

## **GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU NIFAS TENTANG TANDA BAHAYA NIFAS DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL TAHUN 2013**

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### **INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang :** Tingkat Pengetahuan ibu nifas yang rendah dapat menyebabkan tanda bahaya bagi ibu nifas. Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan penulis pada bulan maret 2013, di peroleh data sebagai berikut dari 100% ibu nifas yang ada di RSUD Panembahan Senopati , 71.4% ibu nifas mengalami nifas normal dan 28,6% ibu nifas mengalami tanda bahaya nifas, data tersebut sebagai berikut : Nifas dengan komplikasi Pre Eklamsi Berat (PEB) 6.2%, Pusing dan lemas yang berlebihan 5.9%, Pre Eklamsi Ringan (PER) 4,8%, Payudara bengkak 3,7%, Anemia 3.3%, Lochea berbau 2,3% , Perdarahan 1,48%, dan Mastitis 0,74% . Kondisi ini mendorong penulis melakukan penelitian tentang gambaran tingkat pengetahuan ibu nifas tentang tanda bahaya nifas di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

**Tujuan :** Untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang tanda-tanda bahaya nifas di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan waktu *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu nifas di RSUD Panembahan Senopati di bulan maret tahun 2013, sebanyak 270 responden dengan teknik sampel *consecutive sampling*. Pengumpulan data dengan pembagian kuesioner dan rekam medis. Analisa data dengan uji *Chi Square*.

**Hasil Penelitian :** Hasil penelitian pengetahuan nifas secara umum cukup yaitu 46,3%. Sebagian besar penelitian ini merupakan ibu dengan pengetahuan tentang penyebab bahaya nifas kurang, yaitu sebanyak 24 responden (44,4%).

**Kesimpulan :** Gambaran tingkat pengetahuan ibu nifas tentang tanda bahaya nifas seluruhnya berpengetahuan cukup.

**Kata Kunci:** Tingkat pengetahuan, ibu nifas, tanda bahaya nifas.

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**DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE MOTHER POST PARTUM ABOUT  
POST PARTUM DISTRESS SIGNAL IN THE HOSPITAL  
PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI OF BANTUL IN 2013**

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***ABSTRACT***

**Background :** Knowledge levels are low postpartum mothers can cause danger signs for postpartum mothers. Based on preliminary studies conducted by the author in March 2013, the following data was obtained from 100% of all new mothers average - the average number of new mothers who exist in hospitals Panembahan Senopati, 71.4% of mothers experience postpartum normal childbirth and postpartum women experiencing 28.6% postpartum danger signs, such data as follows: Ruling with Pre eclampsia complications Weight (PEB) 6.2%, dizziness and excessive fatigue 5.9%, Pre eclampsia Lightweight (PER) of 4.8%, 3.7% Breast swelling, anemia 3.3% , lochea smelling 2.3%, 1.48% bleeding, and Mastitis 0.74%. This prompted the authors conducted a study on knowledge level overview of new mothers about postpartum danger signs in hospitals Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

**Objective:** To determine the level of knowledge of mothers about postpartum danger signs in hospitals Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

**Methods:** This study was a descriptive analytic cross sectional approach. The study population was all new mothers in hospitals Panembahan Senopati in March of 2013, a total sample of 270 respondents with consecutive sampling technique. Data collection using medical records. Data Analysis with Chi Square test.

**Results:** The analysis of the test results showed that there were significant effects of age on the level of knowledge among postpartum mothers by the age of 20-35 years with a value of 75.0, and the level of knowledge mother with postpartum knowledge simply by the value of 45.0.

**Conclusion:** Description Of knowledge of new mothers about postpartum danger signs indicates the value of a meaningful whole. But the factor that has the highest influence on the level of knowledge of the analysis is based on the calculation of age.

**Keywords :** The level of knowledge, Mother Post Partum, Post Partum Distress Signal

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