

INTISARI

Latar belakang : *Millenium Development Goals* (MDGs) telah berakhir tahun 2015, tetapi Indonesia masih belum mampu memenuhi target angka kematian ibu. Untuk itu Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) memfasilitasi kesepakatan baru yang disebut *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). Angka kematian ibu tahun 2015 mencapai 305 kematian dan angka kematian bayi 22,23. Sistem rujukan kehamilan, persalinan, dan bayi baru lahir merupakan program pemerintah untuk menurunkan angka kematian ibu dan bayi. Di Kabupaten Kepulauan Talaud, kematian ibu dan bayi selang tahun 2014-2016 terus meningkat. Meskipun sudah tersedia fasilitas puskesmas PONED dan rumah sakit PONEK.

Tujuan : Untuk mengevaluasi pelaksanaan sistem rujukan kehamilan, persalinan, dan bayi baru lahir di Kabupaten Kepulauan Talaud Provinsi Sulawesi Utara.

Metode : Penelitian ini dilakukan secara kualitatif dengan rancangan studi kasus (*case study*) dengan metode dan analisis *exploratory*. Subjek penelitian ini adalah tenaga kesehatan yang mengetahui informasi tentang kesehatan ibu dan anak di Kabupaten Kepulauan Talaud berkaitan langsung dengan sistem rujukan, pengambilan sampel secara *purposive*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan panduan wawancara mendalam (*indepth interview*) dengan bantuan alat perekam elektronik, kamera, dan buku catatan. Analisa data kualitatif dapat dijelaskan ke dalam tiga proses yang saling terkait yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data, dan pengambilan keputusan.

Hasil : Tenaga kesehatan yang ikut pelatihan PONED dan PONEK sudah ada yang pindah, alat kesehatan dan ketersediaan obat masih ada kekurangan, koordinasi belum berjalan baik, pembiayaan rujukan dibebankan kepada pasien, puskesmas PONED tidak memiliki SOP, pengawasan belum berjalan baik, ketersediaan alat transportasi rujukan dan rujukan balik sudah baik.

Kesimpulan : Pelaksanaan sistem rujukan kehamilan, persalinan, dan bayi baru lahir puskesmas Pelayanan Obstetri Neonatal Emergensi Dasar (PONED) dan RS Pelayanan Obstetri Neonatal Emergensi Komprehensif (PONEK) masih banyak di temukan kesenjangan (*gap*), sebagian besar belum memenuhi standar PONEK dan PONEK. Hanya rujukan balik dan transportasi yang sudah memenuhi standar PONEK dan PONEK. Karena puskesmas, rumah sakit dan dinas kesehatan masih mengalami beberapa kendala di lapangan.

Kata Kunci : evaluasi, sistem rujukan, kehamilan, persalinan, bayi

ABSTRACT

Background: the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have ended in 2015, but Indonesia is still not able to meet the target of maternal mortality. For the United Nations (UN) to facilitate the new agreement called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The maternal mortality rate in 2015 reached 305 deaths and infant mortality rate of 22.23. The referral system pregnancy, childbirth, and the newborn is a government program to reduce maternal and infant mortality. In the Talaud Island, maternal and infant mortality in 2014-2016 increased hose. Although there are facilities for EmOC health center and comprehensive EmOC hospital.

Objective: To evaluate the implementation of the referral system in pregnancy, childbirth and newborn babies Talaud Islands in North Sulawesi province.

Method: This study was conducted qualitative case study design methods and exploratory analysis. The subjects were health workers who know information about maternal and child health in the Talaud Islands directly related to the referral system, by purposive sampling. The research instrument used in-depth interview guide (depth interview) with the help of electronic recording device, camera and notebook. Qualitative data analysis can be described in three interrelated processes: data reduction, data presentation, and decision making.

Result: The health worker who joined the training basic EmOC and comprehensive EmOC existing moved, medical equipment and the availability of drug is still no lack of coordination has not gone well, financing referrals charged to patient, EmOC health center not have SOPs, supervision has not gone well, the availability of transportation referral and referral back has been good.

Conclusion: The implementation of a referral system to pregnancy, childbirth, and newborn basic EmOC health center and comprehensive EmOC hospital, are found gaps, most have yet to meet the standards basic EmOC and comprehensive EmOC. Just behind the referral and transportation to meet the standard. Because community health center, hospital and health authorities are still having some problem in the field.

Keywords: evaluation, referral system, pregnancy, childbirth, baby