

GAMBARAN PERSEPSI IBU HAMIL TENTANG MITOS KEHAMILAN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS DLINGO II BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

INTISARI

Tri Suhandoyo¹, Dwi Susanti²

Latar Belakang : Kematian ibu adalah kematian seorang wanita terjadi saat hamil, bersalin, atau 42 hari setelah persalinan dengan penyebab yang berhubungan langsung atau tidak langsung terhadap persalinan. *World Health Organization* memperkirakan 800 perempuan meninggal setiap harinya akibat komplikasi kehamilan dan proses kelahiran. Kehidupan sosial budaya akan mempengaruhi persepsi ibu hamil yang seringkali lebih dominan membawa dampak negatif terhadap kesehatan reproduksi ibu dan kesehatan anak. Berbagai mitos kehamilan pada akhirnya menyebabkan ibu hamil kekurangan gizi seperti anemia dan kurang energi kronis (KEK) sehingga rentan terjadi perdarahan dan BBLR.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui gambaran persepsi ibu hamil tentang mitos kehamilan di wilayah kerja puskesmas Dlingo II Bantul Yogyakarta.

Metode : Penelitian berjenis deskriptif non analitik dengan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Jumlah sampel yang diperoleh sebanyak 68 responden dengan teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *Total sampling*. Analisis dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis *univariat*.

Hasil : Hasil dalam penelitian ini adalah responden memiliki persepsi positif terhadap mitos kehamilan yaitu sebanyak 37 orang (54,4%), dan responden yang memiliki persepsi negatif sebanyak 31 responden (45,6%).

Kesimpulan : Ibu hamil di wilayah kerja puskesmas Dlingo II Bantul Yogyakarta memiliki persepsi positif terhadap mitos, artinya responden percaya terhadap mitos kehamilan yang berada di masyarakat.

Kata Kunci : Persepsi, mitos kehamilan, ibu hamil

¹Mahasiswa Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Stikes Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

²Dosen Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Stikes Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

**DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS' PERCEPTION ABOUT
MYTHS OF PREGNANCY IN WORK AREA OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DLINGO II BANTUL YOGYAKARTA**

ABSTRACT

Tri Suhandoyo¹, Dwi Susanti²

Background: Maternal mortality is a woman's death occurs during pregnancy, childbirth, or 42 days after delivery with a cause that is directly or indirectly related to labor. *World Health Organization* estimated 800 women died every day due to complications of pregnancy and birth process. Socio-cultural life will affect the perception of expectant mothers which are often more dominantly have a negative impact on maternal reproductive and child health. Various myths of pregnancy ultimately leading to maternal nutritional deficiencies such as anemia and chronic energy malnutrition (KEK) so vulnerable bleeding and LBW.

Objective: To know the description of expectant mothers' perception about myths of pregnancy in work area of public health Dlingo II Bantul Yogyakarta.

Method: The research was kind of non-analytical descriptive with cross-sectional design. Number of sample obtained as many 68 respondents with *Total sampling technique*. Analysis in this research was univariate analysis.

Result: The result of this research was respondent who had positive perception about myths of pregnancy as many 37 people (54,4%), and respondent who had negative perception as many 31 respondents (45,6%).

Conclusion: Expectant mothers in work area of Public Health Dlingo II Bantul Yogyakarta had positive perception about myths; it means respondents believe in the myth of pregnancy in the community

Keywords: Perception, Myth of Pregnancy, Expectant Mothers.

¹Student of Institute of Health Science Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

²Lecturer of Institute of Health Science Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta