

ABSTRAK

Abstrak

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Hubungan Hasil Skrining Risiko Ibu Hamil Dengan Kunjungan *Antenatal Care* (ANC) Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kalisat Kabupaten Jember
XVI + 75 Halaman + 1 Bagan + 13 lampiran

Abstrak

Latar belakang: Upaya preventif penurunan Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) salah satunya adalah pemeriksaan premarital skrining. Karena sebagian besar masyarakat umumnya tidak sepenuhnya mengetahui status kesehatannya secara detil, apalagi bagi yang tidak melaksanakan general checkup rutin tahunan. *Screening* resiko ibu hamil bermanfaat untuk meningkatkan kunjungan ANC. Skrining resiko ibu hamil meliputi pemeriksaan kehamilan, pemeriksaan kadar Hb dan urine (protein dan glukosa) serta pendidikan kesehatan tentang anemia dan Kekurangan Energi Kronis (KEK), Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK), dan tanda bahaya dalam kehamilan. *Antenatal care* (ANC) penting untuk menjamin agar proses alamiah tetap berjalan normal selama kehamilan, sebab setiap saat kehamilan ini dapat berkembang menjadi masalah atau komplikasi. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan skrining ibu hamil dengan keaktifan kunjungan *Antenatal Care* (ANC) di wilayah kerja puskesmas Kalisat Kabupaten Jember. **Desain:** Desain penelitian korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 209 ibu hamil. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan oleh peneliti yaitu menggunakan teknik *Probability Sampling*. *Probability Sampling* dengan menggunakan Cluster Random Sampling. **Hasil:** Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik chi square diketahui *p value* 0,000 dimana $\alpha \leq 0,05$ sehingga H1 diterima, yang berarti terdapat hubungan antara hasil skrining risiko ibu hamil dengan keaktifan kunjungan *Antenatal Care* (ANC). Serta nilai $r -0,50$ yang artinya kekuatan hubungan dapat dikategorikan hubungan kuat. Arah kolerasi negatif yang artinya semakin tinggi risiko kehamilan maka semakin rendah tingkat kunjungan ANC. **Kesimpulan:** terdapat hubungan antara hasil skrining risiko ibu hamil dengan keaktifan kunjungan *Antenatal Care* (ANC). Ibu hamil diharapkan selalu melakukan skrining kehamilannya dan melakukan kunjungan ANC sesuai dengan ketentuan untuk mencegah komplikasi mungkin terjadi selama masa kehamilan, persalinanan hingga masa nifas.

Kata kunci: Skrining Risiko, Ibu Hamil, Keaktifan, *Antenatal Care*

ABSTRACT

Abstract

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*Relationship of Pregnant Women's Risk Screening Results with Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits in the Kalisat Health Center Working Area, Jember Regency
XVI + 75 Page + 1 Chart + 13 Attachment*

Abstrack

Background: One of the preventive efforts to reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is premarital screening. Because most people generally do not fully know their health status in detail, especially for those who do not carry out routine annual general checkups. Screening for the risk of pregnant women is useful for increasing ANC visits. Risk screening for pregnant women includes pregnancy examinations, examination of Hb and urine levels (protein and glucose) as well as health education about anemia and Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED), Urinary Tract Infection (UTI), and danger signs in pregnancy. Antenatal care (ANC) is important to ensure that natural processes continue to run normally during pregnancy, because at any time this pregnancy can develop into problems or complications. **Purpose:** This study aims to determine the relationship between screening of pregnant women and the activeness of Antenatal Care (ANC) visits in the working area of the Kalisat Health Center, Jember Regency. **Design:** Correlational research design with a cross sectional approach, with a total of 209 pregnant women as respondents. The sampling technique used by researchers is using the Probability Sampling technique. Probability Sampling using Cluster Random Sampling. **Results:** Based on the results of the chi square statistical test, it is known that the p value is 0.000 where $\alpha \leq 0.05$ so that H_1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the results of risk screening for pregnant women and the activeness of Antenatal Care (ANC) visits. And the value of r -0.50 which means the strength of the relationship can be categorized as a strong relationship. The direction of the correlation is negative, which means that the higher the risk of pregnancy, the lower the level of ANC visits. **Conclusion:** there is a relationship between the results of risk screening for pregnant women and the activeness of Antenatal Care (ANC) visits. Pregnant women are expected to always carry out pregnancy screening and carry out ANC visits in accordance with the provisions to prevent complications that may occur during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.

Keywords : Risk Screening, Pregnant Women, Activity, Antenatal Care