

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** In this era BPJS are now give normally birth priority will be done in health care facilities first level, give normally birth in health care facilities advance can only be done in a state of emergency. According to a report in Bengkulu City in 2013 of maternal mortality at the time of birth as much as 9 cases, and it is known that most exactly happened to them that are referred by primary health care, this indicates that the assessment delivery in the primary health care has not run well. Primary health care doctor, midwives, and health workers must have a readiness to refer mother and child health facility reference optimally and on time, when facing difficulties in the implementation giving birth in health care facilities first level.

**The purpose:** To know implementation of birth managements for BPJS participants health care primary health care in Bengkulu City.

**Method :** This kind of this research is qualitative research with design case studies. This research will be done in 3 primary health care Bengkulu City. Informant or was 18 persons that consist of 3 persons the head of the primary health care, 3 doctors, 3 midwives, 3 nurses and 6 patients delivery in the primary health care participants BPJS in Bengkulu City.

**Results of Research:** The cost normally births rate with emergency measures are considered less sufficient, where delivery requires additional services which fuelled work load health workers particularly midwives. USG examination and operations could not be done in the primary health care for treatment. In doing birth managements in primary health care facing obstacles among others availability medical instrument, availability and drug and fees that there are still for patients. For the case birth assessment, was still found mother who died at the time of birth as much as 7 births.

**Conclusion:** The cost of birth on the emergency actions is still very short and payment services to get broken pieces that cause of compliance with work load. The presence of some members of the team PONEB who had already moved tasks made services not maximum. And the actions USG operation is not can be done in the primary health care. There are obstacles in curing delivery that is using medical instrument, drugs less and cost.

**Key words :** Managements of delivery, Kapitasi System, BPJS.

## MINAT MASYARAKAT SEKTOR INFORMAL TERHADAP PROGRAM JAMINAN KESEHATAN NASIONAL DI KABUPATEN HULU SUNGAI UTARA

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### ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Penduduk Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara yang belum memiliki jaminan kesehatan sampai tahun 2014 cukup besar yaitu 47,49% dengan jumlah peserta mandiri dalam Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional hanya 0,82%. Sebagian besar penduduk yang belum memiliki jaminan kesehatan merupakan penduduk yang bekerja di sektor informal. Minat masyarakat khususnya masyarakat yang bekerja di sektor informal perlu digali terkait *Universal Coverage* tahun 2019. Penelitian ini menggunakan *Theory of Planned Behavior* yang memprediksi minat berdasarkan sikap, norma subyektif dan kontrol perilaku.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian merupakan penelitian korelasional menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sample dengan *Consecutive Sampling* sebanyak 148 responden. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner yang diolah berdasarkan studi elisitasi dan dilakukan uji coba terlebih dahulu. Analisa data dengan uji korelasi Pearson dan uji regresi linier berganda.

**Hasil :** Responden memiliki sikap, norma subyektif dan kontrol perilaku yang positif terhadap minat masyarakat sektor informal. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara minat dengan sikap ( $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ,  $r = 0,728$ ), norma subyektif ( $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ,  $r = 0,750$ ) ( $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ,  $r = 0,328$ ). Pengaruh masing-masing variabel didasarkan koefisien regresi didapatkan persamaan minat terhadap Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional =  $-6,370 + 0,223$  sikap +  $0,429$  norma subyektif +  $0,141$  kontrol perilaku. *Adjusted R Square* memiliki nilai 0,674 yang berarti bahwa 67,40% perubahan minat dipengaruhi oleh sikap, norma subyektif dan kontrol perilaku.

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap, norma subyektif dan kontrol perilaku dengan minat masyarakat sektor informal terhadap program Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional. Norma subyektif memiliki pengaruh positif paling besar dibandingkan dengan sikap dan kontrol perilaku.

**Kata Kunci:** Minat, Masyarakat Sektor Informal, *Theory of Planned Behavior* dan Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional.

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