many as 35 people (55.6%). For work part big respondents No employed 40 people (63.5%). Most of them respondents has live in the area vulnerable flood for >10 years as many as 29 people (46.0%).
2. Majority respondents in the study This own level experience disaster flood is category tall reached 57 (90.5%) mothers pregnant whereas experienced respondents low 2 (3.2%) mothers pregnant.
3. Majority respondents in the study This own level preparedness disaster flooding at the UPTD Kota Baru Health Center is in very ready category 57 (90.5%) mothers pregnant and respondents with preparedness not

- enough Ready only 1 (1.65) mother pregnant.
4. There is connection between Connection experience with preparedness face disaster flooding in the mother pregnancy is proven with mark p -value 0.00 where ($0.00 < 0.05$).

REFERENCE

- [1] A. Taryana, M. R. El Mahmudi, and H. Bakti, "Analisis Kesiapsiagaan Bencana Banjir Di Jakarta," *JANE - Jurnal Administrasi Negara*, vol. 13, no. 2, p. 302, Feb. 2022, doi: 10.24198/jane.v13i2.37997.
- [2] R. Jati, Udrek, and E. S. Purba, *RBI Risiko Bencana Indonesia*, 1st ed. Pusat Data, Informasi, dan Komunikasi Kebencanaan BNPB, 2023.
- [3] A. W. Adi, O. Shalih, F. Z. Shabrina, A. Rizqi, A. S. Putra, and R. Karimah, *IRBI Indeks Risiko Bencana Indonesia Tahun 2021*. Pusat Data, Informasi dan Komunikasi Kebencanaan Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana, 2021.
- [4] R. J. Swatzyna and V. K. Pillai, "The Effects of Disaster on Women's Reproductive Health in Developing Countries," *Glob. J. Health Sci.*, vol. 5, no. 4, Apr. 2013, doi: 10.5539/gjhs.v5n4p106.
- [5] L. A. Saputri *et al.*, "Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan dengan Perilaku Kesiapsiagaan Bencana Pada Ibu Hamil, Nifas, dan Menyusui Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Anak Air Padang," *Jurnal Kesehatan Medika Saintika*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 107–112, Dec. 2022.
- [6] N. N. Nour, "Maternal Health Considerations During Disaster Relief," *Rev. Obstet. Gynecol.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 22–7, 2011.
- [7] A. Goodman, "In the Aftermath of Disasters: The Impact on Women's Health," *Critical Care Obstetrics and Gynecology*, vol. 2, no. 6, 2016.
- [8] M. Teja, "Kesiapsiagaan Masyarakat Terhadap Kelompok Rentan Dalam Menghadapi Bencana Alam di Lombok," *Pusat Penelitian Badan Keahlian DPR RI.*, vol. 10, no. 17, Sep. 2018.
- [9] Diva Magdalena, Natasya Septina, Aulia Candra Sari, and Nur Fajrie, "Pengalaman Mahasiswa Dalam Interaksi Sosial Di Kelas Perkuliahan," *PESHUM: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial dan Humaniora*, vol. 2, no. 6, pp. 1003–1010, Sep. 2023, doi: 10.56799/peshum.v2i6.2278.
- [10] A. T. Gisa Zahrani and P. I. Wardhani, "Hubungan Pengalaman Bencana dengan Self Efficacy Siswa SMP N 3 Gantiwarno dalam Menghadapi Bencana Banjir," *GEOGRAPHY: Jurnal Kajian, Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pendidikan*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 595–609, Apr. 2024, doi: 10.31764/geography.v12i1.21967.
- [11] D. Ayuningtyas, S. Windiarti, M. S. Hadi, U. U. Fasrini, and S. Barinda, "Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation in Indonesia: A Narrative Review," *Iran. J. Public Health*, Jul. 2021, doi: 10.18502/ijph.v50i8.6799.
- [12] D. Rahma and F. Yulianti, "Kesiapsiagaan Masyarakat dalam Menghadapi Bencana Banjir di Gampong Cot Bayu Kecamatan Trumon tengah Kabupaten Aceh Selatan," *Jurnal Pendidikan Geosfer*, vol. 5, no. 2, 2020.
- [13] I. N. S. Iswarani, I. A. F. Izzati, R. I. Firdausi, and D. Nursanto, "Manajemen Penyelamatan Ibu Hmail Pasca Bencana," *Al-Iqra Medical Journal: Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Kedokteran*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 72–80, Jul. 2020, doi: 10.26618/aimj.v2i2.3953.
- [14] J. Tri Atmojo, L. Hanifah, C. Setyorini, and A. Dewi Lieskusumastuti, "Analisis Karakteristik Ibu Hamil Terhadap

