

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan tidak sampainya rujukan ibu hamil risiko tinggi ke Rumah Sakit Umum Tangerang tahun 1997

Nila Utama, author

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Abstrak

Angka Kematian Ibu sebagai salah satu indikator kesehatan ibu masih cukup tinggi di Indonesia. Penjaringan ibu hamil risiko tinggi oleh tenaga kesehatan merupakan indikator untuk memperkirakan besarnya masalah yang dihadapi oleh program Pembinaan Kesehatan Keluarga dan diharapkan ibu hamil risiko tinggi mendapat perhatian khusus, meskipun ibu hamil yang tidak termasuk risiko tinggi tidak boleh diabaikan.

Dari data laporan yang ada di Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Tangerang ternyata ada perbedaan antara jumlah bumil risti yang dirujuk oleh Puskesmas ke RSUD dengan bumil risti yang sampai di RSUD. Untuk ini peneliti tertarik untuk mencari faktor apa yang berhubungan dengan tidak sampainya rujukan bumil risti ke RSUD Tangerang.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode kros sektional. Dari 14 hipotesis yang ditegakkan, ada 6 variabel yang terbukti bermakna secara statistik dengan variabel terikat yaitu variabel pendidikan, sikap, pekerjaan, jarak ke tempat pelayanan, penanggung biaya dan persepsi ibu. Terdapat 8 variabel yang tidak berhubungan secara statistik dengan variabel terikat yaitu variabel umur, paritas, jumlah anak, interval kelahiran, pengetahuan, penghasilan, ketersediaan sarana rujukan medik, riwayat persalinan dengan variabel terikat.

Setelah mengetahui hal ini mudah-mudahan dapat dilakukan intervensi melalui peningkatan program Kesehatan Keluarga, dimana program yang sekarang sedang digalakkan adalah Gerakan Sayang Ibu dan Bayi, antara lain dengan melebarkan Gerakan Sayang Ibu dan Bayi secara bertahap di semua kecamatan, meluaskan ruang lingkup kegiatan, sehingga ibu hamil risiko tinggi mendapat pertolongan persalinan yang sebaik, secepat dan setepat mungkin, dengan demildan kematian ibu bersalin dapat dicegah.

Factors Related to Pregnant Woman At Risk Which Do Not Reach Tangerang General Hospital for Referrals Maternal Mortality rate as one indicator of maternal status is still high in Indonesia. One aspects of antenatal care at the health centers is identifying at risk women and refer them to the district hospital for further treatment. The objective of this study is to find out the profile and reasons of risk pregnant women who were judge to refer themselves to Tangerang General Hospital for obtaining more comprehensive obstetric services, but never made it.

The methodology of the study is cross sectional by finding all at risk pregnant women who were judged to refer thmeselves to Tangerang General Hospital. Fourteen hypothesis were established, mainly to prove the relationship of pregnant women at risk to the use of Tangerang General Hospital : educational level, job, distance to health center, payer and mother's perception, age, parity, number of children, birth space, knowledge, attitude, referral sites, history of delivery. From 14 hypothesis only the first six variables

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