

TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU NIFAS TENTANG KUNJUNGAN ULANG MASA NIFAS DI PUSKESMAS TEPUS 1 GUNUNG KIDUL YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Faktor penyebab AKI di Indonesia salah satunya adalah perdarahan (30,3%), hipertensi dalam kehamilan (HDK) (27,1%), infeksi (7,3%), partus macet (1,8%) dan abortus (1,6%). Perdarahan dapat terjadi pada masa nifas. Masa nifas dimulai setelah kelahiran plasenta dan berakhir ketika alat-alat kandungan kembali seperti keadaan sebelum hamil. Masa nifas berlangsung selama 6 minggu. Pada masa nifas ada beberapa kunjungan yaitu, kunjungan KF 1 (6 jam-3 hari setelah persalinan), KF 2 (hari ke 4-28 setelah persalinan), KF 3 (hari ke 29-42 setelah persalinan). Tujuan kunjungan masa nifas untuk mengetahui kondisi kesehatan ibu dan bayi selama masa nifas.

Tujuan: Diketuainya tingkat pengetahuan ibu nifas tentang kunjungan ulang masa nifas.

Metode: Merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross secsional*. Jumlah sampel 30 responden dengan distribusi frekuensi yang diambil menggunakan data primer dan kuesioner.

Hasil: Ibu nifas yang melakukan kunjungan ulang nifas di Puskesmas Tepus 1 Gunungkidul berdasarkan umur 20-35 tahun sebanyak 19 responden (63,3%), pendidikan SMP sebanyak 13 responden (43,3%), pekerjaan IRT sebanyak 19 responden (63,3%), jumlah anak 2-3 sebanyak 18 responden (60%), kunjungan ulang nifas 1 (KF 1) sebanyak 13 responden (43,3), kunjungan ulang nifas 2 (KF 2) sebanyak 12 responden (40%), kunjungan ulang nifas 3 (KF 3) sebanyak 11 responden (36,7%).

Simpulan: Tingkat pengetahuan kunjungan ulang masa nifas di Puskesmas Tepus 1 Gunungkidul sebagian besar dalam kategori cukup.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Ibu Nifas, Kunjungan Nifas

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THE DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF POSTPARTUM MOTHER ABOUT REVISIT IN POSTPARTUM PERIOD IN PUSKESMAS TEPUS 1 GUNUNG KIDUL YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background of Study: One of the causes of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia are bleeding (30.3%), hypertensive disorder during pregnancy (27.1%), infection (7.3%), obstructed (1.8%) and abortion (1.6%). Bleeding occurs in postpartum period which is started after delivering placenta and ended when the the womb organs recovered as before pregnant. This postpartum is about 6 weeks. During postpartum period, there are several re-visit; KF (postpartum visit) 1 (6 hours to 3 days after delivering), KF 2 (day 4-28 after delivering), KF 3 (day 29-42 after delivering). The purpose of postpartum visit is to know about mother and infant health condition.

Objective of Study: this study aims to describe the knowledge level of postpartum mother about visiting during childbirth.

Research Methods: This is a descriptive quantitative research with cross sectional. The number of sample was 30 respondents in distribution frequency. The data were taken using primary data and questionnaires.

Result: The postpartum mother who do postpartum visits in Puskesmas Tepus 1 Gunung in the age of 20-35 years category was 19 respondents (63.3%), in education category, most of mothers had secondary school education was 13 respondents (43.3%), in occupational category most of mothers were housewife was 19 respondents (63, 3%), in the number of children 2-3 category was 18 respondents (60%), in postpartum revisit 1 (KF 1) was 13 respondents (43.3), in postpartumre visit 2 (KF 2) was 12 respondents (40%), in postpartum revisit 3 (KF 3) was 11 respondents (36.7%).

Conclusions: The kowledge level of revisit during postpartum period in Puskesmas Tepus 1 Gunung was mostly in adequate category.

Keywords: Knowledge, Postpartum Mother, Postpartum Visits

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