

Determinan pemanfaatan persalinan di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan oleh ibu bersalin di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Lamunti Kabupaten Kapuas Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah Tahun 2017 = Determinants of childbirth utilization at Health Care Facilities by maternity in the working area of Lamunti Health Center Kapuas District Central Kalimantan Province in 2017

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Persalinan yang dilakukan di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan, terbukti bisa menekan risiko kematian ibu. Persalinan di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan di Puskesmas Lamunti tahun 2017 masih rendah yaitu 16,8%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan dan alasan pemanfaatan persalinan di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan oleh ibu bersalin di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Lamunti Tahun 2017. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode gabungan kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan tiga faktor yang berhubungan yaitu kepemilikan jaminan kesehatan, pelayanan antenatal dan komplikasi kebidanan. Analisis multivariate menunjukkan dua faktor yang berhubungan yaitu pelayanan antenatal dan komplikasi kebidanan. Faktor komplikasi kebidanan merupakan faktor yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan pemanfaatan persalinan di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan. Hasil kualitatif ditemukan bahwa masih banyak masyarakat yang belum mempunyai kartu BPJS, standar pelayanan antenatal di desa kurang dari 10 T, adanya komplikasi kebidanan menjadi alasan ibu melahirkan di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan. Diperlukan komitmen/kebijakan yang mendukung persalinan di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan; pelatihan ANC terintegrasi; pemberdayaan masyarakat (pelaksanaan program perencanaan persalinan dan pencegahan komplikasi, kelas ibu hamil, desa siaga dan PIS-PK).

Childbirth performed in health care facilities has been proven to reduce the risk of maternal death. Childbirth in health care facilities at Lamunti Health Center in 2017 is still low at 16.8%. This study aims to know the determinants and reasons for the use of childbirth in health care facilities by maternity in the working area of Lamunti Health Center 2017. The research method uses quantitative and qualitative combined methods. Bivariate analysis showed three related factors namely health insurance ownership, antenatal care and obstetric complications. Multivariate analysis showed two related factors, namely antenatal care and obstetric complications. Obstetric complications are the most dominant factor associated with the use of childbirth in health care facilities. The qualitative results found that there were still many people who did not yet have a BPJS card, the standard of antenatal care in the village was less than 10 T, the existence of obstetric complications was the reason for the mother giving birth in a health care facility. Commitments / policies are needed to support childbirth in health care facility; integrated ANC training; community empowerment (implementation of childbirth planning programs and prevention of complications; classes of pregnant women; alert villages and PIS-PK).