

Gambaran Perilaku Ibu Hamil Terhadap Pencegahan Penyakit TORCH Pada Kehamilan di Puskesmas Sedayu I Bantul Yogyakarta

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Intisari

Latar Belakang : Infeksi TORCH merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian ibu dan bayi di Indonesia. WHO mengungkapkan bahwa sekitar 300 juta orang (0,8%) menderita *toxoplamosis*. Dalam hal ini perilaku ibu hamil sangatlah berpengaruh dalam pencegahan TORCH. Selain mendapatkan informasi melalui internet, ibu hamil mendapatkan KIE pada saat melakukan pemeriksaan ANC atau kunjungan ke Posyandu.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui gambaran perilaku ibu hamil terhadap pencegahan penyakit TORCH pada kehamilan di puskesmas Sedayu I Bantul Yogyakarta

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode *deskriptif kuantitatif*. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan teknik simple random dengan responden sebanyak 78 ibu hamil yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 28 Mei-3 Juni di Puskesmas Sedayu I.

Hasil : Dalam penelitian ini didapatkan perilaku positif ibu hamil dalam pencegahan penyakit TORCH pada kehamilan sebanyak 53 responden (75,6%), dan perilaku negatif 19 responden (24,4%).

Kesimpulan : Perilaku ibu hamil terhadap pencegahan TORCH pada kehamilan bernilai positif. Disarankan perlunya pelayanan yang terpadu serta informasi yang lebih jelas mengenai *TORCH* sehingga para calon ibu hamil dapat terhindar dari *TORCH*

Kata Kunci : Perilaku, TORCH, Ibu Hamil

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**Description of Pregnant Women's Behaviour Againts TORCH Disease
Prevention in Pregnancy at Community Health Center Sedayu 1
Bantul Yogyakarta**

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Abstrack

Background : TORCH infection is one of the causes of maternal and infant death in Indonesia. WHO revealed that about 300 million people (0.8%) suffer from toxoplamosis. In this case the role of health workers is very important for the prevention of this infection. In addition to seeking information through internet media, pregnant women get KIE when ANC examination or visit to Integrated Service Station (*Posyandu*).

Objective: To know the description of pregnant women's behaviour againts TORCH disease prevention in pregnancy at community health center Sedayu 1 Bantul Yogyakarta.

Method : This research type was quantitative using quantitative descriptive method. Techniques on sampling in this study using a simple random technique with respondents as much as 78 pregnant women's were performed on 28 May-June at Community health center Sedayu I.

Result : This study obtained positive of pregnant women's behavior againts TORCH disease prevention as much as 53 respondents and negative behavior 19 respondents.

Conlusions : The behavior of pregnantwomen against the prevention of TORCH in pregnancy is positive. It's recommended that intergrated services and more information about TORCH be expected si that prospective pregnant women can avoid TORCH.

Keywords : Behaviour, TORCH, Pregnant

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