

ABSTRAK

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Hubungan Persepsi Ibu Hamil tentang Peran Bidan dalam Pencegahan Anemia dengan Kepatuhan Jumlah dan Cara Minum Tablet Besi di Kota Kediri Tahun 2014

xiv + 144 halaman + 45 tabel + 12 lampiran

Cakupan distribusi tablet besi Fe1 dan Fe3 sudah melebihi dari target yang ditentukan namun kasus-kasus anemia kehamilan yang menyebabkan AKI dan AKB masih tinggi di Kota Kediri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan persepsi ibu hamil tentang peran bidan dalam pencegahan anemia dengan kepatuhan konsumsi tablet besi meliputi kepatuhan jumlah minum dan kepatuhan cara minum tablet besi di Kota Kediri tahun 2014

Jenis penelitian ini survey analitik menggunakan pendekatan prospektif longitudinal dengan sampel 59 ibu hamil baru. Pengumpulan data peran bidan dan cara minum tablet besi dilakukan dengan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur. Kepatuhan jumlah minum tablet besi dikumpulkan menggunakan kartu monitoring saat kunjungan ke rumah. Uji hipotesis menggunakan Chi Square dan regresi binari logistik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata umur responden 29 tahun dengan standar deviasi 6,08.44,1% berpendidikan SMA, 71,2% ibu rumah tangga, 59,3% kehamilan multigravida. Sebanyak 45,8% responden tergolong patuh dalam jumlah tablet besi yang diminum 47,5% tergolong patuh berdasarkan cara minum. Sebanyak 47,5% responden memiliki persepsi baik terhadap peran bidan sebagai provider, 50,8% sebagai edukator, 52,5% sebagai komunikator, 52,5% sebagai motivator, 27,1% sebagai fasilitator dan 54,5% sebagai konselor. Peran bidan sebagai provider ($p=0,010$), edukator ($p=0,001$), komunikator ($p=0,002$), motivator ($p=0,000$), dan fasilitator ($p=0,001$) memiliki hubungan kepatuhan jumlah tablet yang diminum. Peran sebagai konselor ($p=0,078$) tidak berhubungan dengan kepatuhan jumlah tablet besi yang diminum.

Peran bidan sebagai motivator dan fasilitator mempunyai peranyang paling dominan terhadap kepatuhan jumlah tablet yang diminum. Peran bidan sebagai komunikator paling dominan berpengaruh terhadap cara minum tablet besi.

Kata kunci : Anemia Kehamilan, Peran Bidan, Kepatuhan Konsumsi
Tablet Besi

Referensi : 59 (1990-2013)

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ABSTRACT

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Association between Perception of Pregnant Woman regarding a Role of Midwife in Preventing Anaemia and the Obedience of Number and Ways to Drink Iron Tablets in Kediri City in 2014

xiv + 144 pages + 45 tables + 12 enclosures

Coverage of Iron tablets (Fe1 and Fe3) distribution had exceeded the target. However, anaemia cases during pregnancy which caused Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate were high in Kediri City. The aim of this study was to analyse association between perception of pregnant woman regarding a role of midwife in preventing anaemia and the obedience of iron tablets consumption encompassed number of drinking Fe and the obedience of ways to drink iron tablets in Kediri City in 2014.

This was analytical research with prospective-longitudinal approach. Data collection used structured questionnaires interviewed to 59 pregnant women. Measurement of the obedience of number of drinking Fe used a monitoring card when visiting their houses. Furthermore, test of hypotheses used Chi-Square test and Binary Logistic Regression test.

The result of this research showed that most of the research participants had lack of obedience (54.3%). In addition, most of them had age ranging from 18 to 40 years old (77%), graduated from DIII Midwifery (100%), and had working period more than five years (66%). Furthermore, most of the respondents had good knowledge about postpartum family planning (82.9%), low motivation (51.4%), positive attitude (62.9%), lack of supervision by coordinator midwives (54.3%), lack of skill in providing postpartum family planning (60%), and complete means (65.7%). The variables of motivation ($p=0.0001$), supervision ($p=0.005$), and skill ($p=0.021$) had significant relationship with the obedience of village midwives in providing counselling of postpartum family planning. On the other hand, the variables of knowledge ($p=1.000$), attitude ($p=0.491$), and means ($p=0.812$) were not significant. Furthermore, the factors of motivation ($\text{Exp}(B)=8.534$), supervision ($\text{Exp}(B)=5.587$), and skill ($\text{Exp}(B)=3.382$) jointly significantly influenced the obedience of village midwives.

As suggestions, District Health Office and health centers need to improve motivation, supervision, and skills of village midwives in providing counselling of postpartum family planning among mothers after childbirth.

Key Words : Factors Influencing Village Midwife, Counselling of Postpartum Family Planning

Bibliography : 63 (1997-2013)