

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Jumlah kematian ibu dan bayi di Kabupaten Kulon Progo, lima tahun terakhir berkisar 3 sampai 7 (ibu) dan 59 sampai 79 (bayi). Penyebab kematian ibu terbanyak karena penyakit yang menyertai ibu hamil. Adanya penyakit penyerta dan tidak terdeteksi secara cepat berdampak pada kematian atau kesakitan ibu maupun bayi. Protap pelaksanaan ANC terpadu berkualitas sudah diberlakukan sejak Januari 2013, namun masalah kematian ibu maupun bayi masih tinggi.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan kepatuhan bidan dalam penerapan ANC terpadu berkualitas dengan deteksi komplikasi dan penyakit penyerta ibu hamil.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah *observasional*, dengan rancangan *Study cohort retrospektif*, sampel penelitian adalah bidan yang melayani ibu hamil di Puskesmas. Tempat penelitian di 21 Puskesmas se Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Instrumen penelitian dengan menggunakan angket, dan teknik pengambilan sampel adalah total sampel. Analisis data: univariabel untuk mengetahui sebaran data, bivariabel dengan chi-square, multivariabel dengan linier regresi dengan 95% CI dan kemaknaan $P=0,05$, dan analisis kualitatif.

Hasil: Kepatuhan bidan terhadap prosedur tetap ANC terpadu berkualitas berpengaruh terhadap deteksi komplikasi penyakit ibu hamil. Nilai CI 1,04-1,74 dan RR 1.3 menunjukkan bahwa semakin patuh bidan terhadap protap, semakin terdeteksi adanya komplikasi. $p\text{-value}=0,02(p<0,05)$ berarti pengaruh hubungan tersebut signifikan.

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan antara karakteristik bidan dengan kepatuhan bidan terhadap protap. Belum semua bidan di puskesmas patuh terhadap protap ANC terpadu berkualitas, dan semakin patuh bidan terhadap protap ANC terpadu berkualitas, semakin terdeteksi adanya komplikasi atau penyakit yang menyertai kehamilan.

Kata Kunci: kepatuhan, ANC terpadu berkualitas, deteksi penyakit ibu hamil

ABSTRACT

Background: The number of maternal and infant mortality in Kulon Progo regency, the past five years ranged from 3 to 7 (mother) and 59 to 79 (infant). Causes of maternal death were due to diseases that accompany most pregnant women. The existence of comorbidities and undetected rapidly impact on mortality or morbidity mother and infant. SOPs implementation of quality integrated ANC has been in force since January 2013, but the problem of maternal and infant mortality was still high.

Objective: To determine the relationship of midwife's compliance in the application of quality integrated ANC with the detection of complications and comorbidities pregnant women.

Methods: This study was *observational*, with a *retrospective cohort Study* design. Sample was midwives who serve pregnant women in public health center. The place of research was in 21 health centers throughout Kulon Progo. Research instruments used a questionnaire, and sampling technique was total sample. Data analysis: univariable to determine the distribution of the data, bivariable with chi-square, multivariable with linear regression with 95% CI and significance of $p = 0.05$, and a qualitative analysis.

Results: Compliance of midwife to the SOPs of the quality integrated ANC effected the detection of maternal complications of the disease. Value of RR 1.3 CI 1.04-1.74 indicated that the more comply midwife with the SOPs, the detected presence of complications. P value = 0.02 ($p < 0.05$) meant that the effect was significant relationship.

Conclusion: There was no relationship between the characteristics of midwife with midwife's compliance to SOPs. Not all midwives in district public health centers comply with quality integrated ANC SOPs, and the more midwife comply with the quality integrated ANC SOPs, the detected presence of complication in pregnancy.

Keywords: Compliance, integrated ANC, detection of complications/diseases pregnant women