

ABSTRAK

Abstrak

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
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Hubungan Deteksi Dini Risiko Preeklamsia Dengan Kepatuhan Kunjungan Antenatal Care (ANC) Sesuai Usia Kehamilan Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Wuluhan Kabupaten Jember

XVI + 98 Halaman + 1 Bagan + 10 Tabel + 14 lampiran

Abstrak

Pendahuluan: Salah satu pendorong terbesar tingginya jumlah kesakitan dan kematian di Indonesia adalah preeklampsia. Preeklampsia dapat diidentifikasi sejak dini, seperti melakukan pemeriksaan *antenatal* secara rutin dan mengetahui indikasi preeklampsia. Deteksi dini preeklamsia merupakan suatu kegiatan yang bertujuan untuk menemukan faktor risiko dan komplikasi seperti preeklamsia pada ibu hamil. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan deteksi dini risiko preeklamsia dengan kepatuhan kunjungan ANC di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Wuluhan. **Metode:** Desain penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan studi korelasional dan menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah teknik *Probability Sampling* dengan *Cluster Random Sampling*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 251 ibu hamil yang tersebar di 7 desa di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Wuluhan. **Hasil:** Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden yang melakukan deteksi dini terdeteksi preeklamsia sebanyak 155 responden dengan persentase 61,8% dan sebagian besar responden patuh melakukan kunjungan ANC sebanyak 165 responden dengan persentase sebesar 65,7%. Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik chi square diketahui *p value* 0,000 dimana $\alpha \leq 0,05$ sehingga H1 diterima, artinya ada hubungan antara deteksi dini risiko preeklamsia dengan kepatuhan kunjungan ANC. **Kesimpulan:** Dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan antara deteksi dini risiko preeklamsia dengan kepatuhan kunjungan *Antenatal Care* (ANC) di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Wuluhan.

Kata kunci: Deteksi dini; Preeklamsia; *Antenatal Care*

ABSTRACT

Abstract

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The Relationship between Early Detection of Preeclampsia Risk and Compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits by Gestational Age in The Work Area of the Wuluhan Health Center, Jember Regency

XVI + 98 Page + 1 Chart + 10 Tables + 14 Attachment

Abstract

Introduction: One of the biggest drivers of the high number of morbidity and mortality in Indonesia is preeclampsia. Preeclampsia can be identified early, such as performing routine antenatal examinations and knowing the indications for preeclampsia. Early detection of preeclampsia is an activity that aims to find risk factors and complications such as preeclampsia in pregnant women. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between early detection of preeclampsia risk and adherence to ANC visits in the working area of the Wuluhan Health Center. **Methods:** This research design uses a correlational study design and uses a cross sectional approach. The sampling technique used is the Probability Sampling technique with Cluster Random Sampling. The number of samples was 251 pregnant women spread over seven villages in the working area of the Wuluhan Health Center. **Results:** Research show that most of the respondents who did early detection detected preeclampsia as many as 155 respondents with a percentage of 61,8% and most of the respondents complied with ANC visits as many as 165 respondents with a percentage of 65,7%. Based on the results of the chi square statistical test, it is known that the p value is 0.000 where 0.05 so that H1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between early detection of preeclampsia risk and compliance with ANC visits. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that there is a relationship between early detection of preeclampsia risk and compliance with Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the working area of Wuluhan Village.

Keywords: Early Detection; Preeclampsia; Antenatal Care