

Hubungan antara dukungan sosial dengan kelekatan ibu dan janin pada ibu hamil risiko tinggi = The relationship between social support and prenatal attachment among high risk pregnant women

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Ibu hamil risiko tinggi rentan mengalami kecemasan dan depresi yang berdampak pada kelekatannya dengan janin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan antara dukungan sosial dengan kelekatan ibu dan janin pada ibu hamil risiko tinggi. Penelitian cross sectional ini melibatkan 108 ibu hamil risiko tinggi yang dipilih menggunakan consecutive sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara dukungan sosial dengan kelekatan ibu dan janin pada ibu hamil risiko tinggi ($p=0.003$). Ibu dengan dukungan sosial tinggi berpeluang 3,9 kali mempunyai kelekatan tinggi dengan janinnya dibandingkan ibu yang dukungannya rendah setelah dikontrol depresi ($OR=3.9$; $95\% CI=1.66-8.99$). Hasil penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa aspek psikososial perlu lebih diperhatikan dalam perawatan ibu hamil sehingga status sejahtera bagi ibu dan bayi dapat dicapai.

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ABSTRACT

High risk pregnant women tend to experience anxiety and depression that occur prenatal attachment dismissed. This study aimed to identify the relationship between social support and prenatal attachment among high risk pregnant women. This cross sectional study involved 108 high risk pregnant women which selected by consecutive sampling. The result showed that there is relationship between social support and prenatal attachment among high risk pregnant women ($p= 0,003$). Pregnant women with high social support had prenatal attachment 3,9 times higher than women with low social support after controlled by depression ($OR= 3,9$; $95\% CI=1.66-8.99$). This finding confirms that the psychosocial aspects need to be considered in the antenatal care in order to achieve the wellness status for both mother and the baby.;High risk pregnant women tend to experience anxiety and depression that occur prenatal attachment dismissed. This study aimed to identify the relationship between social support and prenatal attachment among high risk pregnant women. This cross sectional study involved 108 high risk pregnant women which selected by consecutive sampling. The result showed that there is relationship between social support and prenatal attachment among high risk pregnant women ($p= 0,003$). Pregnant women with high social support had prenatal attachment 3,9 times higher than women with low social support after controlled by depression ($OR= 3,9$; $95\% CI=1.66-8.99$). This finding confirms that the psychosocial aspects need to be considered in the antenatal care in order to achieve the wellness status for both mother and the baby.;High risk pregnant women tend to experience anxiety and depression that occur prenatal attachment dismissed. This study aimed to identify the relationship between social support and prenatal attachment among high risk pregnant women. This cross sectional study involved 108 high risk pregnant women which selected by consecutive sampling. The result showed that there is relationship between social support and prenatal attachment among high risk pregnant women ($p= 0,003$). Pregnant women with high social support had prenatal attachment 3,9 times higher than women with low social support after controlled by depression ($OR= 3,9$; $95\% CI=1.66-8.99$). This finding

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