

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNG KARANG
PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA TERAPAN KEBIDANAN METRO
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Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Edukasi dengan Sikap Ibu Hamil dalam Deteksi Dini Preeklamsia di Puskesmas Yosomulyo Kota Metro Tahun 2024

xvi+ 53 halaman + 7 tabel + 2 gambar + 13 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Preeklamsia merupakan salah satu gangguan pada kehamilan yang meningkatkan angka kematian ibu. WHO (*World Health Organization*) melaporkan angka kematian ibu sekitar 287.000 dari 100.000 kelahiran hidup. Puskesmas Yosomulyo sebesar 1,6% dari 558 ibu hamil resiko komplikasi pada tahun 2022. Preeklamsia disebabkan oleh kelainan perkembangan plasenta yang akan mengakibatkan keadaan pertumbuhan janin yang terhambat atau *Intrauterine Growth Retardations* (IUGR). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan edukasi dengan sikap ibu hamil dalam deteksi dini preeklamsia di Puskesmas Yosomulyo Kota Metro Tahun 2024.

Jenis penelitian ini yang digunakan adalah penelitian *kuantitatif* dengan menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional* dan pengumpulan data dengan kuesioner. Teknik pengumpulan sampel dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Populasi semua ibu hamil sebanyak 103 dengan atau tidak preeklamsia di Puskesmas Yosomulyo. Besar sampel sebanyak 50 responden. Analisis univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi. Analisis bivariat dengan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang preeklamsia baik sebanyak 58,0%, edukasi kurang baik sebanyak 56,0%, sikap positif sebanyak 60,0%. Hasil uji statistik hubungan pengetahuan dengan sikap *p-value* = 0,000 ($<\alpha$: 0,05), hubungan edukasi dengan sikap *p-value* = 0,000 ($<\alpha$: 0,05) dengan ini menunjukkan Ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan sikap ibu hamil dalam deteksi dini preeklamsia di Puskesmas Yosomulyo dan Ada hubungan edukasi dengan sikap ibu hamil dalam deteksi dini preeklamsia di Puskesmas Yosomulyo.

Hasil penelitian diharapkan pengetahuan dan edukasi masyarakat tentang preeklamsia dapat ditingkatkan dengan mengaktifkan program pemerintah di kelas ibu hamil masing-masing puskesmas dan menganjurkan ibu hamil untuk rutin melakukan pemeriksaan *antenatal care* pada saat kelas ibu hamil.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Edukasi, Sikap, Preeklamsia
Daftar Bacaan : 40 (2015-2023)

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The Relationship between Knowledge and Education with the Attitude of Pregnant Women in Early Detection of Preeclampsia at the Yosomulyo Health Center, Metro City, 2024

xvi + 53 pages + 7 tables + 2 figures + 13 attachments

ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia is one of the disorders in pregnancy that increases maternal mortality. WHO (World Health Organization) reported maternal mortality rate of approximately 287,000 out of 100,000 live births. Yosomulyo Health Center is 1.6% of 558 pregnant women at risk of complications in 2022. Preeclampsia is caused by abnormalities in placental development that will result in a state of stunted fetal growth or Intrauterine Growth Retardations (IUGR). The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and education with the attitude of pregnant women in early detection of preeclampsia at the Yosomulyo Health Center, Metro City in 2024.

This type of research used is quantitative research using cross sectional design and data collection by questionnaire. Sample collection technique with purposive sampling technique. The population of all pregnant women was 103 with or without preeclampsia at the Yosomulyo Health Center. The sample size was 50 respondents. Univariate analysis with frequency distribution. Bivariate analysis with chi-square test.

The results showed that the knowledge of pregnant women about preeclampsia was good as much as 58.0%, poor education as much as 56.0%, positive attitude as much as 60.0%. The statistical test results of the relationship between knowledge and attitude $p\text{-value} = 0.000 (<\alpha: 0.05)$, the relationship between education and attitude $p\text{-value} = 0.000 (<\alpha: 0.05)$ with this shows that there is a relationship between knowledge and the attitude of pregnant women in the early detection of preeclampsia at Yosomulyo Health Center and there is a relationship between education and the attitude of pregnant women in the early detection of preeclampsia at Yosomulyo Health Center.

The results of the study are expected that community knowledge and education about preeclampsia can be improved by activating government programs in pregnant women's classes at each health center and encouraging pregnant women to routinely conduct antenatal care checks during pregnancy classes.

Keywords : Knowledge, Education, Attitude, Preeclampsia

Bibliography : 40 (2015-2023)