

Praktik pemilihan penolong persalinan pada ibu usia remaja di Kelurahan Rancamaya Kecamatan Bogor Selatan Kota Bogor 2014 = The practice of selection maternity attendants to young mother at Rancamaya South Bogor district in 2014

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI, 2012) menunjukkan persentase perempuan 15-19 tahun di pedesaan yang pernah melahirkan (13,7%) lebih tinggi dibanding di perkotaan (7,3%). Laporan LB3 KIA 2013 Puskesmas Cipaku melaporkan persalinan oleh tenaga kesehatan sebanyak 97 orang dan oleh dukun (paraji) sebanyak 52 orang. Cakupan persalinan dengan tenaga kesehatan sudah cukup baik (78,05%), akan tetapi peran dukun dalam penolong persalinan khususnya pada ibu usia remaja masih cukup besar (20,5%).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh informasi mengenai praktik pemilihan penolong persalinan pada ibu usia remaja dengan desain penelitian Rapid Assessment Procedure (RAP). Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam kepada 3 ibu remaja yang bersalin pada tenaga kesehatan (2 bukan KTD dan 1 KTD); 4 ibu remaja yang melakukan persalinan dengan dukun (2 bukan KTD dan 2 KTD); 9 informan lain yang terdiri dari keluarga, bidan koordinator dan dukun. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa praktik pemilihan penolong persalinan dengan tenaga kesehatan didasari oleh perasaan aman ibu. Sementara pemilihan persalinan dengan dukun dilatarbelakangi oleh pengalaman keluarga dalam menggunakan jasa dukun (paraji). Selain itu kurangnya pengetahuan dikalangan remaja mengenai kehamilan, persalinan, dan komplikasi-komplikasi yang bisa timbul. Direkomendasikan kepada Dinas Kesehatan dan Puskesmas setempat perlu diupayakan peningkatan program advokasi dan konseling tentang kesehatan reproduksi remaja serta penyebarluasan informasi secara merata.

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ABSTRACT

The Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS, 2012) shown adolescents women 15-19 years who had given birth was 13.7% in the rural areas the percentage of is higher than in the urban areas was 7.3%. Based on monthly report of the LB3 KIA 2013 at Puskesmas Cipaku it was shown that there was 97 deliveries by the health workers and 52 people by the traditional birth attendant (paraji). The coverage of delivery by the health personal birth attendant was 78.05%, while the coverage of delivery by TBA among adolescent was 20.5%. The aim of this study was to obtain information regarding the practice selection of birth attendants among adolescents. Design of this study was a Rapid Assessment Procedure (RAP). Data were collected through in-depth interviews to 3 adolescent mothers delivered attended by health workers (2 wanted and 1 unwanted pregnancy); 4 adolescent mothers delivered by TBA (2 wanted and 2 unwanted pregnancies); 9 other informants consisting of families, midwife coordinator and TBA's. The results showed that the practice of selecting health personal birth attendant was

primarily due to mother's feeling of safety. Mean while the selection of TBA as birth attendant was mainly based on the previous family experience in using the TBA services. In addition there was insufficient knowledge both of delivery and pregnancy and their complications among adolescents. The recommendation was made to the Department of Health and the local health center to increased advocacy and counseling programs on adolescent reproductive health and disseminate evenly by the Department of Health and the local Health Centre;The Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS, 2012) shown adolescents women 15-19 years who had given birth was 13.7% in the rural areas the percentage of is higher than in the urban areas was 7.3%. Based on monthly report of the LB3 KIA 2013 at Puskesmas Cipaku it was shown that there was 97 deliveries by the health workers and 52 people by the traditional birth attendant (paraji). The coverage of delivery by the health personal birth attendant was 78.05%, while the coverage of delivery by TBA among adolescent was 20.5%. The aim of this study was to obtain information regarding the practice selection of birth attendants among adolescents. Design of this study was a Rapid Assessment Procedure (RAP). Data were collected through in-depth interviews to 3 adolescent mothers delivered attended by health workers (2 wanted and 1 unwanted pregnancy); 4 adolescent mothers delivered by TBA (2 wanted and 2 unwanted pregnancies); 9 other informants consisting of families, midwife coordinator and TBA's. The results showed that the practice of selecting health personal birth attendant was primarily due to mother's feeling of safety. Mean while the selection of TBA as birth attendant was mainly based on the previous family experience in using the TBA services. In addition there was insufficient knowledge both of delivery and pregnancy and their complications among adolescents. The recommendation was made to the Department of Health and the local health center to increased advocacy and counseling programs on adolescent reproductive health and disseminate evenly by the Department of Health and the local Health Centre, The Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS, 2012) shown adolescents women 15-19 years who had given birth was 13.7% in the rural areas the percentage of is higher than in the urban areas was 7.3%. Based on monthly report of the LB3 KIA 2013 at Puskesmas Cipaku it was shown that there was 97 deliveries by the health workers and 52 people by the traditional birth attendant (paraji). The coverage of delivery by the health personal birth attendant was 78.05%, while the coverage of delivery by TBA among adolescent was 20.5%. The aim of this study was to obtain information regarding the practice selection of birth attendants among adolescents. Design of this study was a Rapid Assessment Procedure (RAP). Data were collected through in-depth interviews to 3 adolescent mothers delivered attended by health workers (2 wanted and 1 unwanted pregnancy); 4 adolescent mothers delivered by TBA (2 wanted and 2 unwanted pregnancies); 9 other informants consisting of families, midwife coordinator and TBA's. The results showed that the practice of selecting health personal birth attendant was primarily due to mother's feeling of safety. Mean while the selection of TBA as birth attendant was mainly based on the previous family experience in using the TBA services. In addition there was insufficient knowledge both of delivery and pregnancy and their complications among adolescents. The recommendation was made to the Department of Health and the local health center to increased advocacy and counseling programs on adolescent reproductive health and disseminate evenly by the Department of Health and the local Health Centre]