

INTISARI

Perawatan kesehatan selama kehamilan maupun pelayanan kesehatan perlu dilakukan ibu hamil dalam rangka menurunkan angka kematian ibu, kematian neonatal dan perinatal.

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku kesehatan ibu hamil terutama dalam perawatan antenatal, yaitu faktor predisposisi (*predisposing factor*) yang meliputi umur ibu, paritas, jarak kehamilan, pendidikan, pengetahuan tentang kesehatan kehamilan, dan pendapatan, faktor pendukung (*enabling factor*) yang meliputi variabel jarak ketempat pelayanan antenatal, serta biaya pelayanan, faktor pendorong (*reinforcing factor*) yang meliputi dukungan suami, dan sikap petugas kesehatan terhadap tindakan perawatan kehamilan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei. Sasaran penelitian ditetapkan seluruh ibu hamil dengan umur kandungan 7-9 bulan (trimester III) berjumlah 166 orang yang berada di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Limboto Kabupaten Gorontalo Provinsi Gorontalo.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada pengaruh yang positif dan signifikan antara variabel umur ibu, pendidikan, pengetahuan kesehatan kehamilan, pendapatan, jarak ketempat pelayanan antenatal, serta biaya pelayanan, serta dukungan suami, dan sikap petugas kesehatan terhadap tindakan perawatan kehamilan. Dari semua variabel ternyata sikap petugas merupakan variabel yang paling berpengaruh terhadap tindakan perawatan kehamilan; disusul kemudian variabel pengetahuan tentang kesehatan kehamilan, tingkat pendidikan, dan dukungan suami.

Kata kunci: Perawatan kehamilan, faktor predisposisi, faktor pendukung, faktor pendorong

ABSTRACT

Medical care and service during the pregnancy is important to reduce maternal, perinatal and neonatal mortality. This is the reason that research on the behaviour of antenatal care is important.

The aim of this study is to understand the factors influencing antenatal care behaviour. It includes three main factors. First, predisposing factors, which consist of maternal age, parity, interval of pregnancy, education, knowledge about pregnancy health and income. Second, enabling factors covering variables such as distance of antenatal service and service cost. Third, reinforcing factors which include the husband support and paramedic attitude towards antenatal care behaviour.

This study used survey method. The sample of the study are mother having 7-9 month pregnancy (trimester III). There are 166 mothers included in this sample. This study was done in Puskesmas Limboto. Gorontalo districts

This study show, that there is a positive effect and the significance between maternal age, knowledge of pregnancy health, income, the distance to antenatal service, service cost, husband support and paramedic attitude in antenatal care. From all variables, the paramedic attitude is the most important variable affecting the behaviour antenatal care. The other variable which are also important are knowledge of pregnancy health, level of education and, husband support.

Key Words: *Antenatal care, Predisposing-Enabling-Predisposing factors*