- Perilaku Pencegahan COVID-19,” *Jurnal Kebidanan Indonesia*, vol. 13, no. 1, Jan. 2022, doi: 10.36419/jki.v13i1.571.
- [15] R. Andini, “Pengaruh Pengalaman Bencana Terhadap Kesiapsiagaan Menghadapi Tsunami Pada Masyarakat Desa Caringin Kecamatan Labuan Kabupaten Pandeglang,” Jakarta, 2021.
- [16] R. A. Nasution, I. Iskandar, and J. Sahputri, “Gambaran Pengetahuan Kesiapsiagaan Ibu Hamil dalam Menghadapi Bencana Banjir di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Lhoksukon,” *GALENICAL : Jurnal Kedokteran dan Kesehatan Mahasiswa Malikussaleh*, vol. 3, no. 3, p. 36, Jul. 2024, doi: 10.29103/jkkmm.v3i3.15363.
- [17] D. E. Sitepu, A. Primadiamanti, and E. I. Safitri, “Hubungan Usia, Pekerjaan dan Pendidikan Pasien Terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan DAGUSIBU di Puskesmas Wilayah Lampung Tengah,” *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, vol. 10, no. 6, 2024.
- [18] M. J. U. Muchtar and R. Puspita Dewi, “Pengaruh Pengalaman Bencana terhadap Pengetahuan Siswa Mengenai Mitigasi Bencana Erupsi Gunungapi Merapi di SMP Negeri 2 Kemalang,” *Jurnal Pendidikan Geografi Undiksha*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 191–200, Aug. 2024, doi: 10.23887/jjpg.v12i02.76484.
- [19] Ningrum. Ayu Sekar and K. Br. Ginting, “Strategi Penanganan Banjir Berbasis Mitigasi Bencana Pada Kawasan Rawan Bencana Banjir Di Daerah Aliran Sungai Seulalah Kota Langsa ,” *Geography Science Education Explored Journal*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2020.
- [20] J. Budhiana, A. Rahman La Ede, R. Marta Dipura, and S. Janatri, “Hubungan Pengetahuan Masyarakat Tentang Kesiapsiagaan Bencana Dengan Kesiapsiagaan Masyarakat Dalam Menghadapi Bencana Tsunami di Desa Bayah Barat Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bayah Kabupaten Lebak,” *Jurnal Health Society*, vol. 10, no. 1, Apr. 2021, doi: 10.62094/jhs.v10i1.28.
- [21] Zuliani and S. Hariyanto, “Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Kesiapsiagaan Kader Siaga Bencana dalam Menghadapi Bencana Banjir,” *Jrnal EDUNursing*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2021.
- [22] K. Kartika, M. Arif, and L. Fradisa, “Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Pengalaman dengan Kesiapsiagaan Bencana Gempa pada Masyarakat di RT 01, Rw 01 Kuranji Tahun 2022,” *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling*, vol. 4, no. 6, 2022.
- [23] F. Febe and S. J. Simaremare, “Hubungan Pengalaman Bencana Dengan Keisapsiagaan Ibu Hamil Menghadapi Bencana Banjir di Kelurahan Jati Murni Bekasi,” *Jurnal Kebidanan*, vol. 14, no. 1, Jun. 2022.
- [24] N. A. Selvyana and D. R. Fitriani, “Hubungan Pengalaman dengan Kesiapsiagaan Remaja dalam Menghadapi Banjir di Samarinda,” *Borneo Student Research* , vol. 2, no. 3, 2021.
- [25] Y. E. Silviani, D. Fitriani, and R. Regita, “Hubungan Pengalaman Bencana Dengan Kesiapsiagaan Ibu Hamil Menghadapi Ancaman Bencana Gempa Bumi,” *Jurnal Sains Kesehatan*, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 55–62, Jun. 2022, doi: 10.37638/jsk.29.1.55-62.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher expresses sincere praise and gratitude to Almighty God for His blessings and grace, which have enabled this research entitled “The Level of Knowledge and Experience of Pregnant Women Regarding Disaster Preparedness at the Kemayoran District Community Health Center” to be completed successfully. The researcher would also like to extend the deepest appreciation to

all respondents, namely pregnant women, who volunteered their time and participated in this research.