

GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN IBU NIFAS NORMAL TENTANG TANDA BAHAYA MASA NIFAS DI RSUD WONOSARI GUNUNGGIDUL YOGYAKARTA

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang: Angka Kematian Ibu dilaporkan sebesar 87,3 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup (DinKes DIY, 2014). Hasil studi pendahuluan yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 4 Maret 2015 di RSUD Wonosari diperoleh hasil bahwa ibu nifas pada bulan Maret diambil 15 orang ibu nifas diwawancarai 5 orang (33,33%) diantaranya mengatakan mengetahui beberapa tanda bahaya masa nifas, 10 orang (66,6%) mengatakan sedikit mengetahui tanda bahaya masa nifas

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui pengetahuan ibu nifas normal tentang tanda bahaya masa nifas di ruang nifas RSUD Wonosari, Gunungkidul Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini menggunakan *deskriptif*. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *accidental sampling*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah sebanyak 31 Ibu. Analisis data menggunakan *diskriptif prosentase*. Instrumen pengumpulan data adalah kuisioner.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil uji analisis *diskriptif prosentase*, sebagian besar berumur 20 - 35 tahun (76,7%), pendidikan SMP (43,3%), ibu rumah tangga/IRT (53,3%), tingkat pengetahuan ibu nifas normal tentang tanda bahaya masa nifas kategori kurang (40,0%), pengertian tanda bahaya masa nifas kurang, (46,7), macam-macam tanda bahaya masa nifas cukup (50,0%), pencegahan tanda bahaya masa nifas cukup (40,0%), penanganan tanda bahaya masa nifas kurang (60,0%).

Kesimpulan : Sebagian besar berumur 20 - 35 tahun, pendidikan SMP, ibu rumah tangga/IRT dan tingkat pengetahuan ibu nifas normal tentang tanda bahaya masa nifas kategori kurang.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Tanda Bahaya Masa Nifas

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**DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE NORMAL POSTPARTUM ABOUT
THE DANGER SIGNS POSTPARTUM PERIOD IN HOSPITAL
WONOSARI GUNUNGKIDUL
YOGYAKARTA**

ABSTRACT

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Background: Maternal mortality ratio was reported at 87.3 per 100,000 live births (DIY Health Office, 2014). Results of preliminary studies that are conducted on March 4, 2015 in Wonosari Hospital showed that postpartum mothers in March captured 15 puerperal women interviewed five people (33.33%) of them said that knowing some danger signs during childbirth, 10 (66.6 %) say little know danger signs during childbirth

Objective: To identify normal post-partum maternal knowledge about danger signs during childbirth in the postpartum hospital Wonosari, Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta.

Methods: This study used a descriptive. The sampling technique used in this study was accidental sampling. The sample in this research were 31 mother. The data analysis using descriptive percentages. Data collection instrument was a questionnaire.

Results: The percentage descriptive analysis of test results, mostly aged 20-35 years (76.7%), secondary school education (43.3%), housewives / IRT (53.3%), the level of knowledge about the normal puerperal women danger signs during childbirth less category (40.0%), the sense of danger signs during childbirth less, (46.7), all kinds of danger signs during childbirth enough (50.0%), the prevention of danger signs during childbirth enough (40, 0%), handling danger signs during childbirth less (60.0%).

Conclusion: Most aged 20-35 years old, junior high school education, housewife / IRT and the level of normal childbirth mother knowledge about danger signs during childbirth less category.

Keywords: Knowledge, Danger Signs Postpartum Period

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