

## **HUBUNGAN PROGRAM *DISCHARGE PLANNING* PERAWATAN METODE KANGURU (PMK) DENGAN PELAKSANAAN PMK PASCA PERAWATAN RUMAH SAKIT DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL**

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### **INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang :** Angka kematian bayi setiap tahunnya meningkat dengan prevalensi (29 %) adalah BBLR, dikarenakan setiap bayi yang dilahirkan mengalami BBLR. Salah satu implementasi perawat dalam pemberian informasi tentang PMK berupa program *discharge planning* pasien, untuk menindaklanjuti pelaksanaan PMK di rumah secara mandiri. Manfaat pelaksanaan PMK pasca perawatan adalah suhu bayi tubuh stabil dan bayi lebih sering menetek lama sehingga berat badan cepat naik.

**Tujuan :** Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara program *discharge planning* PMK dengan pelaksanaan PMK pasca perawatan rumah sakit.

**Metode :** Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan metode *analisis korelasi* dan desain penelitian *cohort*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu yang mempunyai bayi BBLR. Pengambilan sampel penelitian menggunakan *total sampling* dengan sampel sebanyak 30 responden. Instrumen pengambilan data menggunakan lembar dokumentasi dan lembar observasi dan data dianalisis menggunakan *chi square*.

**Hasil :** Berdasarkan karakteristik responden sebagian besar dengan rentang usia 20-35 tahun sebanyak 24 orang (80,0%), dengan pendidikan sebagian besar SMA sebanyak 12 orang (40,0%). Hasil uji *chi square* ( $r=0,458$ ), menunjukkan ada hubungan antara program *discharge planning* PMK dengan pelaksanaan PMK ( $p$  value = 0,005).

**Simpulan :** Ada hubungan antara program *discharge planning* PMK dengan pelaksanaan PMK.

**Kata Kunci:** *Discharge Planning*, PMK, BBLR.

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISCHARGES PLANNING PROGRAM OF  
KANGAROO MOTHER CARE (KMC)  
AND IMPLEMENTATION OF KMC AFTER HOSPITALIZED  
IN RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL**

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**Abstract**

**Background :** The infant mortality rate increases every year with prevalence (29%) is LBW, it is because every baby born in Low Birth Weight (LBW). One of nurse's implementation in the giving information about KMC is patient discharge planning program, to follow up the implementation of KMC individually at home. The benefits of KMC implementation after hospitalization are the temperature is stable baby and the baby often breastfeed for the longtime and make the weight of baby increase.

**Objective :** To determine the relationship between discharges planning program of KMC and implementation of KMC after the hospitalization.

**Method :** This kind of this research is quantitative method with correlation analysis method and cohort research design. Population in this research are mothers who have baby LBW. The sample of research using total sampling with 30 sample respondents. The instruments of data collection using documentation and observation sheets, data analyze using chi square.

**Result :** According to respondents characteristic, most of them in range of age 20-35 years old as many 24 respondents (80,0%), and the level of respondents education is senior high school as many 12 respondents (40,0%). The result of chi square ( $r=0,458$ ) show that there is a relation between discharges planning program of KMC with the implementation of KMC ( $p$  value = 0,005).

**Conclusion :** There is a relation between discharges planning program of KMC and implementation of KMC after hospitalized.

**Keywords :** Discharges Planning, KMC, LBW.

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