

INTISARI

TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL PRIMIGRAVIDA TM III TENTANG TANDA-TANDA PERSALINAN DI PUSKESMAS KRETEK BANTUL

Wahyuni Erlita Sari¹, Endang Rostiati²

Latar Belakang : Mortalitas dan morbiditas pada wanita hamil dan bersalin adalah masalah berkembang di negara berkembang. Di Negara miskin sekitar 25-50% kematian di usia subur disebabkan hal yang berkaitan dengan kehamilan dan persalinan. Berdasarkan Studi Pendahuluan di Puskesmas Kretek pada bulan april 2013, dari hasil wawancara 6 ibu hamil terdapat 4 ibu hamil belum mengetahui tanda-tanda persalinan dan 2 ibu hamil sudah mengetahui.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil primigravida TM III tentang tanda- tanda persalinan di Puskesmas Kretek Bantul.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *diskriptif kuantitatif* . Populasi adalah ibu hamil primigravida yang diperiksa di Puskesmas Kretek Bantul pada bulan juli 2013 sebanyak 48 orang, teknik pengambilan sampel *purposive sampling*. Alat instrument penelitian kuesioner. Analisa data menggunakan distribusi frekuensi.

Hasil : Pengetahuan ibu hamil primigravida tentang tanda-tanda persalinan di Puskesmas Kretek Bantul berdasarkan tanda mungkin persalinan mayoritas baik 34 orang (70.8%). Pengetahuan ibu hamil primigravida berdasarkan tanda awal persalinan mayoritas 26 orang (54.2%). Pengetahuan ibu hamil primigravida berdasarkan tanda pasti atau pembukaan lengkap persalinan mayoritas baik 41 orang (85.4%)

Kesimpulan : Pengetahuan ibu hamil primigravida tentang tanda-tanda persalinan di Puskesmas Kretek Bantul mayoritas baik 38orang (79.2%)

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Ibu Hamil Primigravida, Tanda- tanda Persalinan

¹ Mahasiswa D III Kebidanan STIKES A.Yani

² Dosen Pembimbing STIKES A.Yani

ABSTRAC

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF PREGNANT WOMEN PRIMIGRAVIDA LABOR SIGNS IN PUBLIC HEALTH KRETEK BANTUL

Wahyuni Erlita Sari, Endang Rostiati

Background: Mortality and morbidity in pregnant women and maternity is a growing problem in developing countries. In poor countries around 25-50% of deaths in child-bearing age caused issues related to pregnancy and childbirth.

Objective: To determine the level of knowledge primigravida pregnant women about signs of labor in the health center

Methods: This study used a descriptive quantitative method. Populations are pregnant women primigravida who check in Bantul Kretek Health Center in July 2013 as many as 48 people, purposive sampling technique. Research instrument questionnaire tool. Analysis of the data using frequency distributions.

Results: Knowledge primigravida pregnant women about signs of labor in the health center based Kretek Bantul not sign labor certainly good majority 34 (70.8%). Knowledge primigravida pregnant women about signs of labor in the health center based Kretek Bantul early signs of labor majority 26 (54.2%).

Conclusion: Knowledge of primigravida pregnant women about the signs of labor in Bantul clinic based Kretek sure sign of changing baik 41 majority of people (85.4%)

Keywords: Knowledge, Primigravida Maternity, Maternity Signs

1. Students STIKES Achmad Yani

2. Supervisor