

ABSTRAK

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Analisis Perbedaan Pemanfaatan Partograf dan Faktor-Faktor yang Terkait oleh Bidan di Desa dan Bidan Praktik Swasta di Kabupaten Banjar Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan Tahun 2012

xiv + 113 halaman + 18 tabel + 4 gambar + 12 lampiran

Partograf sebagai alat bantu dalam pemantauan kemajuan persalinan merupakan standar dalam memberikan asuhan persalinan dan dapat digunakan untuk mencegah terjadinya keterlambatan penanganan. Hasil studi pendahuluan pada lima wilayah kerja Puskesmas di Kabupaten Banjar menunjukkan 50% bidan di desa dan 30% Bidan Praktik Swasta (BPS) belum memanfaatkan partograf secara rutin. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan pemanfaatan partograf dan faktor yang terkait oleh bidan di desa dan BPS.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Variabel bebas adalah status kepegawaian yaitu BPS dan bidan di desa. Variabel terikat yaitu pemanfaatan partograf, pendidikan, masa kerja, pengetahuan, sikap, motivasi dan persepsi supervisi. Pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dengan kuesioner terstruktur dan lembar observasi. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh bidan di desa dan BPS di Kabupaten Banjar. Responden sejumlah 86 orang dipilih secara purposif dan proporsional terhadap jumlah bidan di tiap Puskesmas. Analisis bivariat dilakukan dengan *Mann Whitney Test* dan analisis multivariat dengan regresi logistik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden memiliki pendidikan Diploma III. Rerata umur BPS 39 tahun dan bidan di desa 36 tahun, rerata masa kerja BPS 18 tahun dan bidan di desa 15 tahun. Pemanfaatan partograf oleh BPS lebih tinggi (83,7%) daripada bidan di desa (65,1%). Pengetahuan dan sikap BPS terhadap pemanfaatan partograf baik, sedangkan bidan di desa kurang. Motivasi dan persepsi supervisi BPS dan bidan di desa baik. Pemanfaatan partograf, pengetahuan dan sikap BPS terhadap pemanfaatan partograf lebih baik daripada bidan di desa. Faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap pemanfaatan partograf oleh BPS dan bidan di desa adalah sikap terhadap pemanfaatan partograf.

Disimpulkan bahwa pemanfaatan partograf oleh BPS lebih baik daripada bidan di desa dan faktor yang mempengaruhi adalah sikap.

Kata kunci : Pemanfaatan, Partograf, Bidan di Desa, Bidan Praktik Swasta

Bibliography : 49 buku, 2 makalah, 2 Perundang-Undangan

ABSTRACT

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**Analysis on the Difference of Partograph Usage and the Associated Factors between Private Practice and Village Midwives in Banjar District South Kalimantan Province, 2012
xiv + 113 pages + 18 tables + 4 figures + 12 enclosures**

Partograph, a supporting tool for monitoring the progress of delivery process, was a standard tool used in a delivery process, and it could be utilized to prevent delayed action. Results of a preliminary study on five work areas of primary healthcare centers (puskesmas) in Banjar district showed that 50% of village midwives and 30% of private practice midwives (BPS) did not use Partograph routinely. Objective of this study was to analyze the difference on the utilization of Partograph and related factors by village midwives and BPS.

This was an observational-analytical study with cross sectional approach. Independent variable was worker status namely BPS and village midwives. Dependent variables were Partograph utilization, education, working period, knowledge, attitude, motivation, and perception on supervision. Data collection was done through interview guided by structured questionnaire and observation sheet. Study population was all village midwives and BPS in Banjar district. Study respondents were 86 midwives selected purposively and proportionally from each puskesmas. Mann Whitney test was applied in the bivariate analysis. Logistic regression was applied in the multivariate analysis.

Results of the study showed that majority of respondents' level of education were D3. The average age of BPS was 39 years old, and for village midwives was 36 years old. The average working period of BPS was 18 years old, and for village midwives was 15 years old. Utilization of Partograph by BPS was higher (83.7%) than that of by village midwives (65.1%). Knowledge and attitude of BPS toward Partograph utilization was good; however, it was still insufficient for village midwives. Motivation and perception on supervision by BPS and village midwives were good. A factor affecting the utilization of Partograph by BPS and village midwives was attitude towards Partograph utilization.

In conclusion, utilization of Partograph by BPS was better than by village midwives, and the affecting factor was attitude.

Key words : Utilization, Partograph, village midwives, private practice
midwives

Bibliography : 49 books, 2 short papers, 2 legislations