

**PENGARUH KONSELING TENTANG PENYAKIT TORCH TERHADAP
TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL DI WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS SEDAYU II**

Nuning Ika Purwandari¹, Susiana Sariyati², Fatimah³

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Menurut WHO (*World Health Organisation*), diketahui sekitar 300 juta orang (0,8%) menderita *Toxoplasmosis*. Prevalensi kejadian *TORCH* di Indonesia sebanyak 5,5%-84%. Prevalensi kejadian *Toxoplasmosis* di Yogyakarta yaitu 55,4% dan *Rubella* 59% terjadi pada perempuan. Daerah Argodadi, Sedayu, Bantul pada bulan Desember diketahui terdapat 2 kasus Infeksi *Rubella*.

Tujuan : Mengetahui pengaruh konseling tentang penyakit *TORCH* terhadap tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sedayu II.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini *Pra-Eksperimen Design* dengan rancangan *One Group Pretest-Posttest*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Quota Sampling* dengan jumlah total 42 responden dan menggunakan Uji Statistik *Wilcoxon*.

Hasil : Karakteristik Ibu Hamil di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sedayu II berdasarkan umur terbanyak yaitu umur 20-35 tahun sebanyak 34 orang (81,0%), pendidikan SMA / SMK 26 orang (62%), pekerjaan Ibu Rumah Tangga 26 orang (61,9%) dan paritas multipara 33 orang (78,6%). Hasil Uji Statistik *Wilcoxon* bernilai $0.0001 < \alpha 0.05$, sehingga ada perbedaan antara sebelum dan sesudah diberikan konseling.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat Pengaruh Konseling tentang Penyakit *TORCH* terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Hamil di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sedayu II.

Kata kunci : Kehamilan, Konseling, Penyakit *TORCH*

¹Mahasiswa Program Studi DIII Kebidanan

²Dosen Pembimbing I Karya Tulis Ilmiah

³Dosen Pembimbing II Karya Tulis Ilmiah

EFFECT OF COUNSELING ABOUT THE DISEASE OF TORCH ON THE LEVEL OF PREGNANT WOMEN KNOWLEDGE IN THE WORKING REGION PUSKESMAS SEDAYU II

Nuning Ika Purwandari¹, Susiana Sariyati², Fatimah³

ABSTRACT

Background : According to WHO (World Health Organization), known about 300 million people (0.8%) suffer from Toxoplasmosis. The prevalence of TORCH incidence in Indonesia is 5.5% -84%. the prevalence of Toxoplasmosis incident in Yogyakarta is 55.4% and Rubella 59% occurs in women. The Argodadi, Sedayu, Bantul area in December revealed 2 cases of Rubella Infection.

Objective: To know the influence of counseling about TORCH disease on maternal knowledge level in the working region Puskesmas Sedayu II.

Methods: This type of research is Pre-Experimental Design with the One Group Pretest-Posttest design. Sampling using Quota Sampling with a total of 42 respondents and using Wilcoxon Statistics Test.

Result: Characteristic of Pregnant Women in Working Area of Sedayu II Health Center based on age most of them are age 20-35 years counted 34 people (81,0%), high school / vocational education 26 people (62%), work of housewife 26 people (61,9%) and multipara parity 33 people (78,6%). The Wilcoxon Statistics Test results are $0.0001 < \alpha 0.05$, so there is a difference between before and after counseling.

Conclusion: There is Influence of Counseling on TORCH Disease to Level of Knowledge of Pregnant Women in Work Area of Sedayu Puskesmas II.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Counseling, Disease TORCH

¹Students of DIII Studies Program

²Counselor Lecturer I Scientific Writing

³Counselor Lecturer II Scientific Writing