

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: COVID-19 dapat meningkatkan morbiditas dan mortalitas pada populasi rentan seperti ibu hamil. Penanggulangan COVID-19 berprinsip pada pembatasan sosial sehingga berdampak bagi kondisi fisik, psikologis, sosial, dan ekonomi ibu hamil. Dampak tersebut dapat mempengaruhi tingkat kesejahteraan ibu hamil. Oleh karena itu, penting dilakukan pengukuran untuk dapat mengoptimalkan kesejahteraan ibu hamil.

Tujuan: Mengetahui tingkat kesejahteraan ibu hamil pada masa pandemi COVID-19 beserta mengetahui faktor yang berhubungan terhadap tingkat kesejahteraan ibu hamil selama masa pandemi COVID-19.

Metode: Penelitian non eksperimental dengan pendekatan kuantitatif menggunakan rancangan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil di Kabupaten Sleman dengan jumlah 100 sampel yang ditentukan dengan *quota sampling* dan *consecutive sampling*. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada Mei sampai Juni 2022. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah Well-Being in Pregnancy (WiP). Analisis data yang digunakan adalah uji univariat dan bivariat (Eta dan Spearman).

Hasil: Rata-rata kesejahteraan ibu hamil adalah 60,08 dengan nilai tertinggi 72 dan nilai terendah 35. Terdapat 50% ibu hamil memiliki nilai kesejahteraan di atas 60,08 sehingga memiliki perbandingan 1:1 antara ibu hamil yang memiliki nilai kesejahteraan di atas dan di bawah rata-rata. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara karakteristik demografi seperti usia, tingkat pendidikan, pendapatan ekonomi, pekerjaan, dan status pernikahan dengan kesejahteraan ibu hamil.

Kesimpulan: Tingkat kesejahteraan ibu hamil pada masa pandemi COVID-19 di Kabupaten Sleman memiliki nilai rata-rata 60,08. Dimana semakin tinggi nilai yang didapatkan maka semakin tinggi tingkat kesejahteraan yang dialami oleh ibu hamil. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara data demografi responden dengan kesejahteraan.

Kata Kunci: Covid-19, Ibu Hamil, Kesejahteraan Ibu Hamil

ABSTRACT

Background: COVID-19 can increase morbidity and mortality in vulnerable populations such as pregnant women. The handling of COVID-19 is based on social restrictions so that it has an impact on the physical, psychological, social and economic conditions of pregnant women. These impacts can affect the level of wellbeing of pregnant women. Therefore, it is important to take measurements to optimize the wellbeing of pregnant women.

Research Objectives: Knowing the level of wellbeing of pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic and knowing the factors related to the level of wellbeing of pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Non-experimental research with a quantitative approach using a cross-sectional design. The population of this study was pregnant women in Sleman Regency with a total of 100 samples determined by quota sampling and consecutive sampling. Data collection was carried out from May to June 2022. The instrument used was Well-Being in Pregnancy (WiP). The data analysis used was univariate and bivariate test (Eta and Spearman).

Results: The average wellbeing of pregnant women is 60.08 with the highest score of 72 and the lowest score of 35. There are 50% of pregnant women who have a wellbeing score above 60.08 so it has a 1:1 ratio between pregnant women who have a wellbeing score above and below average. There is no relationship between demographic characteristics such as age, education level, economic income, occupation, and marital status with the wellbeing of pregnant women.

Conclusion: The wellbeing level of pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic in Sleman Regency has an average value of 60.08. Where the higher the value obtained, the higher the level of wellbeing experienced by pregnant women. There is no relationship between respondents' demographic data and wellbeing.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pregnancy, Well-being in Pregnancy