

## ABSTRACT

The main cause of maternal death in Surabaya is pre-eclampsia or hypertension during pregnancy. The percentage of causes of maternal deaths due to Pre-eclampsia is still the highest, namely 23.52%. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors that influence the compliance of midwives to the implementation of the SOP for early detection of eclampsia in Tambaksari District, Kenjeran, Semampir.

This study is an observational analytical study with the design of this study is a cross sectional study. The research sample was 38 midwives who were selected by simple random sampling method. The variables in this study consisted of independent variables namely individual factors are employment status and length of working then socio-cognitive factors namely Social Influence, Facilitating Organization, Exemplary Behavior, Individual Constraints, Organizational Constraints, Intention and the dependent variable was Implementation Compliance SOP for pre-eclampsia early detection. Test of influence used with the Binary Logistic Regression Test.

The results of the study showed that of the 38 midwives who were assessed as having obedience it was as good (28.9%) midwives had adherence to the implementation of SOP early detection was low, and as many (71.1%) had high compliance. The results of the influence test on the independent variables are known to have two variables that influence the implementation of the SOP for pre-eclampsia early detection, namely the exemplary behavior variables and individual constraints.

The conclusion of this study is that the factors that play a role in influencing midwife's compliance with the implementation of the SOP for early detection of eclampsia are exemplary behavior variables and individual constraints. The better the value of exemplary behavior is the higher the compliance and the higher the individual constraints, the lower the compliance of midwives in implementing the SOP for pre-eclampsia early detection.

Keywords: Compliance, Midwives, Early detection of pre eclampsia

## ABSTRAK

Penyebab utama kematian ibu di Surabaya adalah pre eklamsia atau hipertensi pada masa kehamilan. Presentase penyebab AKI karena Pre eklamsia masih menjadi yang tertinggi yaitu 23,52%. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis faktor yang mempengaruhi kepatuhan bidan terhadap pelaksanaan SOP deteksi dini pre eklamsia di Kecamatan Tambaksari, Kenjeran, Semampir.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian analitik bersifat observasional dengan rancang bangun penelitian ini adalah *cross sectional study*. Sampel penelitian adalah bidan yang berjumlah 38 orang yang telah dipilih dengan metode simple random sampling. Variabel dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari variabel independen yaitu faktor karakteristik individu meliputi status kepegawaian dan lama kerja dan faktor sosiokognitif yaitu *Social Influence, Facilitating Organization, Exemplary Behavior, Individual Constrain, Organizational Constrain, Intention* dan variabel dependen adalah Kepatuhan Pelaksanaan SOP deteksi dini pre eklamsia. Uji pengaruh yang digunakan dengan Uji *Binary Logistic Regression*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 38 bidan yang dinilai kepatuhannya ternyata sebanyak (28,9%) bidan memiliki kepatuhan terhadap pelaksanaan SOP deteksi dini rendah, dan sebanyak (71,1%) memiliki kepatuhan tinggi. Hasil uji pengaruh terhadap variabel independent diketahui terdapat dua variabel yang berpengaruh terhadap pelaksanaan SOP deteksi dini pre eklamsia yaitu pada variabel *exemplary behavior* dan *individual constraints*.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah faktor yang berperan dalam mempengaruhi kepatuhan bidan terhadap pelaksanaan SOP deteksi dini pre eklamsia yaitu variabel *exemplary behavior* dan *individual constraints*. Semakin baik nilai *exemplary behavior* semakin tinggi kepatuhan dan semakin tinggi *individual constraints* maka akan semakin rendah pula kepatuhan bidan dalam pelaksanaan SOP deteksi dini pre eklamsia.

Kata kunci : Kepatuhan, Bidan, Deteksi dini pre eklamsia