Hubungan pemberdayaan perempuan utilisasi layanan kesehatan dengan kematian perinatal di Indonesia tahun 2012 (SDKI 2012) = Correlation of women s empowerment health service utilization with perinatal mortality in indonesia in 2012 (SDK 2012)

Laurensius Guntur, author

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Abstrak

[Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan pemberdayaan perempuan, utilisasi layanan kesehatan dengan kematian perinatal di Indonesia tahun 2012. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain studi cross sectional menggunakan data sekunder SDKI 2012. Sampel penelitian ini adalah semua WUS yang (15 ? 49 tahun) yang pernah melahirkan dalam kurun waktu lima tahun terakhir sebelum survei pada data SDKI 2012. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara pemberdayaan perempuan dengan kematian perinatal. Ada hubungan antara Utilisasi layanan kesehatan dengan kematian Perinatal. variabel lain yang signifikan mempengaruhi kejadian kematian perinatal adalah pendidikan, status ekonomi, jumlah kelahiran, komplikasi kehamilan dan komplikasi persalinan. Faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kejadian perinatal adalah variabel utilisasi layanan kesehatan buruk pada kelompok status ekonomi rendah dengan Odds ratio

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The purpose of this study was determine the correlation of womens Empowerment, health service utilization with perinatal mortality in Indonesia in 2012. The research was quantitative, with cross sectional design using secondary data SDKI 2012. The sample was all womens aged 15 ? 49 years old who were respondent in data SDKI 2012 and has breathing in past five years before survey SDKI 2012. The results showed that the women?s empowerment has not correlation with perinatal mortality, health service utilization has relationship with perinatal mortality. The other variables that has significantly correlation with perinatal mortality are educational level, economic status, parity, breathing complications and pregnancy complications. Breathing complication was the most correlation factor with perinatal mortality (OR: 4.5, 95%CI: 2.21-9.12). The purpose of this study was determine the correlation of women?s Empowerment, health service utilization with perinatal mortality in Indonesia in 2012. The research was quantitative, with cross sectional design using secondary data SDKI 2012. The sample was all womens aged 15 ? 49 years old who were respondent in data SDKI 2012 and has breathing in past five years before survey SDKI 2012. The results showed that the women?s empowerment has not correlation with perinatal mortality, health service utilization has relationship with perinatal mortality. The other variables that has significantly correlation with perinatal mortality are educational level, economic status, parity, breathing complications and pregnancy complications. Breathing complication was the most correlation factor with perinatal mortality (OR: 4.5, 95%CI: 2.21 ? 9.12).;The purpose of this study was determine the correlation of women?s Empowerment, health service utilization with perinatal mortality in Indonesia in 2012. The research was quantitative, with cross sectional design using secondary data SDKI 2012. The sample was all womens aged 15-49 years old who were respondent in data SDKI 2012 and has breathing in past five years before survey SDKI 2012. The results showed that the womens empowerment has not correlation with perinatal mortality, health service utilization has relationship with perinatal mortality. The other variables that has significantly

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