

CHARACTERISTIC OF PREGNANT MOTHERS IN KARANGMOJO I PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS AT GUNUNGKIDUL DISTRICT 2017

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ABSTRACT

Background : Maternal mortality rate (MMR) as one of indicators of the health of the mother. The achievement of MMR in 2015 is 305 from 100.000 live births because it has not been the target of 102 from 100.000 live births. An effort to reduce MMR in Indonesian is to optimize of health care with antenatal care

Purpose : This Research have aims to know characteristic of a pregnant mothers in Karangmojo I Public Health Centers At Gunungkidul District 2017.

Methods : Descriptive research by using observational research, the population as many as 430 pregnant mothers and implemented in the 10-19 July 2018. This research uses variable characteristic.

Results : The result of 430 pregnant mothers on the education is 147 person (34%) base educated, 230 person (53%) medium educated, and 53 person (13%) high educated. Based on employment status is 131 person (30%) are working and 299 person (70%) are not working. There are based on parity 180 person (42%) nulliparous, 185 person (43%) primiparous, 65 person (15%) a multiparous mammal. Based on the age is 349 (81%) are has health reproduce age and 81 person (19%) are unhealthy reproduce age. Based on the status of (K1) Three are 296 person (81%) are pure (K1) and 81 person (19%) are (K1) access. Based on the status of (K4) are 181 person (42%) was do (K4) and 249 person (58%) was do not (K4)

Conclusion : Characteristic of a pregnant mothers the majority educated medium, the majority pregnant mothers are not working, the majority pregnant mothers are primiparous or of parity 1, the majority was healthy reproduce age, the majority pregnant mothers are pure (K1) and the majority pregnant mothers are do not (K4).

Keywords : Characteristic, Pregnant mothers

KARAKTERISTIK IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS KARANGMOJO I KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL TAHUN 2017

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Angka kematian ibu (AKI) sebagai salah satu indikator kesehatan ibu. Capaian AKI tahun 2015 masih tinggi yaitu 305 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup karena belum sesuai target yaitu 102 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup. Upaya untuk menurunkan AKI yaitu mengoptimalkan perawatan kesehatan dengan *antenatal care*.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui karakteristik ibu hamil di Puskesmas Karangmojo I Kabupaten Gunungkidul Tahun 2017.

Metode : Penelitian deskriptif dengan desain penelitian observasional, populasi sebanyak 430 ibu hamil dilaksanakan pada bulan 10-19 Juli 2018.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian dari 430 ibu hamil berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan 147 orang (34%) berpendidikan dasar, 230 orang (53%) berpendidikan menengah, dan 53 orang (13%). Berdasarkan status pekerjaan 131 orang (30%) bekerja dan 299 (70%) tidak bekerja). Berdasarkan paritas 180 orang (42%) nulipara, 185 orang (43%) primipara, 65 orang (15%) multipara. Berdasarkan umur 349 orang (81%) bereproduksi sehat dan 81 orang (19%) bereproduksi tidak sehat. Berdasarkan status (K1) 296 orang (69%) (K1) murni dan 134 (31%) (K1) akses. Berdasarkan status (K4) 181 orang (42%) (K4) dan 249 orang (58%) tidak (K4).

Kesimpulan : Karakteristik ibu hamil mayoritas berpendidikan menengah, berstatus tidak bekerja, berparitas primipara atau paritas 1, berumur reproduksi sehat, berstatus (K1) murni dan berstatus tidak (K4).

Kata Kunci : Karakteristik, Ibu hamil