

Determinan akses pelayanan nifas di Indonesia : analisis Riskesdas 2010 = The determinant of postpartumcare access in Indonesia : analisis of Riskesdas 2010 / Sri Mardikani Nugraha

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Abstrak

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Akses/pemanfaatan pelayanan nifas di Indonesia masih rendah. Tesis ini menganalisis determinan akses pelayanan nifas (KF1) di Indonesia. Penelitian menggunakan metode cross sectional dengan data sekunder Riskesdas 2010. Populasi dan sampel penelitian adalah wanita pernah kawin umur 10-59 tahun yang pernah melahirkan dalam 5 tahun terakhir dengan status anak terakhir hidup dan lahir di rumah. Analisis dilakukan dengan uji regresi logistik ganda. Hasil penelitian didapatkan faktor yang paling dominan dalam akses pelayanan nifas adalah penolong persalinan (OR=8,05 CI 95% 5,1-12,6). Penelitian menyarankan untuk meningkatkan cakupan penolong persalinan oleh tenaga kesehatan (Linakes) dengan pemerataan/penempatan bidan di desa, kemitraan bidan-paraji, kualitas ANC yang baik, dan kesinambungan program Jampersal/ Jamkesmas.

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**ABSTRACT**

Access/utilization of postpartum care in Indonesia is still low. This thesis analyzes determinants of postpartum care access (KF1) in Indonesia. This study uses crosssectional method with secondary data of Riskesdas 2010. Population and sample study was ever married women aged 10-59 years who had given birth in the last 5 years with the status of the last child was born alive and at home. Analysis was performed by binary logistic regression. The results showed that the most dominant factor in postpartum care access is birth attendants (OR = 8.1 95% CI: 5.1-12.6). This research recommended to improve the coverage of skilled birth attendants (Linakes) with distribution/placement of midwives in village, partnership of midwives and traditional birth attendants, good quality of ANC, and sustainability of Jampersal/Jamkesmas program's.