

Determinan Pemilihan Penolong Persalinan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kalibunder Kabupaten Sukabumi Tahun 2011-2012. = Determinants for Maternity Helper Selection in the Work Area of Kalibunder Health Center Sukabumi District in the year 2011-2012.

Cucu Sumintardi, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) dan Angka kematian Bayi (AKB) di Indonesia masih cukup tinggi di banding dengan negara-negara di Asia Tenggara. Cakupan persalinan oleh tenaga kesehatan hasil Survey Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) tahun 2007, di Indonesia masih rendah yaitu 73%, cakupan pertolongan persalinan oleh tenaga kesehatan di Kabupaten Sukabumi 77,9% (Profil Dinas Kesehatan Kab. Sukabumi tahun 2009) dan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kalibunder Kabupaten Sukabumi penolong persalinan oleh tenaga kesehatan 77,1% (Profil Puskesmas Kalibunder tahun 2011), ini memperlihatkan bahwa pertolongan persalinan oleh tenaga kesehatan masih di bawah Standar Pelayanan Minimal Bidang Kesehatan yaitu pada tahun 2015 harus mencapai 95%.

Penelitian ini bersifat kuantitatif dengan studi cross sectional. Data dikumpulkan dengan cara wawancara terhadap ibu yang melahirkan pada bulan Meret 2011 sampai dengan bulan Februari 2012. Hasil penelitian mendapatkan sikap terhadap penolong persalinan dan dukungan keluarga berhubungan dengan pemilihan penolong persalinan, sikap merupakan faktor yang paling dominan dimana ibu yang bersikap positif terhadap penolong persalinan 58,64 kali memilih tenaga kesehatan sebagai penolong persalinan dibanding yang bersikap negatif setelah dikontrol oleh dukungan keluarga, umur, paritas, dan pengetahuan ibu tentang persalinan.

ABSTRACT

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant mortality rate (IMR) in Indonesia is considered as high compared with other countries in Southeast Asia. Coverage of deliveries by skilled medical personnel based on 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is still at 73%, the coverage of delivery assistance by health personnel in the Sukabumi District is at 77.9% (2009 Sukabumi District Health Office Profile) and in the work area of Kalibunder health center, Sukabumi district delivery helped by health personnel is at 77.1% (2011 Kalibunder Health Center Profile), This shows that the delivery assistance by medical personnel is still far below the Minimum Service Standard for the Health Sector which is around 95% by the year 2015

The study was a cross section quantitative study. The data collected are the primary data, obtained by interviewing mothers giving birth in March 2011 until February 2012. The results obtained from this study concluded that the attitude and family support factors were significantly associated with the selection of delivery helper. Attitude is the most dominant factor where 58.64% of mother with positive attitude with the delivery helper choose medical personnel as their delivery helper compared with the negative one, followed by control and support by family, age, parity, and knowledge about delivery.