

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kabupaten Bantul memiliki indeks risiko bencana kategori tinggi. Ibu hamil sebagai kelompok rentan dalam bencana membutuhkan kesiapan yang baik untuk mengurangi kerentanannya. Oleh karena itu, perlu diidentifikasi bagaimana kesiapan ibu hamil di Kabupaten Bantul dalam menghadapi bencana.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran kesiapan menghadapi bencana pada ibu hamil di Kabupaten Bantul

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif survei dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada 22 Maret 2024 – 29 April 2024 dengan sampel 115 ibu hamil. Teknik *sampling* yang digunakan yaitu *purposive sampling & consecutive sampling*. Penelitian ini menggunakan instrumen Kesiapan Menghadapi Bencana pada Ibu Hamil di DIY yang telah di uji validitas dan reliabilitas dengan hasil valid dan reliabel. Hasil penelitian dianalisis menggunakan analisis univariat dengan bantuan program komputer.

Hasil: Mayoritas responden (92,17%) memiliki usia reproduksi sehat dan hampir tiga perempat responden pernah mengalami keadian bencana (73,91%). Pada aspek kesiapan mengenai keamanan di dalam rumah, jawaban ‘Ya’ paling sedikit yaitu terkait penyiapan sandal di dekat tempat tidur (60,87 %). Pada aspek kesiapan mengenai persiapan sebelum bencana, jawaban ‘Ya’ paling sedikit yaitu terkait kepemilikan kontak darurat (43,48%). Pada aspek kesiapan mengenai barang-barang yang perlu disiapkan, jawaban ‘Ya’ paling sedikit yaitu pada barang penutup mata (15,65%).

Kesimpulan: Masih banyak responden belum memiliki kesiapan yang optimal padahal hampir tiga perempat responden pernah mengalami kejadian bencana. Oleh karena itu, diharapkan kesiapan ibu hamil dapat ditingkatkan. Puskesmas atau tenaga kesehatan dapat memberikan pendidikan bencana yang sesuai kebutuhan bagi ibu hamil.

Kata Kunci: Bencana Alam, Kesiapan Bencana, Ibu Hamil

ABSTRACT

Background: Bantul Regency has a high disaster risk index. Pregnant women as vulnerable group in disasters need to have the good disaster readiness to reduce their vulnerability. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the disaster readiness among pregnant women in Bantul Regency.

Objective: Knowing the description of disaster readiness among pregnant women in Bantul Regency

Method: This research is a quantitative descriptive survey with a cross sectional design. Data was collected on 22 March 2024 – 29 April 2024 with sampel of 115 pregnant women. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling & consecutive sampling. This research used the Disaster Readiness Instrumen for Pregnant Women in DIY that were valid and reliable. This research results were analyzed using univariate analysis with a computer program.

Result: The majority of respondents (92,17%) were of healthy reproductive age and almost three-quarters of respondents (73,91%) had disaster experience. In the aspect of security in the house, the lowest ‘Yes’ answer was about preparing slippers near the bed (60,87%). In the aspect of pre-disaster preparation, the lowest ‘Yes’ answer was related to having emergency contacts (43,48%). In the aspect of item to be prepared by pregnant women, the lowest ‘Yes’ answer was mask for eye (15,65%).

Conclusion: There are still many respondents who don’t have optimal disaster readiness even though almost three quarters have experienced a disaster. Therefore, disaster readiness can be improved. Public health centers or health workers can provide disaster education that appropriate with the needs of pregnant women.

Keywords: Disaster Readiness, Natural Disaster, Pregnant Women