

GAMBARAN SIKAP IBU HAMIL DALAM PEMERIKSAAN KEHAMILAN DI PUSKESMAS GALUR 1 KULON PROGO YOGYAKARTA

Utin Aisyah Intan Afsari¹, Dian Puspitasari²

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Cakupan K4 di Indonesia tahun 2014 (86,70%) dari target 95%. Cakupan K4 di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) tahun 2014 (92,81%) dari target 95%. Di DIY cakupan K4 terendah adalah Kabupaten Kulon Progo tepatnya di Puskesmas Galur 1. Dari hasil studi pendahuluan terhadap 6 orang ibu hamil, 50% menganggap pemeriksaan kehamilan penting 33,3% menganggap pemeriksaan kehamilan tidak penting, dan 16,6% tidak mengerti tentang pemeriksaan kehamilan karena faktor pendidikan ibu rendah.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran sikap ibu hamil dalam pemeriksaan kehamilan di Puskesmas Galur 1 Kulon Progo Yogyakarta.

Metode: Jenis Penelitian ini *Deskriptif Kuantitatif* dengan pendekatan *Prospektif*. Sampel yang diambil adalah 36 ibu hamil. Teknik pengambilan sampel *Total Sampling*. Instrumen penelitian ini adalah kuesioner tertutup dan hasil penelitian dianalisis berdasarkan distribusi frekuensi.

Hasil: Gambaran sikap ibu hamil dalam pemeriksaan kehamilan di Puskesmas Galur 1 Kulon Progo berdasarkan komponen kognitif dengan kategori negatif 55,6%, berdasarkan komponen afektif dengan kategori positif 58,3%, berdasarkan komponen konatif dengan kategori negatif 52,8%.

Kesimpulan: Gambaran sikap ibu hamil dalam pemeriksaan kehamilan di Puskesmas Galur 1 Kulon Progo Yogyakarta mayoritas dengan kategori negatif 55,6%, komponen kognitif 55,6%, dan komponen konatif 52,8%.

Kata Kunci: Sikap, Ibu Hamil, Pemeriksaan Kehamilan

THE DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTANT MOTHER ATTITUDE ON ANTENATAL CARE IN PUSKESMAS GALUR 1 KULON PROGO YOGYAKARTA

Utin Aisyah Intan Afsari¹, Dian Puspitasari²

ABSTRACT

Background: In 2014, the K4 coverage of in Indonesia was 86,70% from the total target of 95%. The K4 coverage in DI Yogyakarta in 2014 was 92,81% from the total target of 95%. The lowest K4 coverage in DI Yogyakarta was in Kulon Progo, especially in Puskesmas Galur 1. Based on preliminary study of the six pregnant women, it was stated that 50% respondents regarded that antenatal care is important 33,3% respondents regarded that it is not important, and 16,6% respondents did not understand about the pregnancy test. It was caused by their low education.

Objective: The study aims to describe of expectant mother on antenatal care in Puskesmas Galur 1 Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta.

Methods: This study is descriptive quantitative with prospective approach. The samples were 36 expectant mothers. The samples were taken by total sampling technique. The instrument of this study was enclosed questionnaire. The results were analyzed based on the frequency distribution.

Results: The description of the expectant mother's attitude on antenatal care in Puskesmas Galur 1 Kulon Progo based on cognitive component with negative categories was 55,6%, based on the affective component with positive categories was 58,3%, based on the conative component with negative categories was 52,8%.

Conclusion: The description of the expectant mother's attitude on antenatal care in Puskesmas Galur 1 Kulon Progo started that majority of respondents with 55,6% in negative category, 55,6% of cognitive component, and 52,8% of conative component.

Keywords: Attitude, Expectant Mother, Pregnancy Test