

Hubungan partisipasi suami dengan pemanfaatan layanan kunjungan antenatal di Indonesia (Analisis data SDKI tahun 2012) = Association of husbands participation and utilization of antenatal care visits in indonesia (Analysis of Indonesian demographic and health survey 2012)

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Kehamilan dan persalinan merupakan proses alamiah, namun ibu mungkin menghadapi penyulit. Kematian ibu bisa menjadi hasil akhirnya bila tidak tertangani dengan baik. Hal ini dapat dicegah apabila pelayanan antenatal dilakukan secara rutin dan terpadu yang melibatkan suami, sehingga kesehatan ibu terpantau serta persiapan persalinan dan pencegahan komplikasi dijalankan. Pemerintah telah mengupayakan pelayanan kesehatan ibu, namun belum dimanfaatkan optimal, berdasarkan hasil cakupan pelayanan kehamilan dan persalinan yang belum memenuhi target Renstra Kementerian Kesehatan 2010-2014. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan partisipasi suami dengan pemanfaatan layanan kunjungan antenatal di Indonesia. Penelitian dengan pendekatan cross sectional, menggunakan data SDKI 2012. WUS yang melahirkan anak lahir hidup satu tahun sebelum survei menjadi populasi. Besar sampel 504 responden. Partisipasi suami dalam masa kehamilan diukur berdasarkan pendampingan suami saat kunjungan antenatal, diskusi tentang kehamilan, dan persiapan persalinan serta pencegahan komplikasi. Sedangkan kunjungan antenatal didasarkan atas jadwal kunjungan rekomendasi WHO. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji regresi logistik. Pemanfaatan layanan kunjungan antenatal lengkap sesuai jadwal rekomendasi minimal (1-1-2) di Indonesia Tahun 2012 75,8% dan partisipasi suami tergolong tinggi sebesar 94,8%. Hasil uji regresi logistik menunjukkan ibu dengan suami yang berpartisipasi tinggi, berpeluang 2,29 kali untuk melakukan kunjungan antenatal lengkap (95% CI 0,997-5,267) dibanding ibu dengan suami berpartisipasi rendah setelah dikontrol pendidikan ibu. Namun, secara statistik tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara partisipasi suami dengan pemanfaatan layanan kunjungan antenatal di Indonesia. Pendidikan ibu merupakan determinan pemanfaatan layanan kunjungan antenatal dan berhubungan dengan partisipasi suami dalam masa kehamilan di Indonesia. Diseminasi pengetahuan yang tepat sesuai karakteristik serta upaya untuk mengoptimalkan partisipasi suami diperlukan untuk mencapai target pemanfaatan layanan kunjungan antenatal di Indonesia.

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ABSTRACT

Pregnancy and labor are natural processes, but women may face complications. Maternal death can be the result if it is not handled properly. It can be prevented if antenatal care was done continuity and integrated by involving the husband. So the mother's health is monitored, also birth preparedness and complication readiness is well planned. The government has performed maternal health services, but not utilized optimally yet, based on coverage rate of pregnancy and delivery services that still well below the target set by Ministry of Health in 2010-2014. The purpose of this study is to identify the association between husband's participation and utilization of antenatal services in Indonesia. Research done using cross sectional approach, by analyzing Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey 2012. Women which give birth one year before survey become population. Sample size was 504 respondents. Husband's participation

was measured by husband's assistance during antenatal visits, discussions about pregnancy, and birth preparedness and complication readiness. Which antenatal services was determined by WHO's recommendation schedule. Data were analyzed using logistic regression test. In Indonesia, the utilization of completed antenatal visits was 75,8% and husband's high participation was 94,8% in 2012. The logistic regression analysis revealed that mother with highly husband participation were more likely to completed antenatal visits (OR= 2,29; 95% CI: 0,997-5,267) than mother with low husband participation, after controlled mother's education level. Mother's education level were determinants of antenatal services utilization and had association with utilization of antenatal services in Indonesia. Proper dissemination of knowledge according to the characteristics and efforts to optimize husband's participation are needed in order to reach the target of utilization in antenatal services.