

Perbandingan kesiapan peran menjadi ibu dalam tahap formal-informal pada perempuan di Kecamatan Bogor Utara = Comparison of women's role readiness on becoming a mother at the formal informal stages in Kecamatan Bogor Utara

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Abstrak

Kesiapan peran menjadi ibu merupakan solusi yang krusial terhadap kesehatan ibu dan anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui perbandingan kesiapan peran menjadi ibu pada perempuan berdasarkan usia, paritas, tipe keluarga, dukungan sosial, dan risiko depresi pascapartum. Desain penelitian ini adalah studi komparatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional, melibatkan 152 perempuan 0-4 bulan pascapartum di Kecamatan Bogor Utara yang dipilih dengan teknik consecutive sampling. Kesiapan peran menjadi ibu diukur menggunakan instrumen Maternal Role Attainment Scale Form-B.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada kesiapan peran menjadi ibu berdasarkan paritas dan dukungan sosial dengan nilai p value 0,008 dan 0,037. Namun tidak ditemukan perbedaan berdasarkan usia, tipe keluarga, dan depresi pascapartum. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat bermanfaat bagi pendidikan, pelayanan kesehatan, dan penelitian keperawatan untuk meningkatkan kesiapan peran menjadi ibu pada perempuan.

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Women's role readiness on becoming a mother is crucial solution for maternal and children's health. This study aimed to compare women's role readiness on becoming a mother at the formal-informal stages according to age, parity, family type, social support, dan postpartum depression risk. Research design in this study was comparative study with crosssectional approach, involved 152 women at 0-4 months postpartum period in Kecamatan Bogor Utara which were selected by consecutive sampling. Women's role readiness was measured by Maternal Role Attainment Scale Form B.

Results of this study indicated that there were significant differences of women's role readiness according to parity and social support with p value 0,008 and 0,037. Meanwhile, there were no significant differences according to age, family type, and postpartum depression. This study was expected to be beneficial for nursing education, health services, dan research to increase readiness of maternal role on becoming a mother among women.</i>