

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pada kehamilan ibu berperan penting memenuhi tugas perkembangan antara lain menjaga *Maternal Fetal Attachment* (MFA). Studi literatur menunjukkan tingkat MFA pada ibu hamil masih rendah. Hal tersebut dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor salah satunya adalah tingkat dukungan sosial yang didapatkan ibu hamil.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan antara dukungan sosial dengan MFA ibu hamil di Sleman.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional* dan metode *consecutive sampling*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini merupakan 110 ibu hamil yang melakukan pemeriksaan kehamilan di Puskesmas Sleman, Puskesmas Kalasan, dan Puskesmas Berbah. Menggunakan instrumen *Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support* (MSPSS) dan *Prenatal Attachment Inventory* (PAI). Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat (*korelasi pearson*).

Hasil: Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan nilai $\text{Mean} \pm \text{SD}$ dukungan sosial adalah $35,26 \pm 7,71$ dan MFA adalah $58,31 \pm 10,12$. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara dukungan sosial dengan MFA pada ibu hamil di Sleman dengan *p value* $0,001 < \text{nilai alpha } (0,05)$ dan nilai koefisien (*r*) 0,531.

Kesimpulan: Ibu hamil diharapkan dapat mengidentifikasi sumber-sumber dukungan sosial yang dimiliki sebagai upaya meningkatkan dukungan sosial.

Kata Kunci: dukungan sosial, kehamilan, *maternal fetal attachment*, dan *maternal role attainment*.

ABSTARCT

Background: In pregnancy, the mother plays an important role in fulfilling developmental tasks, including maintaining the Maternal Fetal Attachment (MFA). Literature studies show that the level of MFA in pregnant women is still low. This is influenced by several factors, one of which is the level of social support that pregnant women receive.

Objective: To determine the relationship between social support and MFA of pregnant women in Sleman.

Method: This research is a descriptive analytical study with a cross sectional design and consecutive sampling method. The sample in this study was 110 pregnant women who underwent pregnancy checks at the Sleman Community Health Center, Kalasan Health Center, and Berbah Community Health Center. Using Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) and Prenatal Attachment Inventory (PAI) instrumens. Data analysis was carried out univariate and bivariate (Pearson correlation).

Results: Statistical test results show Mean \pm SD value of social support is 35,26 \pm 7,71 and MFA is 58,31 \pm 10,12. There is a significant relationship between social support and MFA among pregnant women in Sleman with a p value of 0.001 < the alpha value (0.05) and the coefficient (r) value of 0.531.

Conclusion: Pregnant women are expected to be able to identify the sources of social support they have as an effort to increase social support.

Keywords: maternal fetal attachment, maternal role attainment., pregnancy, and social support