

INTISARI

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU NIFAS TENTANG TANDA BAHAYA POSTPARTUM DI RS NUR HIDAYAH BANTUL

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Latar Belakang: Menurut WHO Angka Kematian Ibu DI Indonesia mencapai 228%, Survey Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) tahun 2012 sebanyak 359%. Penyebab kematian ibu saat kehamilan sebanyak 20%, pada saat persalinan 30%, pada saat nifas 50%, penyebab terbanyak terjadinya kematian pada saat masa nifas yaitu karena perdarahan setelah melahirkan 11%, mastitis 16%, *postpartum blues* 10%. Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta mencatat bahwa terdapat AKI di daerah Bantul 13 kasus, Sleman 9 kasus, Kota Yogyakarta 9 kasus, Dari hasil Studi Pendahuluan di Rumah Sakit Nur Hidayah pada tahun 2014-2015 sebanyak 34 ibu mengalami pendarahan *postpartum* yang disebabkan atonia uteri dan terdapat satu kasus kematian ibu yang disebabkan pendarahan.

Tujuan Penelitian: untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan Ibu Nifas Tentang Tanda Bahaya *Postpartum* Di RS Nur Hidayah Bantul.

Metode Penelitian: penelitian ini adalah *deskriptif kuantitatif*. sebanyak 30 responden diambil dengan menggunakan teknik *accidental*. Data pada penelitian ini adalah data primer. Variabel yang diteliti adalah variable tunggal. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan *Software Statistical Social Science* (SPSS).

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian didapatkan sebagian besar responden berpengetahuan cukup 17 (56.7%) dan sebagian kecil berpengetahuan kurang 10 (33.3%) tentang tanda bahaya selama masa nifas.

Kesimpulan: Dari penelitian diatas diharapkan bisa meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu nifas. Selain itu bagi petugas kesehatan agar mengoptimalkan perannya sebagai konselor sehingga pengetahuan ibu tentang tanda-tanda bahaya masa nifas meningkat,

Kata Kunci : Tingkat pengetahuan, Ibu Nifas, Tanda Bahaya

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ABSTRACT

THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF PUERPERAL WOMEN ABOUT THE SIGNS POSTPARTUM DANGER IN RS NURHIDAYAH BANTUL

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Background of Study: According to the WHO maternal mortality rate in Indonesia reaches 228%. Indonesia Demographic Health Survey (SDKI) in 2012 as much as 359%. The cause of maternal death during pregnancy by 20%, at the time of delivery 30%, at the time of parturition 50%, the most common cause of death during the post-partum period is due to bleeding after delivery pregnancy 11%, mastitis 16%, postpartum blues 10%. special region of Yogyakarta noted that there AKI in the area of Bantul 13 cases, Sleman 9 cases, Yogyakarta 9 cases, From the preliminary study in RS Nur Hidayah Bantul in 2014-2015 as many as 34 women experience postpartum hemorrhage caused by uterine atony and there is one case of maternal deaths are caused by bleeding.

Objective of Study: to determine the level of knowledge about postpartum mothers postpartum danger signs in RS Nur Hidayah Bantul.

Research Methods: in this research use quantitative descriptive. A total of 30 respondents taken by using accidental. The data are primary data collected directly from respondents through questionnaires. Variables studied is a signs. Analysis of the data in this study using social science statistical software (SPSS).

Result Study: The result showed most respondents knowledgeable enough 17 (56.7%) and a small portion of respondents are less knowledgeable 10 (33.3%) about the danger signs during childbirth.

Conclusion: Of research above is expected to increases the knowledge of postpartum mothers. Other than that for health workers in order to optimize its role as a counselor so that knowledge of puerperal women about danger signs during childbirth increases.

Keywords: Knowledge level, postpartum mothers, danger signs.

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