

**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG
MANFAAT PEMERIKSAAN KEHAMILAN DENGAN FREKUENSI
KUNJUNGAN IBU HAMIL DI BPS SRI MARUTI PIYUNGAN
YOGYAKARTA¹**

Tara Asriana², Sumarni³, Nur Indah Rahmawati⁴

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Hasil survei Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia tahun 2007 menunjukkan angka kematian maternal di Indonesia mencapai 228/100.000 kelahiran hidup (SDKI, 2007). Angka kematian ibu, bayi dan balita di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta tahun 2008 mencapai 41/100.000 kelahiran (Dinkes DIY, 2008). Tingkat pengetahuan tentang kehamilan mempunyai peranan penting dalam upaya mendeteksi secara dini status kesehatan ibu hamil tersebut apakah kehamilan berlangsung dengan baik dan dapat meningkatkan efektifitas pemeriksaan kehamilan serta dapat mengupayakan pengenalan tanda atau resiko dalam kehamilan serta kesulitan dalam persalinan sehingga akhirnya akan mempunyai pengaruh terhadap frekuensi kunjungan ibu hamil ke tenaga kesehatan.

Tujuan Penelitian : Untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang manfaat pemeriksaan kehamilan dengan frekuensi kunjungan ibu hamil di BPS Sri Martuti Piyungan Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* yaitu ibu hamil trimester I - III yang memeriksakan kehamilannya di BPS Sri Martuti Piyungan Bantul dan memenuhi kriteria inklusi hingga diperoleh sampel sebanyak 54 ibu hamil dari 118 anggota populasi. Instrumen penelitian adalah kuesioner dan hasil penelitian dianalisis dengan uji statistik *Chi Square*.

Hasil Penelitian : Ibu hamil dengan tingkat pengetahuan tinggi mayoritas sebanyak 14 orang (82,4%) melakukan kunjungan ANC sesuai standar. Ibu hamil dengan tingkat pengetahuan sedang mayoritas sebanyak 18 orang (66,7%) melakukan kunjungan ANC sesuai standar. Sedangkan ibu hamil dengan tingkat pengetahuan rendah mayoritas sebanyak 7 orang (70%) melakukan kunjungan ANC tidak sesuai standar. Hasil uji statistik *Chi Square* menunjukkan p -value sebesar $0,022 < \alpha (0,05)$.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara antara tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang manfaat pemeriksaan kehamilan dengan frekuensi kunjungan ibu hamil di BPS Sri Martuti Piyungan Yogyakarta.

¹ Judul Karya Tulis Ilmiah

² Mahasiswa STIKES Alma Ata Yogyakarta

³ Dosen STIKES Alma Ata Yogyakarta

⁴ Dosen STIKES Alma Ata Yogyakarta

**RELATED KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF PREGNANT
WOMEN ANTENATAL BENEFIT WITH FREQUENCY VISIT
OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN BPS SRI MARUTI PIYUNGAN
YOGYAKARTA ⁵**

Tara Asriana⁶, Sumarni⁷, Nur Indah Rahmawati⁸

ABSTRACT

Background: The Indonesian Demographic Health Survey 2007 shows numbers of maternal deaths in Indonesia reach 228/100.000 live births (SDHI, 2007). Maternal mortality, infant and toddler in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2008 reached 41/100.000 birth (DIY Health, 2008). The level of knowledge about pregnancy have important role in the effort to detect early health status of pregnant women is whether the pregnancy is going well and can improve the effectiveness of antenatal care and to seek the introduction of signs or risks in pregnancy and difficulties in childbirth, so eventually will have an influence on the frequency of maternal visits to the health of pregnant workers.

Objective: To know the relationship between the level of knowledge of pregnant women about the benefits of antenatal care with the frequency of visits of pregnant women in BPS Sri Martuti Piyungan Yogyakarta.

Method: The study was descriptive analytic cross-sectional approach. Samples were taken with a purposive sampling technique that is pregnant trimester I - III, which examined pregnancy in BPS Sri Martuti Piyungan Bantul and fulfilled the inclusion criteria to obtain a sample of 54 pregnant women from 118 members of the population. Research instruments were questionnaire and results were analyzed with Chi square test.

Results: Pregnant women with high knowledge level of the majority as many as 14 people (82,4%) ANC visits according to the standard. Pregnant women with the level of knowledge is a majority of 18 people (66.7%) made visits ANC standard. While pregnant women with lower level of knowledge the majority of 7 people (70%) visited the ANC did not meet standards. The result of Chi square test showed p-value of $0.022 < (0.05).\alpha$

Conclusion: There was significant correlation between the level of knowledge among pregnant women about the benefits of antenatal care with the frequency of visits of pregnant women in BPS Sri Martuti Piyungan Yogyakarta.

⁵ Title of minithesis

⁶ University level student of STIKES Alma Ata of Yogyakarta

⁷ University level instructor of STIKES Alma Ata of Yogyakarta

⁸ University level instructor of STIKES Alma Ata of Yogyakarta