

GAMBARAN KEJADIAN RESIKO TINGGI PADA IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS PIYUNGAN BANTUL

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Survey Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) tahun 2012, Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) yang berkaitan dengan persalinan, nifas, dan kehamilan sebesar 359 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup. Penyebab kematian ibu tertinggi karena adanya faktor resiko tinggi pada saat masa kehamilan. Berdasarkan hasil studi pendahuluan Jumlah ibu hamil di Puskesmas Piyungan tercatat sebanyak 958 ibu hamil, 166 diantaranya mengalami resiko tinggi.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui gambaran kejadian resiko tinggi pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Piyungan, Bantul, Yogyakarta

Metode Penelitian: Metode pada penelitian ini adalah *deskriptif* dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil yang memiliki risiko tinggi pada tahun 2015 dengan teknik total sampling diperoleh sampel sebanyak 103 ibu. Analisa data yang digunakan adalah Analisa Univariat.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian diperoleh sebagian besar ibu hamil resiko tinggi di puskesmas Piyungan Bantul berada pada usia 21- 34 tahun (72,8%), berpendidikan Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) (52,4%), bekerja sebagai Ibu Rumah Tangga (IRT) (56,3%) dan mengalami anemia (29,1%).

Kesimpulan : Gambaran kejadian resiko tinggi pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Piyungan, Bantul, Yogyakarta sebagian besar berada pada usia 21- 34 tahun, berpendidikan Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA), bekerja sebagai Ibu Rumah Tangga (IRT) dan mengalami anemia

Kata kunci: kejadian resiko tinggi, Ibu Hamil

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DESCRIPTION OF HIGH RISK OCCURRENCE ON EXPECTANT MOTHERS IN HEALTH CANTER OF PIYUNGAN BANTUL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Based on the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) in 2012, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) which is related to childbirth, postpartum and pregnancy amounted to 359 each 100,000 live births. The highest causes of maternal mortality because of the high risk factors during pregnancy. Based on the result of preliminary study, the number of expectant mothers in health centers of Piyungan recorded as many as 958 expectant mothers, 166 of them experienced high risk.

Research Objective: To know the description of high risk occurrence on expectant mothers in Health Canter of Piyungan Bantul.

Research Method: This research method was descriptive with retrospective approach. The sample in this research were expectant mothers who had high risk in 2015 by total sampling obtained sample as many 103 mothers. Data analysis used was univariate analysis.

Research Result: Research result obtained most of expectant mothers at high risk in Health Canter of Piyungan Bantul was in aged 21- 34 years old (72,8%), Senior High School education (52,4%), worked as housewife (56,3%) and experienced anemia (29,1%).

Conclusion: Description of high risk occurrence on expectant mothers in Health Canter of Piyungan Bantul mostly was in aged 21- 34 years old, Senior High School education, worked as housewife and experienced anemia.

Keywords: high risk occurrence, expectant mothers

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