

Sikap dokter kebidanan di rumah sakit pendidikan dan non-pendidikan di Jakarta pada pilihan jenis persalinan = Obstetrician s attitude comparison towards delivery mode s choices in teaching hospital and non-teaching hospital in Jakarta

Nur Hayati, author

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Abstrak

Angka bedah sesar di Indonesia tergolong tinggi, sebesar 29,6 . Hal ini juga berdampak pada tingginya komplikasi luaran klinis dan pembiayaan. Bedah sesar dipengaruhi berbagai faktor yaitu alasan klinis, pilihan pasien, dan tenaga kesehatan. Bagaimana sikap tenaga kesehatan di Indonesia merupakan faktor yang belum diteliti. Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui perbedaan sikap dokter kebidanan di RS pendidikan dan non-pendidikan Jakarta mengenai pilihan jenis persalinan, pengaruh jenis RS, dan tipe pembayaran terhadap sikap dokter serta perbedaan pengetahuan terkait etik dan pengaruhnya terhadap sikap. Digunakan desain potong lintang dengan alat bantu kuesioner. Responden dipilih secara acak. Pengambilan data untuk proses validasi kuesioner berlangsung tiga kali mulai Desember 2016 hingga Maret 2018. Didapat 30 dokter kebidanan RS pendidikan dan 31 non-pendidikan. Sebagian besar sikap dokter adalah baik $p=1,0$. Terdapat perbedaan sikap saat berpraktik di RS tipe berbeda $p=0,004$, dengan tipe pembayaran berbeda, baik pada kelompok RS pendidikan $p=0,032$ maupun non-pendidikan $p=0,004$. Pengetahuan terkait etik kedua kelompok adalah baik $p=0,59$ dan memiliki efek protektif terhadap sikap dokter RS pendidikan $OR=0,043$; 95 CI 0,003 ndash;0,564 dan non-pendidikan $OR=0,076$; 95 CI 0,006 ndash;0,889 . Disimpulkan sikap dokter kebidanan adalah baik dengan tidak ada perbedaan sikap maupun pengetahuan terkait etik antara dokter kebidanan RS pendidikan dan non-pendidikan Jakarta.

Indonesia rsquo s cesarean section CS rate is high, 29,6 . This has impact to clinical outcome and health expenses. CS determination is due to several factors such as clinical reason, patient preference, and health care provider. Research on obstetrician attitude toward delivery mode choices in Indonesia is not found yet. Research aim is knowing the difference of obstetrician attitude toward delivery mode rsquo s choice at teaching and non teaching hospital in Jakarta, the influence of hospital type and payment type to the obstetrician rsquo s attitudes, and ethical related knowledge as well as its effect on obstetrician rsquo s attitude. Cross sectional study was conducted using questionnaire. Respondents were randomized. Data retrieval was done three times for questionnaire validation since December 2016 to March 2018. The majority attitude of 30 respondents in teaching hospital and 31 in non teaching hospital is good $p=1,0$. There is attitude difference while obstetrician work in different hospital type $p=0,004$ and different payment rsquo s type, both for obstetrician in teaching hospital $p=0,032$ and non teaching hospital $p=0,004$. Ethical related knowledge is good $p=0,59$ and has protective effect to obstetrician rsquo s attitude in teaching hospital $OR=0,043$ 95 CI 0,003 ndash;0,564 and non teaching hospital $OR=0,076$ 95 CI 0,006 ndash;0,889 . In summary, obstetrician rsquo s attitude in Jakarta toward delivery mode choices is good. There is no attitude difference nor ethical knowledge difference between obstetricians whose work in teaching and non teaching hospital.