

Implementasi kebijakan penanganan komplikasi kebidanan di Puskesmas Mampu Poned Parung dan Cileungsi Kabupaten Bogor tahun 2015 = Policy implementation of obstetrical complications handling in Parung and Cileungsi Beonc PHC Bogor District on 2015

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Abstrak

Diperkirakan 15-20% kehamilan dan persalinan akan mengalami komplikasi. Puskesmas mampu Pelayanan Obstetri Neonatal Emergensi Dasar (PONED) sebagai sarana untuk mendekatkan pelayanan terhadap ibu hamil, bersalin dan nifas. Kabupaten Bogor mempunyai 40 Puskesmas dan 22 diantaranya termasuk kategori Puskesmas PONED. Puskesmas mampu PONED Parung mempunyai cakupan penanganan komplikasi yang tinggi (77,7%), sedangkan Puskesmas mampu PONED Cileungsi mempunyai cakupan penanganan komplikasi kebidanan yang rendah (50,7%). Menurut teori Edwards III, implementasi kebijakan berfokus pada 4 variabel yaitu : komunikasi, sumber daya, disposisi, dan struktur birokrasi. Rancangan penelitian yaitu penelitian kualitatif. Lokasi penelitian di Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Bogor, Puskesmas mampu PONED Parung dan Puskesmas mampu PONED Cileungsi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan untuk variabel sumber daya, Faktor sumber daya manusia (kompetensi yang tidak merata) menjadi faktor dominan dalam penanganan komplikasi kebidanan di Puskesmas mampu PONED. Untuk variabel komunikasi Faktor koordinasi menjadi faktor dominan dalam penanganan komplikasi kebidanan di Puskesmas mampu PONED. Untuk variabel struktur birokrasi didapatkan, struktur organisasi di Puskesmas mampu PONED Parung dan Cileungsi belum lengkap karena tidak melibatkan perawat dan belum adanya pemisahan struktur organisasi PONED di Puskesmas Cileungsi. Untuk variabel disposisi diperlukan peningkatan komitmen petugas Puskesmas terutama di Puskesmas mampu PONED Cileungsi terkait dengan penanganan komplikasi kebidanan di PONED.

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An estimated 15-20% of pregnancies and childbirth can develop into complications. Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (BEONC) facilities as a means to bring services to mothers during pregnancy, labor or delivery, and post partum period. Bogor Regency has 40 Primary Health Cares (PHCs), 22 of them categorized as BEONC. Parung PHC is a BEONC facility with a high coverage in complication handling (77,7%), while Cileungsi PHC is a BEONC facility with a low coverage in complication handling (50,7%). According to the theory of Edwards III, policy implementation focuses on four variables, such as : communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The design of the research is a qualitative research. The location of the research in Bogor District's Health Office, Parung and Cileungsi BEONC PHC.

The results of the study showed that in the variables of Resources, the human resources (uneven competence) becomes the dominant factor in complications handling BEONC facilities. In the communication variables, the dominant factor in BEONC facilities complications handling is coordination. In the variables of bureaucratic structure, the organization's structure in both Parung and Cileungsi PHC is incomplete because it does not include nurses, and in Cileungsi PHC the BEONC structure has not separated yet. In the variables of disposition, an increased commitment of health officers in complication handling is

required especially in Cileungsi PHC.