

EFEKTIFITAS KELAS IBU HAMIL MELALUI METODE SIMULASI TERHADAP PENINGKATAN PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG TANDA BAHAYA KEHAMILAN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS BANGUNTAPAN I KABUPATEN BANTUL

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Salah satu upaya untuk meningkatkan kunjungan *ANC* (K4) adalah dengan pelaksanaan kelas ibu hamil. Partisipasi kelas ibu hamil tertinggi ada di Puskesmas Banguntapan I untuk Kabupaten Bantul, namun tidak diimbangi dengan cakupan *ANC* (K4) yang belum mencapai target. Kelas ibu hamil harus diupayakan dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu hamil dalam mengenal tanda bahaya kehamilan, agar ibu hamil mampu melakukan deteksi dini sehingga tidak ada lagi keterlambatan pengambilan keputusan dan keterlambatan merujuk.

Tujuan: Mengetahui efektifitas kelas ibu hamil melalui metode simulasi terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan rancangan *pretest-posttest with control group design*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil di Puskesmas Banguntapan I terdiri dari 39 orang kelompok eksperimen dan 39 orang kelompok kontrol. Setiap kelompok terbagi menjadi 3 kelas dengan jumlah 13 orang ibu hamil. Pada kelompok eksperimen terbagi lagi menjadi 3 kelompok dalam melakukan simulasi. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Analisis data terdiri dari analisis univariate menggunakan distribusi frekuensi, analisis bivariat menggunakan *wilcoxon signed ranks test*.

Hasil: Hasil analisis data pada kelas ibu hamil metode simulasi dan metode ceramah/tanya jawab sama-sama menunjukkan hasil bahwa *Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) = 0,000 ≤ 0,05*, maka dapat disimpulkan H_0 ditolak.

Kesimpulan: Metode simulasi lebih efektif dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda bahaya kehamilan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Banguntapan I Kabupaten Bantul tahun 2023.

Kata kunci: efektifitas, metode simulasi, peningkatan pengetahuan

**"EFFECTIVENESS OF PREGNANT WOMEN CLASS THROUGH THE
SIMULATION METHOD ON INCREASING PREGNANT WOMEN'S
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE DANGEROUS SIGNS OF PREGNANCY IN
THE WORKING AREA OF BANGUNTAPAN I HEALTH CENTER
BANTUL DISTRICT, IN 2023"**

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ABSTRACT

Background: One of the efforts to increase *ANC* (K4) visits is by conducting classes for pregnant women. The highest class participation of pregnant women was at the Banguntapan I Health Center for Bantul Regency, but this was not matched by the *ANC* (K4) coverage which had not yet reached the target. The class of pregnant women should endeavor to increase the knowledge of pregnant women in recognizing the dangerous signs of pregnancy so that pregnant women can carry out early detection so that there are no more delays in making decisions and delays in referring.

Objective: To Know the effectiveness of classes for pregnant women through simulation methods to increase pregnant women's knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy

Methods: This type of research is a quantitative study with a pretest-posttest and control group design. The sample in this study were pregnant women at the Banguntapan I Health Center, consisting of 39 experimental and 39 control groups. Each group was divided into three classes, with 13 pregnant women. The experimental group was divided into three groups in carrying out the simulation. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. Data analysis consisted of univariate analysis using frequency distribution and bivariate analysis using the Wilcoxon signed ranks test.

Result: The results to analyze data in the class of pregnant women using the simulation method, and the lecture/question and answer method both show that $\text{Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)} = 0.000 \leq 0.05$, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected.

Conclusion: The simulation method is more effective in increasing pregnant women's knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy in the working area of the Banguntapan I, Bantul Regency, in 2023.

Keyword: effectiveness, simulation methods, increased knowledge.