

## Hubungan kualitas pelayanan antenatal dengan pengetahuan sikap dan perilaku ibu hamil mengenai pemeriksaan kehamilan di kecamatan koja pada bulan maret 2013 = Association between antenatal care with pregnant women s knowledge attitude and practices about pregnancy assessment at kecamatan koja in march 2013

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### Abstrak

Salah satu cara menurunkan angka kematian ibu adalah meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan antenatal. Penelitian ini mencari hubungan kualitas pelayanan antenatal dengan pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku ibu hamil mengenai pemeriksaan kehamilan. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross-sectional. Penelitian dilakukan di Puskesmas Kecamatan Koja pada Maret 2013. Sampel diambil sebanyak 109 orang dengan metode konsekutif. Kualitas pelayanan antenatal dinilai melalui daftar tilik. Sedangkan pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku melalui kuesioner. Data dianalisis dengan uji chi-square. Mayoritas ibu hamil dalam golongan tidak berisiko, berpendidikan lebih tinggi, tidak bekerja, beban finansial keluarga di bawah rata-rata, paritas tidak lebih dari dua, dalam trimester ketiga, memiliki kunjungan yang lebih, ditemani saat berkunjung, dan tidak memiliki pengalaman pemeriksaan kehamilan. Kualitas pelayanan antenatal yang baik 42,2% dan tenaga kesehatan belum mencuci tangan, menggunakan sarung tangan, dan memberi edukasi menyusui. Pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku ibu hamil baik. Ada hubungan kualitas pelayanan antenatal ( $p=0,010$ ) dan pendidikan ( $p=0,020$ ) serta pekerjaan ( $p=0,039$ ) ibu hamil terhadap pengetahuan mengenai pemeriksaan kehamilan. Ditambah, ada hubungan antara pendidikan ( $p=0,017$ ) ibu hamil dengan perilaku mengenai pemeriksaan kehamilan. Kualitas pelayanan antenatal di Puskesmas Kecamatan Koja perlu ditingkatkan dengan memperketat aturan mencuci tangan dan menggunakan sarung tangan serta edukasi menyusui untuk meningkatkan keamanan dan wawasan pasien.

.....One way to reduce maternal mortality rate is to improve antenatal care (ANC) quality. This research finds association between quality of ANC with knowledge, attitude, and practice about pregnancy assessment. Research design is cross-sectional. Data collection was performed at Puskesmas Kecamatan Koja on March 2013 and 109 subjects taken with consecutive sampling method. Quality of ANC is valued in checklist, while knowledge, attitude, and practice is valued by questionnaire. Data was analyzed with chi-square test. The majority of pregnant women there are in unrisk, higher education level, unemployed, below average finance, not more than two parities, in third trimester, have more visits, accompanied while visiting ANC, and no pregnancy assessment's experience. Good quality of ANC is 42,2% and healthcare giver haven't washed their hands, wore gloves, and given lactacy education. Knowledge, attitude, and practices is good. There is significant difference between quality of ANC ( $p=0,010$ ), education level ( $p=0,020$ ), and occupation ( $p=0,039$ ) with knowledge about pregnancy assessment. In addition, there is significant differences between education level and pregnant women's knowledge ( $p=0,017$ ). Quality of ANC at Puskesmas Kecamatan Koja needs improving by strict policy in washing hands, wearing gloves, and lactacy education in order to increase patient safety and knowledge.