

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kinerja bidan di desa dalam mengelola program desa siaga di Kabupaten Ogan Ilir tahun 2008 = Related factors with midwives performance in the management of rural preparedness program

Erda Guswanti, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <http://lontar.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20339776&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Berdasarkan SDKI I997, Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) di Indonesia masih tinggi yaitu 334 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup dan angka Kematian Bayi (AKB) sebesar 35 per 1000 kelahiran hidup. Begitu juga dengan tingginya angka kesakitan, akses terhadap

pelayanan kesehatan masih rendah, serta perlunya kesiapsiagaan dalam mengatasi keadaan benoana.

Untuk mengatasi keadaan tersebut pemerintah mencanangkan program Desa

Siaga. Bidan di desa bertugas sebagai tenaga kesehatan dan motor penggerak Desa Siaga.

Penelitian ini bertujuan memperoleh gambaran tentang kinerja bidan di desa dalam mengelola program Desa Siaga di Kabupaten Ogan Ilir dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kinerja serta faktor yang paling dominan. Kinerja baik bila hasil penilaian kegiatan perencanaan, penggerakan dan pelaksanaan serta penilaian program Analisis data meliputi analisis univariat, analisis bivariat dengan uji Chi square Untuk melihat hubungan antara variabel bebas dengan variabel terikat dan analisis multivariat dengan uji regresi logistik untuk melihat faktor paling dominan yang mempengaruhi kinerja bidan di desa.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proporsi kelompok bidan kinerja baik hampir sama dengan bidan yang memiliki kinerja kurang. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa variabel umur, pengetahuan, supervisi dan dukungan masyarakat mempunyai hubungan yang bermakna dengan kinerja bidan di desa dan yang tidak mempunyai hubungan bermakna adalah domisili, pendidikan, status kawin, larna kerja, motivasi, sikap, imbalan, sarana dan prasarana serta dukungan atasan. Variabel yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan kinerja bidan di desa adalah variabel dukungan masyarakat.

Disarankan agar Dinas Kesehatan mengadakan evaluasi manfaat pelatihan, supervisi dan penemuan lintas sektor. Bagi Puskesmas agar bidan yang telah mengikuti pelatihan dapat menyampaikan ilmunya kepada bidan yang lain, mengadakan supervisi yang rutin dan bermanfaat serta lebih meningkatkan peran bidan koordinator di Puskesmas.

Desa Siaga telah dilakukan 216, kinerja kurang jika kegiatan yang telah dilaksanakan < 16.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kabupaten Ogan Ilir dengan menggunakan rancangan penelitian Cross Sectional. Sampel penelitian adalah seluruh bidan di desa yang telah

mendapat pelatihan bidan Poskesdes yang berjumlah 12 orang.

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ABSTRACT

Based on SDKI 1997, maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is still high, 334 death per 100.000 of living birth and infant mortality rate is 25 death per 1000 of living birth. So is also illness rate is still high, access to health services is still low. Therefore, it is necessary to have preparedness to overcome the possible disaster.

To overcome such this condition the government launched the rural preparedness program. Midwives have a special task as the health care provider in the village.

The objective of this research is to obtain description about midwives performance in the management of rural preparedness program at Ogan Ilir Regency and the related factors with the performance and other dominant factors. It is called good performance when evaluation of planning, encouragement, implementation and rural preparedness program is 2 16, and < I6 is for poor performance.

This research is done at Ogan Ilir Regency using cross sectional research design.

Research samples are all 121 midwives in the village who had ever got midwives training.

Data analysis used in this research is univariate, bivariare and Chi square test to find out correlation between independent variable and dependent variable and multivariate analysis with logistic regression test is to know dominant factors that inliuenced midwives performance in the village.

This research shows that proportion of midwives with good perfomiance is almost equal to poor performance. Bivariate analysis shows that age, knowledge, supervision and public support variables have significant relation with midwives performance in the village and have no significant relation with domicile, education, marital status, work length, motivation, attitude, reward, means and infrastructure and support from senior officials.

it is recommended to Regional Health Department in order to evaluate the benefits of research, supervision, and cross-sector meeting. To Puskesmas (Public Health Service), midwives who had ever got training could transfer their knowledge and skills to other midwives, to supervise routinely and to increase the role of coordinating midwives at Puskesmas.;Based on SDKI 1997, maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is still high, 334 death per 100.000 of living birth and infant mortality rate is 25 death per 1000 of living birth. So is also illness rate is still high, access to health services is still low. Therefore, it is necessary to have preparedness to overcome the possible disaster.

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