

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG PRE-EKLAMPSIA TERHADAP PERILAKU DETEKSI DINI PRE-EKLAMPSIA DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS TAMBAKREJO SURABAYA

Marsa Alodia Nadira

Marsanadira16@gmail.com

Dosen Pembimbing: Endah Suprihatin, M.Kep., Sp.Mat., Aida Novitasari, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep., Dr. Dhiana Setyorini, M.Kep., Sp.Mat.

Latar Belakang: Pre-eklampsia merupakan suatu keadaan yang terjadi pada ibu hamil ketika usia kehamilan >20 minggu yang ditandai dengan peningkatan tekanan darah, edema, dan disertai dengan proteinuria. Pengetahuan ibu hamil dapat berpengaruh terhadap perilaku ibu dalam melakukan pencegahan pre-eklampsia yaitu kepatuhan dalam pemeriksaan antenatal care.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui apakah ada pengaruh tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang pre-eklampsia terhadap perilaku deteksi dini pre-eklampsia di wilayah kerja puskesmas Tambakrejo Surabaya.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan metode analitik dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil trimester 3 di wilayah Puskesmas Tambakrejo Surabaya dengan *purposive sampling* diperoleh sebanyak 40 ibu hamil. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan buku KIA milik ibu.

Hasil: Dengan menggunakan analisa uji *chi-square*, hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan sebagian besar ibu hamil memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang kurang tentang pre-eklampsia dan sebagian besar tidak patuh melakukan kunjungan antenatal dalam upaya deteksi dini pre-eklampsia.

Kesimpulan: Ada pengaruh tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang pre-eklampsia terhadap perilaku deteksi dini pre-eklampsia pada wilayah Puskesmas Tambakrejo Surabaya.

Kata kunci: Pre-eklampsia, Tingkat pengetahuan, Deteksi dini, Antenatal care.

ABSTRAC

THE EFFECT OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ABOUT PRE-ECLAMPSIA ON BEHAVIOR OF EARLY DETECTION OF PRE-ECLAMPSIA IN HEALTH CENTER AREA, TAMBAKREJO, SURABAYA

Marsa Alodia Nadira

Marsanadira16@gmail.com

Supervisor: Endah Suprihatin, M.Kep., Sp.Mat., Aida Novitasari, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep., Dr. Dhiana Setyorini, M.Kep., Sp.Mat.

Background: Pre-eclampsia is a condition that occurs in pregnant women when the gestational age is >20 weeks which is characterized by increased blood pressure, edema, and accompanied by proteinuria. The knowledge of pregnant women can influence the behavior of mothers in preventing pre-eclampsia, namely compliance with antenatal care examinations.

Goal: This study was conducted to determine whether there is an effect of the level of knowledge of pregnant women about pre-eclampsia on the behavior of early detection of pre-eclampsia in the working area of Tambakrejo Surabaya health center.

Method: This research is a quantitative research using analytic method with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study were third trimester pregnant women in the Tambakrejo Health Center, Surabaya, using purposive sampling obtained as many as 40 pregnant women. The data collection technique used the mother's MCH book and questionnaire. Analysis of the research data using the chi-square test.

Result: Used the chi-square test analysis, the results of this study showed that most pregnant women had a poor level of knowledge about pre-eclampsia and most were not compliant in conducting antenatal visits in an effort to detect pre-eclampsia early.

Conclusion: There is an effect of the level of knowledge of pregnant women about pre-eclampsia on the behavior of early detection of pre-eclampsia in the Tambakrejo Surabaya Health Center area.

Keywords: Pre-eclampsia, Knowledge level, Early detection, Antenatal care.