

**GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG
TANDA BAHAYA KEHAMILAN TRIMESTER III
DI PUSKESMAS SEDAYU II KABUPATEN
BANTUL YOGYAKARTA**

INTISARI

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Latar belakang : Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) di Indonesia saat ini masih cukup tinggi. Menurut Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) dari tahun 2012 AKI yang berkaitan dengan kehamilan, persalinan dan nifas adalah 359/100.00 kelahiran hidup. Sebagian besar Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) di dunia disebabkan akibat komplikasi kehamilan dan proses kelahiran yang sebenarnya bisa dicegah jika ibu hamil mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik mengenai tanda bahaya kehamilan.

Tujuan penelitian : Diketuinya tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan trimester III di Puskesmas Sedayu II.

Metode penelitian : Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *total sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 40 ibu hamil. Pengambilan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner tertutup sebagai alat ukur dan analisis data menggunakan *univariat*.

Hasil : Tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang pengertian tanda bahaya kehamilan trimester III dan macamnya dalam kategori cukup sebanyak 21 responden (52,5%), tanda dan gejala tanda bahaya kehamilan trimester III dalam kategori kurang sebanyak 16 responden (40%) dan penanganan tanda bahaya kehamilan trimester III dalam kategori baik sebanyak 20 responden (50%).

Kesimpulan : Pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan trimester III di Puskesmas Sedayu II kategori cukup sebanyak 22 responden (55%), baik 9 responden (22,5%) dan kurang 9 responden (22,5%).

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, Tanda Bahaya Kehamilan Trimester III

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**DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF EXPECTANT MOTHER
ABOUT THE WARNING SIGNS ON THE THIRD TRIMESTER
IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER SEDAYU II REGENCY OF
BANTUL YOGYAKARTA**

ABSTRACT

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Background of Study: Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia is still quite high. According to Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) in 2012 MMR that associated with pregnancy, childbirth and post-partum was 359 / 100.00 live births. Most of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the world are caused by pregnancy complications and childbirth that are preventable if the expectant mother has a good knowledge about warning signs of pregnancy.

Objective of Study: This study aims to describe the knowledge level of expectant mother about warning signs in the third trimester in public health center Sedayu II.

Research Methods: This study is descriptive quantitative. The sampling technique used was total sampling with 40 pregnant women as sample. To collect the data, this used enclosed questionnaire as a measurement. The data was analyzed using univariate analysis.

Results: The result showed that the knowledge level of expectant mother about warning side on the third trimester pregnancy and the like about 21 respondents (52.5%) in adequate category, sign and warning sign on third trimester was 16 respondents (40%) in less category, and the handling of warning sign third trimester pregnancy was 20 respondents (50%) in good category.

Conclusion: Knowledge of expectant mothers about warning signs of pregnancy in the third trimester in public health center Sedayu II were in adequate category as much as 22 respondents (55%), 9 respondents (22.5%) in good category and 9 respondents (22.5%) in less category.

Keywords: Knowledge, Third trimester pregnancy warning Signs

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