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HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG KETUBAN PECAH DINI (KPD) DENGAN PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN KETUBAN PECAH DINI (KPD) DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS NATAR TAHUN 2024

(xvii + 51 halaman, 6 tabel, 2 gambar, dan 12 lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Kasus ketuban pecah dini adalah pecahnya selaput ketuban sebelum ada tanda-tanda persalinan (Ana Rahmawati, 2020). Kejadian ketuban pecah dini di Indonesia sendiri menjadi penyebab utama AKI dengan kisaran 10% dari semua persalinan (Ika Damayanti Sipayung, 2022). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang ketuban pecah dini (KPD) dengan perilaku pencegahan ketuban pecah dini (KPD) di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Natar tahun 2024. Rancangan penelitian ini kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian analitik korelasi dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Subjek penelitian adalah ibu hamil sebanyak 71 responden di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Natar dengan menggunakan teknik accidental sampling. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Natar Tahun 2024 pada bulan Maret-April. Alat penelitian ini adalah kuesioner. Analisis data adalah univariat dan uji statistic chi-square. Hasil penelitian didapatkan dari 61 responden (85.9%) berpengetahuan baik, berpengetahuan tidak baik 10 responden (14.1%), perilaku pencegahan positif 52 responden (73.2%), dan perilaku pencegahan negatif 19 responden (26.8%). Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan perilaku pencegahan ketuban pecah dini sebanyak 48 orang (78,7%) responden berpengetahuan baik dengan perilaku pencegahan positif (p -value = 0,030). Penelitian ini menyarankan agar pihak puskesmas khususnya di ruang KIA dapat menyediakan leaflet atau memberikan pendidikan kesehatan kepada pasien (ibu hamil) seperti pendidikan kesehatan mengenai ketuban pecah dini.

Kata Kunci: Ketuban Pecah Dini, Pengetahuan, Perilaku Pencegahan.

TANJUNGKARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES (PRBD) WITH THE BEHAVIOR OF PREVENTING PREMATURE RUPTURE OF MEMBRANES (PRBD) IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE NATAR HEALTH CENTER IN 2024

(xvii + 51 pages, 6 tables, 2 figures, and 12 attachment)

ABSTRACT

The case of premature rupture of membranes is the rupture of the amniotic membrane before there are signs of labor (Ana Rahmawati, 2020). The incidence of premature rupture of membranes in Indonesia itself is the main cause of MMR with a range of 10% of all deliveries (Ika Damayanti Sipayung, 2022). The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women about premature rupture of membranes (KPD) with the behavior of preventing premature rupture of membranes (KPD) in the working area of Puskesmas Natar in 2024. This research design is quantitative with a correlation analytic research design with a cross sectional approach. The research subjects were 71 pregnant women in the working area of the Natar Health Center using accidental sampling technique. This research was conducted in the Natar Health Center Working Area in 2024 in March-April. This research tool is a questionnaire. Data analysis is univariate and chi-square statistical test. The results showed that 61 respondents (85.9%) had good knowledge, 10 respondents (14.1%) had poor knowledge, 52 respondents (73.2%) had positive preventive behavior, and 19 respondents (26.8%) had negative preventive behavior, there was a relationship between knowledge and preventive behavior of premature rupture of membranes as many as 48 people (78.7%) of respondents had good knowledge with positive preventive behavior (p -value = 0.030). This study suggests that the health center, especially in the MCH room, can provide leaflets or provide health education to patients (pregnant women) such as health education regarding the definition of premature rupture of membranes, causes of premature rupture of membranes, the impact of premature rupture of membranes, signs and symptoms of premature rupture of membranes, prevention of premature rupture of membranes.

Keywords: Premature rupture of membranes, knowledge, preventive behavior.