

INTISARI

Kehamilan terjadi ketika sperma membuahi ovum. Peningkatan jumlah hormon estrogen dan progesteron selama kehamilan menyebabkan ibu hamil lebih rentan terhadap infeksi dan penyakit mulut. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku bidan terhadap penyakit mulut pada ibu hamil di Rumah Sakit Khusus Ibu dan Anak di Kota Yogyakarta.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 40 bidan dengan metode pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *proportional sample*. Data penelitian diperoleh melalui pengisian kuisioner oleh subjek. Kuisioner yang digunakan terdiri dari 39 butir pernyataan yang telah lolos uji validitas dan reliabilitas pada 30 bidan di RS PKU Muhammadiyah.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar bidan berusia 19-29 tahun (57,5%), berpendidikan terakhir Diploma III Kebidanan (90%), telah bekerja 1-5 tahun (42,5%), dan memperoleh informasi dari internet dan dokter/dokter gigi (30%). Sejumlah 30 bidan (75%) memiliki pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku yang baik terhadap penyakit mulut pada ibu hamil. Berdasarkan aspek pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku diperoleh hasil sejumlah 21 bidan (52,5%) memiliki pengetahuan baik, seluruh bidan (100%) memiliki sikap yang baik, dan 34 bidan (85%) memiliki perilaku dalam kategori baik. Kesimpulannya adalah tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku bidan terhadap penyakit mulut pada ibu hamil di Rumah Sakit Khusus Ibu dan Anak di Kota Yogyakarta memiliki kategori baik.

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku, penyakit mulut, ibu hamil, bidan.

ABSTRACT

Pregnancy was commenced when a sperm fertilizes an ovum. The elevated of estrogen and progesterone hormones during pregnancy make the woman more susceptible to oral infection and oral disease. This study aimed to analyze the midwives' knowledge, attitude, and practice towards oral diseases in pregnant women at Mother and Children Hospitals in Yogyakarta City.

Descriptive method with a cross-sectional design was used in this study. The number of samples were 40 midwives with proportional sample sampling method. Data were obtained through filling the questionnaire by the subjects. The questionnaire consisted of 39 statements that have been tested for their validity and reliability to 30 midwives at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital.

The results showed that most midwives were 19-29 years old (57.5%), majority of education qualification was Diploma III Midwifery (90%), have been worked for 1-5 years (42.5%), and information regarding oral disease was obtained from the internet and doctor/dentist (30%). A total of 30 midwives (75%) had good knowledge, attitude, and practice towards oral diseases in pregnant women. Based on the aspects of knowledge, attitude, and practice showed that as much as 21 midwives (52.5%) had good knowledge, all midwives (100%) had excellent attitudes, and 34 midwives (85%) had good practice. It is concluded that knowledge, attitude, and practice of midwives towards oral disease in pregnant women at Mother dan Children Hospitals in Yogyakarta City are categorized good.

Keywords: knowledge, attitude, practice, oral diseases, pregnant women, midwives.