

PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG TANDA BAHAYA KEHAMILAN DI RSUD

PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Angka kematian Ibu (AKI) merupakan perhatian negara-negara di dunia, tak terkecuali di Indonesia ditunjukkan dengan hasil survey demografi kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) tahun 2012 sebesar 359 per 100.000. Pendidikan kesehatan pada ibu hamil sangat penting diberikan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan, mencegah terjadinya penyakit, dan perbaikan kesehatan.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan terhadap tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan trimester III di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Metode: Rancangan penelitian ini adalah *pra eksperimental* dengan *design pre-test and pos-test group* tanpa adanya kelompok pembandingan. Teknik sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling* sebanyak 38 orang. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan analisis bivariat dengan uji *Wilcoxon signed rank test* dan tingkat kemaknaan $\alpha < 0.05$.

Hasil: Hasil uji *Wilcoxon signed rank test* diperoleh dari hasil uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* dengan signifikansi $p\text{-value} = 0,001 < \alpha = 0.05$, artinya ada pengaruh tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil trimester III sebelum dan sesudah diberikan pendidikan kesehatan tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Kesimpulan: Ada pengaruh pemberian pendidikan kesehatan terhadap tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Kata kunci: Pendidikan kesehatan, Pengetahuan, Tanda bahaya kehamilan

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**THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION TOWARD THE
KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF PREGNANT MATERNAL ABOUT DANGER
SIGN OF PREGNANCY IN RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL
YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Mortality rate (MMR) is a concern in the countries of the world, not least in Indonesia that shown by the results of the demographic health survey of Indonesia (IDHS) in 2012 was 359 per 100,000. Health education is very important in pregnant maternal are given to increase knowledge, to prevent the occurrence of disease, and improved health.

Objective: To determine the effect of health education toward the knowledge level of pregnant maternal about the danger signs of the third trimester pregnancy in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Methods: The design of this study was pre-experimental design with pre-test and post-test group without a comparison group. Sampling technique using purposive sampling as many as 38 people. Analysis of the data using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis *Wilcoxon Signed Rank* and a significance *p-value* = 0,001 level of $\alpha < 0.05$ level.

Results: Test results obtained by *Wilcoxon Signed Rank* value of 0.001 significance (*pvalue* < 0.05), meaning that there are differences in the knowledge level of third trimester pregnant maternal before and after the health education about the danger signs of pregnancy in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Conclusion: There is the effect of health education on the knowledge level of pregnant maternal about the danger signs of the third trimester pregnancy in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Keywords: Health education, knowledge, the danger signs of pregnancy

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