

INTISARI

Tingkat Pengetahuan Suami Tentang Resiko Tinggi Ibu Hamil Di Puskesmas Garung Kabupaten Wonosobo Tahun 2013

Iva Firliana¹, Tri Sunarsih S. ST., M. Kes²,

Latar Belakang : Tingkat pengetahuan suami tentang resiko tinggi ibu hamil sangat penting supaya suami dapat memahami tentang bahaya serta diagnosa resiko tinggi ibu hamil. 100% suami belum mengetahui tentang diagnosa resiko tinggi ibu hamil.

Tujuan : Diketahui tingkat pengetahuan suami tentang pengertian, pencegahan, bahaya dan diagnosa resiko tinggi ibu hamil.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian deskriptif, pendekatan cross sectional, sampel 47 orang yaitu suami yang mempunyai istri sedang hamil di Puskesmas Garung Kabupaten Wonosobo. Analisis data menggunakan prosentase.

Hasil Penelitian : 76,6% responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan cukup dan kurang terhadap pengertian resiko tinggi ibu hamil, 80,9% responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan cukup dan kurang terhadap pencegahan resiko tinggi ibu hamil, 100% responden belum mengetahui diagnosa resiko tinggi ibu hamil, 89,4% responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan cukup dan kurang terhadap bahaya resiko tinggi ibu hamil.

Kesimpulan : Tingkat pengetahuan suami tentang resiko tinggi ibu hamil dalam kategori cukup dan kurang

Kata Kunci : tingkat pengetahuan suami, resiko tinggi ibu hamil

¹Peneliti

²pembimbing

ABSTRACT

Husband Knowledge Level About High Risk Pregnancy Health Center Garung In Wonosobo regency in 2013

Iva Firliana ¹, Tri Sunarsih S. ST., M. Kes ²,

Background: According to the records of health centers reporting KIA Garung Wonosobo regency that from 2010 to 2013 there was an increase referrals detection of high-risk pregnant women from the village to the health center. In 2010 recorded a referral detection of high risk pregnant women from the village to the health center of the 125 total of 275 pregnant women, the year 2011 recorded reference to the detection of high risk pregnant women to the health center of the village numbered 165 from from 277 pregnant women, the year 2012 recorded reference to the detection of high risk pregnant women to the health center of the village numbered 172 from from 299 pregnant women. Referral detection of high risk pregnant women from the clinic to the home from 2010 to 2013 also occurred. In 2010 recorded a referral detection of high risk pregnant women from the clinic to the hospital amounted to 102 out of 275 pregnant women, the year 2011 recorded reference to the detection of high risk pregnant women to the health center of the village numbered 124 from from 277 pregnant women, the year 2012 recorded reference to the detection of high risk pregnant women to the health center of the village numbered 132 from from 299 pregnant women.

Objective: To determine the level of knowledge of the husband's high risk pregnant women and to determine the characteristics of the respondents

Method: a descriptive study, a cross sectional sample of 47 people according to the inclusion and exclusion kriterian. Data using univariate analysis.

Results: Most respondents had knowledge level "Enough" by 21 respondents terhadap understanding high risk pregnant women, majority of the respondents had knowledge level "Enough" by 28 respondents to the prevention of high-risk pregnant women, majority of the respondents had knowledge level "Enough" total of 39 respondents to the dangers of high-risk pregnant women, majority of the respondents had knowledge level "Enough" as many as 31 respondents to the diagnosis of high-risk pregnant women

Conclusion: The level of knowledge of the husband's high-risk pregnant women in the majority of categories sufficient.

Keywords: level of knowledge, high-risk pregnant women

¹Researchers

² supervisor

1