

## OVERVIEW OF WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE 2018 EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH LOMBOK

Faidana Yaumil Syifa<sup>1</sup>, Wenny Artanty Nisman<sup>2</sup>, Elsi Dwi Hapsari<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Graduate Student in Masters in Nursing, FK-KMK UGM, Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Department of Child Nursing and Maternity, FK-KMK UGM, Yogyakarta

Email: [elsidh@ugm.ac.id](mailto:elsidh@ugm.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Earthquakes are a type of natural disaster that often occurs in Indonesia. One of the effects of the earthquake on humans is women's reproductive health problems. Women and babies are a vulnerable group. Most of the victims of the 2018 North Lombok earthquake were women. Reproductive health assistance during the Lombok earthquake was only limited to individual kits, delivery kits and reproductive health kits, and the numbers were low. In addition, there is still little information regarding the complete picture of women's reproductive health, especially regarding antenatal care (ANC), postpartum care (PNC) and newborn infants' care before, during and after the earthquake. **Objectives:** To determine the women's reproductive health picture of ANC, PNC and newborns' care before, during and after the earthquake. **Methods:** Total samples were 329 respondents (ANC = 63; PNC = 133; newborns = 133) with predetermined inclusion criteria. This quantitative research with descriptive design used instruments developed by the researchers based on the 2010 WHO scope of reproductive health, with both validity and reliability previously tested. The data were analyzed univariately by calculating the frequency and percentage. **Results:** Prior to the earthquake, the public health center (*Puskesmas*) was the place most frequently visited to conduct PNC (38%) and newborn (37.1%) examinations. During the earthquake, shelters were the places most frequently visited to conduct ANC (61.9%), PNC (45%), and newborns' (45.9%) checks. After the earthquake, shelters were the places most frequently visited for the ANC (55.6%), PNC (42.1%), and newborns' (45.9%) examinations. During the earthquake, the least received health check assistance was in the form of pregnancy nutrition counseling at 5.5% (ANC) and 1% health education (newborns). After the earthquake, the least received health check assistance was in the form of pregnancy nutrition counseling 6% (ANC) and health education 0.8% (newborns). **Conclusion:** Before the earthquake, the examinations were done at the health center, while during and after the earthquake a shelter was used. The data show a lack of reproductive health education and information during and after the earthquake, so it is recommended that all responsible parties should provide reproductive health education and information including the necessary health education and counseling.

**Keywords:** Earthquake; Women's reproductive health; Antenatal care;  
Postpartum care; newborn care

## GAMBARAN KESEHATAN REPRODUKSI WANITA SEBELUM, SAAT, DAN SETELAH BENCANA GEMPA BUMI DI LOMBOK UTARA 2018

Faidana Yaumil Syifa<sup>1</sup>, Wenny Artanty Nisman<sup>2</sup>, Elsi Dwi Hapsari<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mahasiswa Magister Keperawatan FK-KMK UGM, Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Departemen Keperawatan Anak dan Maternitas FK-KMK UGM, Yogyakarta

Email: [elsidh@ugm.ac.id](mailto:elsidh@ugm.ac.id)

### ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Gempa bumi merupakan jenis bencana alam yang sering terjadi di Indonesia. Salah satu dampak gempa pada manusia yaitu gangguan kesehatan reproduksi wanita. Wanita dan bayi merupakan kelompok rentan. Korban paling banyak pada gempa Lombok yaitu wanita. Bantuan kesehatan reproduksi saat gempa Lombok hanya sebatas kit individu, kit persalinan dan kit kesehatan reproduksi namun jumlahnya terbatas. Selain itu, masih sedikit informasi yang melaporkan secara lengkap terkait gambaran kesehatan reproduksi wanita, khususnya pada masa antenatal, postpartum dan bayi baru lahir sebelum, saat, dan setelah gempa. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui gambaran kesehatan reproduksi wanita ANC, PNC dan BBL sebelum, saat dan setelah gempa bumi. **Metode:** Jumlah sampel 329 responden (ANC= 63; PNC=133; BBL=133) dengan kriteria inklusi yang telah ditentukan. Metode penelitian kuantitatif, desain deskriptif menggunakan instrumen yang dikembangkan oleh peneliti berdasarkan ruang lingkup kesehatan reproduksi WHO (2010) yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Data dianalisis secara univariat dengan menghitung frekuensi dan persentase. **Hasil:** Sebelum gempa puskesmas merupakan tempat yang paling sering dikunjungi untuk melakukan pemeriksaan PNC (38%) dan BBL (37,1%). Saat gempa huntara merupakan tempat yang paling sering dikunjungi untuk melakukan pemeriksaan ANC (61,9%), PNC (45%), dan BBL (45,9%). Setelah gempa huntara merupakan tempat yang paling sering dikunjungi untuk melakukan pemeriksaan ANC (55,6%), PNC (42,1%), dan BBL (45,9%). Saat gempa bantuan pemeriksaan kesehatan yang paling sedikit diterima berupa konseling gizi kehamilan 5,5% (ANC) dan pendidikan kesehatan 1% (BBL). Setelah gempa bantuan pemeriksaan kesehatan yang paling sedikit diterima berupa konseling gizi kehamilan 6% (ANC) dan pendidikan kesehatan 0,8% (BBL). **Kesimpulan:** Sebelum gempa tempat pemeriksaan dilakukan di puskesmas sedangkan saat dan setelah gempa dilakukan di huntara. Data menunjukkan kurangnya pendidikan dan informasi kesehatan reproduksi saat dan setelah gempa sehingga diharapkan bagi seluruh pihak agar memberikan pendidikan dan informasi kesehatan reproduksi berupa pendidikan kesehatan dan konseling.

**Kata Kunci:** Gempa bumi; Kesehatan reproduksi wanita; ANC; PNC; BBL.