

PREGNANT WOMEN
ADLN - Perpustakaan Unair

PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS

SKRIPSI

PERSEPSI IBU HAMIL UNTUK MELAKUKAN PEMERIKSAAN KEHAMILAN / *ANTENATAL CARE* (ANC) KE PELAYANAN KESEHATAN DI DESA KARANGGAYAM KECAMATAN OMBEN KABUPATEN SAMPANG

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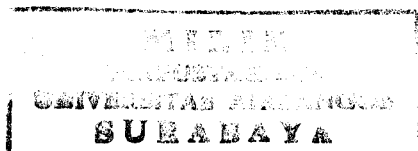
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ABSTRACT

Mother mortality in Indonesia is still high. According to SDKI 2002-2003 showing that mother mortality equal to 307 each 100.000 birth, it's mean in each month there is 1.500 mother mortality and every year there is 18.300 mother mortality in Indonesia. Increasing of mother mortality can be prevented to through antenatal care regularly and effective to health care center. But, it had to early with equation of perception between health provider with pregnant mother about antenatal care by considering the condition of social culture in society environment. The research objective was describe perception of pregnant mother to do antenatal care to health care center according to health belief model theory.

This research was descriptive qualitative. Respondent of the research was pregnant mother counted 26 people in village of Karanggayam district of Omben, Sampang which taken by purposive. Technique of data collecting used by direct observation and interview with respondent.

Result of research showed that education of respondent is low, high risk pregnancy, economic grade is low, and the influence of social culture is strength. Some of respondent felt their health was better and can they could think well after do antenatal care but they felt distance of health care center is so far, wasting time, and cost, existence of having afraid and shame. Famili's advice role especially many her parents and husband is important stimulus to motivate pregnant mother to do antenatal care.

Conclusion of this research is some of respondent have perception that do antenatal care to health care center is regular activity especially Posyandu. But they don't understand yet about the intention of antenatal care because the influence of social culture was strong and more trusted to the soothsayer than advice of health provider (doctor or midwife). So, important to conducted by early detection system pregnant mother especially high risk of pregnancy with house visiting, resolving of posyandu and give information about the important of antenatal care intensively and clear by counselling and also approach to family.

Key words : antenatal care, perception, health care center

ABSTRAK

Angka kematian ibu di Indonesia masih tinggi. Menurut SDKI 2002-2003 menunjukkan angka kematian ibu sebesar 307 per 100.000 kelahiran yang berarti dalam setiap bulan ada 1.500 kematian ibu dan setiap tahun ada 18.300 kematian ibu di Indonesia. Penurunan angka kematian ibu dapat dicegah melalui pemeriksaan kehamilan secara rutin dan efektif ke pelayanan kesehatan. Namun, harus diawali dengan penyamaan persepsi antara tenaga kesehatan dengan ibu hamil tentang pemeriksaan kehamilan dengan mempertimbangkan kondisi sosial budaya di lingkungan masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian adalah mendeskripsikan persepsi ibu hamil untuk melakukan pemeriksaan kehamilan ke pelayanan kesehatan menurut teori *health belief model*.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Responden adalah ibu hamil sebanyak 26 orang di desa Karanggayam Kecamatan Omben Kabupaten Sampang yang diambil secara *purposive*. Teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dan observasi langsung ke rumah responden.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pendidikan responden rendah, kehamilan resiko tinggi, strata ekonomi bawah (miskin) dan pengaruh budaya masih cukup kuat. Sebagian responden merasa badan bertambah sehat dan pikiran tenang setelah periksa kehamilan namun masih ada kendala jarak yang jauh, waktu, biaya, adanya rasa takut dan malu. Sedangkan anjuran keluarga terutama suami dan orang tua menjadi stimulus utama dalam memotivasi dan mendorong ibu hamil untuk periksa kehamilan.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini yaitu sebagian responden mempersepsikan pemeriksaan kehamilan ke pelayanan kesehatan telah menjadi kegiatan rutin terutama ke Posyandu tetapi belum dimengerti dengan baik tujuan dari pemeriksaan kehamilan karena pengaruh budaya yang cukup kuat dan lebih mempercayai dukun daripada anjuran tenaga kesehatan. Untuk itu, perlu dilakukan sistem deteksi dini pada ibu hamil terutama kehamilan resiko tinggi melalui kunjungan rumah, adanya pemecahan posyandu dan pemberian informasi tentang pentingnya pemeriksaan kehamilan secara intensif dan jelas melalui konseling dan penyuluhan serta pendekatan ke pihak keluarga.

Kata kunci : pemeriksaan kehamilan, persepsi, pelayanan kesehatan.