

Implementasi Program Tablet Tambah Darah Remaja Putri Selama Pandemi Covid-19 Di Puskesmas Kecamatan Kembangan Jakarta Barat = : Implementation Of Program Adolescent Blood Tablet Supplementation During The Covid-19 Pandemic At Puskesmas Kembangan Jakarta Barat

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Abstrak

Program Tablet Tambah Darah (TTD) merupakan salah satu upaya pemerintah dalam mencegah dan menanggulangi anemia, serta upaya meningkatkan kualitas SDM, salah satu sarasannya yaitu remaja putri. Indikator yang menjadi keberhasilan dalam program ini yaitu meningkatkan kepatuhan konsumsi TTD dan menurunnya prevalensi anemia pada remaja putri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui implementasi program TTD remaja putri selama pandemi Covid-19 di Puskesmas Kecamatan Kembangan Jakarta Barat. Data diperoleh melalui tahap wawancara mendalam dan Focus Group Discussion (FGD) dengan data sekunder berupa telaah dokumen. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan menggunakan analisis konten dan dilakukan triangulasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan program TTD remaja putri di wilayah Puskesmas Kecamatan Kembangan sudah berjalan cukup baik sebelum pandemi dilihat dari cakupan program yang selalu tercapai, namun saat pandemi program tidak berjalan efektif karena tidak ada kegiatan Pelajaran Tatap Muka (PTM) di sekolah. Beberapa kendala dalam pelaksanaan program yaitu tingkat pengetahuan dan kepatuhan konsumsi TTD remaja putri yang masih rendah; kurangnya koordinasi lintas program dan lintas sector dengan melibatkan Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi DKI Jakarta, Suku Dinas Kesehatan Kota, Dinas Pendidikan, Kementerian Agama, puskesmas, dan guru sekolah; masih perlunya penguatan kebijakan yang dapat meningkatkan kepatuhan konsumsi TTD remaja putri; kurangnya tenaga kesehatan pelaksanaan serta pengadaan media KIE yang dibutuhkan untuk sosialisasi. Sehingga diperlukan langkah upaya inovasi dan solusi alternatif dalam meningkatkan keberhasilan program tersebut seperti peningkatan koordinasi, monitoring, dan penguatan kebijakan, sosialisasi dan pendidikan gizi bagi remaja putri, guru sekolah, dan orang tua serta pemanfaatan teknologi sebagai penunjang dalam meningkatkan keberhasilan program.

.....The Blood Tablet Supplementation Program is one of the government's efforts to prevent and overcome anaemia and improve the quality of human resources, one of which is adolescents. Indicators of the success of this program are increased adherence to Blood Tablet Supplementation consumption and decreased prevalence of anaemia in adolescent girls. This study aims to determine the implementation of the Blood Tablet Supplementation program for adolescent girls during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Kembangan District Health Center, West Jakarta. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with secondary data in document review. This study uses a qualitative method using content analysis and triangulation. The results showed that the implementation of the Blood Tablet Supplementation program for adolescent girls at the Kembangan District Health Center went quite well before the pandemic was seen from the coverage of the program, which was always achieved. Still, during the pandemic, the program did not run effectively because there were no Face-to-face Learning (PTM) activities in schools. Several obstacles in the implementation of the program, namely the level of knowledge

and adherence to iron tablet consumption for adolescent girls is still low; lack of cross-program and cross-sector coordination involving the Health Office, City Health Sub-dept., Education Office, Ministry of Religion, Public Health Centers, and school teachers; it is still necessary to strengthen policies that can increase adherence to iron supplement consumption for adolescent girls; lack of health personnel for the implementation and procurement of KIE's media needed for socialization. Therefore, innovation efforts and alternative solutions are required to increase the success of the program, such as improving coordination, monitoring and strengthening policies, socialization, and nutrition education for adolescent girls, school teachers, and parents, as well as the use of technology as means support in increasing the success of the program.