

PENGARUH MEDITATION PRENATAL YOGA TERHADAP KECEMASAN PADA IBU HAMIL TRIMESTER III DI PUSKESMAS KASIHAN I TAHUN 2024

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Kecemasan selama kehamilan umumnya muncul pada trimester akhir (trimester III). Pada trimester ini, ibu akan merasa khawatir mengenai proses persalinannya sehingga dapat menimbulkan tekanan yang meningkatkan kecemasan. Ibu hamil yang mengalami kecemasan memiliki risiko depresi pasca persalinan,*prolong labour*, risiko hipertensi, preeklampsia, dan berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR). Kecemasan pada ibu hamil dapat diatasi dengan non farmakologi salah satunya dengan *meditation prenatal yoga*.

Tujuan : Mengetahui pengaruh latihan *meditation prenatal yoga* terhadap tingkat kecemasan pada ibu hamil trimester III dalam menghadapi persalinan.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis kuantitatif dan menggunakan metode quasi eksperimen, dengan rancangan *two group pre-test post-test design*, normalitas data di uji dengan *Shapiro Wilk* dan dilanjutkan dengan analisis data menggunakan *Uji MannWhittney*.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian ini diketahui nilai p-value sebesar 0,000 (< 0,05), yang menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol. Hal ini menunjukkan Ha diterima dan Ho ditolak yang artinya adanya pengaruh *meditation prenatal yoga* terhadap kecemasan pada ibu hamil Trimester III dalam menghadapi persalinan di Puskesmas Kasihan 1.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat Pengaruh Meditation Prenatal Yoga Terhadap Kecemasan Pada Ibu Hamil

Kata Kunci : Prenatal Yoga,Kecemasan, Ibu Hamil

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THE EFFECT OF MEDITATION PRENATAL YOGA ON ANXIETY LEVELS IN THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN AT KASIHAN I HEALTH CENTER IN 2024

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anxiety during pregnancy generally occurs in the final trimester (third trimester). During this period, the mother may feel worry about her labor process, leading to pressure that increase anxiety. Pregnant women experiencing anxiety are at a higher risk for postpartum depression, prolonged labor, hypertension, preeclampsia, and low birth weight (LBW). Non-pharmacological approaches, such as prenatal yoga and meditation, can help manage anxiety during pregnancy.

Objective: This research aims to determine the influence of prenatal yoga meditation practice on anxiety levels of women in their trimester of pregnancy in facing labor.

Methods: This is a quantitative research carried out by using a quasi-experimental design with a two-group pretest-posttest design. The data normality was analyzed using the Shapiro-Wilk test, and subsequent analysis was conducted using the Mann-Whitney test.

Results: The analysis results revealed a p-value of 0.000 (<0.05), indicating a significant difference between the intervention group and the control group. This suggests that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, demonstrating the influence of meditation prenatal yoga to the anxiety levels of the third trimester pregnant women facing their labor in Kasihan 1 Community Health Center.

Conclusion: Meditation prenatal yoga affect the anxiety level of pregnant women.

Keywords: Prenatal Yoga, Anxiety, Pregnant Women

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