

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** Tanda bahaya kehamilan dapat menunjukkan kondisi yang membahayakan bagi ibu dan janin, apabila tidak terdeteksi dapat menyebabkan kematian. Informasi tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan sangat penting diketahui oleh ibu karena ibu akan cenderung berpikir untuk menentukan sikap dalam mencegah atau mengatasi tanda bahaya kehamilan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan pendidikan kesehatan yang membahas terkait hal tersebut.

**Tujuan :** Mengetahui pengaruh video edukasi tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan terhadap sikap ibu hamil di Yogyakarta

**Metode :** Data diambil pada bulan September-November 2021 pada 32 ibu hamil menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *one group pre-post test without control group* menggunakan intervensi pendidikan kesehatan tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan dengan media video secara daring. Sikap ibu hamil diukur menggunakan lembar kuesioner.

**Hasil :** Ada peningkatan 6,25% ibu hamil yang memiliki sikap positif dan peningkatan skor *pre-test* ke *post-test*. Hasil uji Wilcoxon menunjukkan nilai  $p > 0,05$  yang berarti tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara sikap ibu hamil sebelum dan sesudah intervensi video tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan.

**Kesimpulan :** Sikap ibu hamil meningkat setelah diberikan video edukasi, namun secara statistik peningkatannya tidak signifikan.

**Kata Kunci :** sikap, ibu hamil, pendidikan kesehatan, video edukasi, tanda bahaya kehamilan

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction :** *Danger signs of pregnancy can indicate conditions that are dangerous for the mother and fetus, if not detected can cause death. Information about the danger signs of pregnancy is very urgent to know by mother because mother will tend to think about determining her attitude in preventing or overcoming the danger signs of pregnancy. Therefore, health education is needed for this matter.*

**Objective :** *To find out the effect of health education video about the danger signs of pregnancy on the level of attitudes of pregnant women in Yogyakarta*

**Methods :** *Data were collected in September-November 2021 on 32 pregnant women using a quantitative method with a one group pre-post test approach without a control group using health education interventions about danger signs of pregnancy with video media. The attitude of pregnant women was measured using a questionnaire sheet.*

**Results :** *There is an increase of 6.25% of pregnant women who have a positive attitude and an increase in pre-test to post-test scores. The results of the Wilcoxon test showed a  $p > 0.05$ , which means that there was no significant difference between the attitudes of pregnant women before and after the video intervention about danger signs of pregnancy.*

**Conclusion :** *The attitude of pregnant women increased after being given educational videos, but statistically the increase was not significant.*

**Keywords :** *attitude, pregnant women, health education, video education, danger signs of pregnancy*