

Faktor penentu upaya kesehatan bersumberdaya masyarakat (UKBM) posyandu pada Dinas Kesehatan Kota Bogor tahun 2015 = Determinants of effectiveness of community based health efforts (UKBM) integral health center posyandu in Bogor City health office 2015

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Abstrak

Data Kematian Bayi di Kota Bogor mengalami peningkatan dari 26 menjadi 62 kasus pada tahun 2013. Posyandu merupakan salah satu wadah dalam masyarakat yang menjalankan program kesehatan dimana salah satu tujuannya adalah melaksanakan kegiatan untuk mempercepat penurunan angka kematian ibu dan bayi. Permasalahan pada posyandu di Kota Bogor adalah jumlah kader aktif yang terus menurun kemudian kaderisasi untuk kader sendiri kurang maksimal, belum berfungsinya pokja dan pokjanel posyandu.

Hasil perhitungan laporan kematian bayi tahun 2013 dan 2014 mendapatkan bahwa lebih dari separuh (55% dan 52,7%) posyandu yang wilayah kerjanya mengalami kasus kematian bayi adalah posyandu yang tingkat perkembangannya pratama dan madya. Penelitian ini ingin melihat bagaimana efektivitas UKBM Posyandu melalui faktor kepemimpinan (komunikasi, kompetensi), fungsi manajemen (perencanaan, pengorganisasian, pelaksanaan dan pengendalian), lingkungan kerja (dukungan sistem, ketersediaan sarana penunjang dan insentif) serta karakteristik responden (klasifikasi posyandu, umur, lama menjabat dan pekerjaan).

Penelitian ini menggunakan unit analisis posyandu dan sebagai respondennya adalah ketua kader posyandu sebanyak 70 posyandu. Rancangan penelitian menggunakan pendekatan cross sectional metode kuantitatif. Uji yang digunakan korelasi regresi untuk melihat hubungan faktor kepemimpinan, fungsi manajemen, lingkungan kerja dan karakteristik responden terhadap efektivitas posyandu. Analisis regresi linier ganda digunakan untuk melihat faktor yang paling menentukan efektivitas posyandu.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan faktor kepemimpinan, fungsi manajemen, lingkungan kerja dan karakteristik responden terhadap efektivitas posyandu. Hubungan berpola positif yang artinya semakin baik faktor kepemimpinan, fungsi manajemen, lingkungan kerja dan karakteristik responden semakin efektif posyandu. Tidak ada hubungan faktor kepemimpinan (kompetensi), karakteristik responden (klasifikasi posyandu, lama menjabat ketua posyandu) terhadap efektivitas posyandu. Peningkatan intervensi kompetensi dan pengorganisasian akan meningkatkan efektivitas posyandu dengan mengontrol variabel umur dan pekerjaan.

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Data infant mortality in the city of Bogor has increased from 26 to 62 cases in 2013. IHC is one of one of the containers in a society that runs the health program where one of his goals is to carry out activities to accelerate the reduction in maternal and infant mortality. Problems on the Posyandu in Bogor is the number of active cadres who continued to decline then regeneration for their own cadres less than the maximum, not the functioning of working groups and Pokjanel Posyandu.

Report the results of the calculation of infant mortality in 2013 and 2014 found that more than half (55% and

52.7%) Posyandu whose jurisdiction experienced cases of infant mortality is Posyandu Pratama and middle level of development. This study wanted to see how the effectiveness UKBM Posyandu through leadership factors (communication, competence), the functions of management (planning, organizing, implementation and control) and working environment (support system, the availability of supporting infrastructure and incentives).

This study uses the unit of analysis is the Posyandu and as chairman of the cadre's respondents were 70 Posyandu. The design of the study using cross sectional quantitative methods. Correlation regression test used to see the relationship between leadership, management functions and working environment on the effectiveness of the Posyandu. Multiple linear regression analysis was used to look at the factors which most determine the effectiveness of the Posyandu.

The analysis shows that there is a correlation between leadership (communications), management functions (planning, organizing, implementation and control) and working environment (support system, the availability of supporting infrastructure and incentives) on the effectiveness of Posyandu. Patterned positive relationship means the better the leadership factor (communications), management functions (planning, organizing, implementation and control) and working environment (support system, the availability of supporting infrastructure and incentives) more effective Posyandu. There is no correlation between leadership (competence) on the effectiveness of Posyandu. Determinants of the effectiveness of Posyandu is organising and controlling. Improved organization and control interventions will improve the effectiveness of Posyandu.