DETERMINAN TEMPAT BERSALIN DI RUMAH SAKIT PADA KASUS PERSALINAN NORMAL PESERTA JKN KOTA SEMARANG TAHUN 2022

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Kasus persalinan normal di rumah sakit peserta JKN di Kota Semarang meningkat. Persalinan normal merupakan kompetensi FKTP. Tujuan penelitian ini mengidentifikasi determinan tempat bersalin di RS pada kasus persalinan normal.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan *mix method sequential explanatory* dengan variabel penelitian tempat bersalin, usia, jenis FKTP, segmen peserta, alasan bersalin di RS, pemeriksaan ANC, dan cara menggunakan jaminan JKN. Analisa data dengan *Chi Square test* dan *logistic regression.* Data kualitatif didapatkan dengan wawancara mendalam.

Hasil: Terdapat 3.065 kasus klaim persalinan normal pada Januari - Juni 2022 dilayani di RS 63,59% (1.949), usia ibu risiko rendah 85,51% (2.621), jenis FKTP puskesmas 55,89% (1.713), dan peserta segmen PPU 45,81% (1.404). Secara signifikan (p $value < 0,05$, CI 95%) tempat persalinan normal di RS meningkat pada ibu usia risiko tinggi (OR=1,3; p=0,028); jenis FKTP klinik pratama (OR=1,2; p=0,049); dan segmen peserta PBPU (OR=2,1; p=0,001) atau PPU (OR=1,9; p=0,001). Alasan bersalin di RS karena status kesehatan; fasilitas dan layanan; sikap dan keyakinan terhadap tenaga kesehatan; jarak faskes; dan sikap keyakinan sehat sakit. Pemeriksaan ANC sebagian besar menggunakan biaya pribadi. Peserta ke RS sebagian besar pada saat kondisi gawat darurat.

Kesimpulan: Tempat bersalin di rumah sakit pada kasus persalinan normal peserta JKN Kota Semarang tahun 2022 meningkat pada peserta usia risiko tinggi, jenis FKTP klinik pratama, dan pada segmen peserta PBPU atau PPU.

Kata kunci: tempat bersalin**,** fasilitas kesehatan, persalinan normal, rumah sakit.

DETERMINANTS FOR HOSPITAL BIRTHPLACE AMONG NORMAL DELIVERY CASES OF UHC PARTICIPANTS IN SEMARANG CITY YEAR 2022

ABSTRACT

Background: The numbers of normal delivery at Universal Health Coverage (UHC) participating hospitals in Semarang City increased. However, normal delivery is supposed to be completed at primary health care facilities (PHC). The current study aims to identify the determinants for birthplace at hospitals among cases of normal delivery.

Methods: This study employed an explanatory sequential mixed method design. The following variables were being studied: birthplace, age, PHC type, participant's segment, reasons for hospital delivery, ANC examination, and type of UHC utilization. Data analysis was performed with Chi-Square test and logistic regression. Qualitative data obtained through in-depth interviews.

Results: A total of 3,065 normal deliveries claimed between January - June 2022. The number represents delivery at hospitals 63.59% (1,949), low risk maternal age 85.51% (2,621), Primary Health Care Facility 55.89% (1,713), and PPU participants segment 45.81% (1,404). A significant finding (p value<0.05, CI 95%) associated with normal delivery at hospital increased among high-risk mothers (OR=1.3; p=0.028); primary clinics facility (OR=1.2; p=0.049); and the PBPU participant segment (OR=2.1; p=0.001) or PPU (OR=1.9; p=0.001). Factors affecting the decision for hospital delivery were due to health status; facilities and services; attitudes and beliefs towards health care professionals; distance to care facilities; and health-illness attitudes. The majority of ANC carried out under personal expense, while attendance to the hospital mostly during emergency conditions.

Conclusion: Choice for birthplace at hospital of normal delivery among JKN participants in Semarang City year 2022 increased within high-risk age participants, PHC, and PBPU or PPU participant segments groups.

Keywords: birthplace, healthcare facility, hospital, normal delivery.