

Gambaran penerimaan para ibu terhadap metode kanguru di empat Puskesmas Kecamatan Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ulu, Sumatera Selatan tahun 1997

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Abstrak

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Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi bayi berat lahir rendah, menilai kebiasaan dan perilaku masyarakat terhadap bayi berat lahir rendah, pengalaman ibu dan dukun bayi dalam perawatan bayi, persepsi kematian bayi serta menggali hal lain yang berkaitan dengan penerimaan para ibu terhadap Metode Kanguru.

Desain penelitian adalah kualitatif, pelaksanaannya melalui studi kasus. Unit analisis penelitian adalah ibu yang melahirkan BBLR, dukun bayi yang pernah menolong persalinan BBLR, dan tokoh masyarakat. Sumber data terdiri dari 10 ibu, 5 dukun bayi, serta 4 tokoh masyarakat dengan kriteria yang telah ditetapkan oleh peneliti agar mendapatkan informasi bervariasi. Instrumen penelitian terdiri dari wawancara dan observasi. Membuat matriks data kualitatif dan di analisis secara content analysis. Keterbatasan penelitian adalah kriteria keabsahan data hanya dilakukan triangulasi sumber data dan faktor lupa atau recall bias dari sumber data. Hasil penelitian tidak dapat di generalisasi untuk di daerah lain

Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh bahwa bayi berat lahir rendah (BBLR) dikenal istilah "Kupek kecil" atau "Bayek kecil", masyarakat sudah mengenal tanda-tanda BBLR, kebiasaan "Dikilek" merupakan perilaku positif dalam perawatan bayi, pendapat umum di masyarakat bahwa Metode Kanguru merupakan pengalaman baru. Di wilayah studi jenazah bayi (usia 0-40 hari) diperlakukan sama dengan jenazah orang dewasa. Adanya "Local genius" ramuan tumbuh-tumbuhan akar-akaran untuk merawat ibu setelah melahirkan sering di pergunakan.

Saran untuk pengelola program adalah penting dikenal oleh petugas kesehatan istilah lokal untuk BBLR, bidan di desa membimbing dan memberikan ketrampilan kepada dukun bayi bagaimana rasa menggunakan pita Lingkar Dada untuk deteksi dini BBLR. Pemberdayaan ibu yang melahirkan BBLR dan keluarganya melakukan perawatan Metode Kanguru, memotivasi masyarakat dalam bentuk pelatihan penyuluhan untuk memasyarakatkan Metode Kanguru. Bagi kepentingan ilmu pengetahuan yaitu perlu penelitian lanjutan untuk kebiasaan dan perilaku "Dikilek" dalam perawatan bayi, perbedaan persepsi bayi dilahirkan dengan umur kehamilan 7 bulan dan 8 bulan, serta khasiat "Local genius" ramuan tumbuh-tumbuhan untuk merawat ibu setelah melahirkan.

ABSTRACT

The Acceptance of the Mother towards the Kangaroo Care Method at Four Community Health Centers in the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, South Sumatera, 1997 The aim of the study is to identify low birth

weight babies (LBWB), assess common practices of the community towards LBWB, and explore the experience of mothers and traditional birth attendants covering baby health care. In addition, this study is also intended to assess the perceptions regarding infant deaths among the community into other reasons for the acceptance of the Kangaroo Care Method by the mothers.

The design of the study is a qualitative research method using case study. Approach the unit analysis consists of LBWS mothers, traditional birth attendants who assisted the birth of LBWB and community leaders. The data source consists of 10 mothers of LBWS, 5 traditional birth attendants and 4 community leaders were selected based on a pre-established criteria to obtain meaningful information. Matrix of qualitative data was constructed and content analysis was performed. The limitation of the study comprised of a single method of data validity using the triangulation method of the data source and recall bias. Generalization of the results of the study could not be mode to other area. The result of the study shows that LBWB is locally known as "Kupek Kecil" or "Bayek Kecil". In general, the signs of LBWB are well understood by the community. The local term "Dikilek" was identified as positive behavior for caring of babies and that is sent to see the Kangaroo Care Method. The Kangaroo Care Method was perceived as a new experience. The body of the infant death (0 - 40 days old) was treated as adult bodies. "Local Genius" which is a mixtures of plants and roots that are used to treat mothers after child birth was wildly common practice.

Based on the results of the study, it is streamly recommended that the local term for LBWB should be socialized and disseminated among the health personal. The community midwife should train to traditional birth attendants on the use of chest circumference measurements as an early detection tool of LBWB. It is also important to empower the mothers with LBWB, the family for the use of the Kangaroo Care method and motivate the community in the implementation of the method. Forever research should be conducted concerning the common practices of "Diklele" on baby health care , the differences perception of babies born with 7 and 8 months pregnancy and the use of "Local genius" for mother care after birth.

Bibliography : 50 (1974 - 1997)</i>