

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Mayoritas penularan penyakit Hepatitis B adalah dari ibu ke anak. Hal ini dapat menyebabkan kronisitas hingga bisa menyebabkan kekambuhan bahkan bisa menjadi sirosis dan hepatoseluler karsinoma. Sebagai upaya mencegah hal tersebut, Kementerian Kesehatan Indonesia mengeluarkan Permenkes No. 52 Tahun 2017.

**Tujuan:** Untuk menganalisis implementasi program pencegahan penularan hepatitis B dari Ibu ke Anak di Puskesmas Kota Surabaya tahun 2019.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan studi deskriptif eksploratif dengan pendekatan kualitatif melalui wawancara mendalam dan telaah dokumentasi. Informan pada masing-masing puskesmas terdiri dari koordinator poli KIA, bidan penanggung jawab program hepatitis B, koordinator P2M, dan ibu hamil, serta kader Hepatitis B dari Puskesmas B saja. Penentuan informan ini dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*.

**Hasil:** Kegiatan promosi kesehatan berjalan belum optimal utamanya ketidakspesifikan materi penyuluhan di Puskesmas A, pada surveilans terdapat kesenjangan pencatatan di Puskesmas A, ketidaklengkapan pengisian form, dan tidak adanya analisis data, pada kegiatan deteksi dini sudah mencapai target cakupan namun kegiatan konseling pre dan pasca deteksi dini belum optimal, kegiatan penanganan kasus masih dibawah target cakupan dan lemahnya monitoring bayi.

**Kesimpulan:** Implementasi program pencegahan penularan Hepatitis B dari Ibu ke Anak di Puskesmas A dan B masih belum optimal terutama dalam promosi kesehatan di Puskesmas A, surveilans serta penanganan kasus di kedua puskesmas.

**Kata Kunci:** Implementasi; Pencegahan; Penularan Hepatitis B

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The majority of transmission of Hepatitis B is from mother to child. This can lead to chronicity that can lead to recurrence and can even become cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. To prevent this, the Indonesian Ministry of Health issued Permenkes No. 52 of 2017.

**Objective:** To analyze the implementation of the prevention program of mother-to-child hepatitis B transmission at the Surabaya City Health Center in 2019.

**Methods:** This research is a descriptive exploratory study with a qualitative approach through in-depth interviews and review of documentation. Informants at each puskesmas consist of the poly MCH coordinator, the midwife in charge of the hepatitis B program, the P2M coordinator, and pregnant women, as well as Hepatitis B cadres from Puskesmas B alone. The determination of these informants was carried out by purposive sampling.

**Result:** Health promotion activities are not yet running optimally, especially the lack of specificity of counseling material at Puskesmas A, in surveillance, there are gaps in recording at Puskesmas A, incomplete form filling, and no data analysis, early detection activities have reached the target coverage but pre and post early detection counseling activities have not optimal, case handling activities are still below the target coverage and infant monitoring is weak.

**Conclusion:** The implementation of the prevention program of mother-to-child hepatitis B transmission at Puskesmas A and B is still not optimal, especially in health promotion at Puskesmas A, surveillance and case handling at both puskesmas.

**Keywords:** Implementation; Prevention; Transmission of Hepatitis B