

## **ABSTRAK**

**Hermani Triredjeki**

**Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kinerja Bidan Desa dalam Penanganan Asfiksia Neonatorum di Wilayah Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Magelang Tahun 2012**

Angka kematian bayi di wilayah Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Magelang meningkat pada tahun 2009-2010 dari 6,34/1000 KH menjadi 7,38/1000 KH dengan rincian penyebab kematian karena asfiksia neonatorum 27%. Dalam penanganan asfiksia neonatorum diperlukan peranan bidan desa untuk membantu menurunkan angka kematian bayi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap kinerja bidan dalam pelayanan penanganan asfiksia neonatorum di wilayah Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Magelang.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional yang bersifat analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Populasi adalah seluruh bidan desa di Kabupaten Magelang. Enam puluh lima responden dipilih secara *purposive* dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Analisis yang digunakan adalah uji *Chi Square* dan regresi logistik berganda.

Rata-rata usia responden 38 tahun, termuda 23 tahun dan tertua 54 tahun, 96,9% responden berpendidikan Diploma III Kebidanan. Sebagian besar responden (72,3%) memiliki pengetahuan yang kurang, 55,4% memiliki sikap yang kurang, 50,8% memiliki motivasi kurang. Dukungan sumber daya (dana, sarana, prasarana) sebagian besar (80%) baik. Persepsi responden terhadap supervisi (52,3%) baik. Sebagian besar responden (60%) mempunyai kinerja yang kurang dalam penanganan asfiksia neonatorum. Hasil Analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan ( $p = 0,001$ ), sikap ( $p = 0,0001$ ), motivasi ( $p = 0,0001$ ), persepsi supervisi ( $p = 0,0001$ ) berhubungan dengan kinerja bidan desa. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan adanya hubungan bersama-sama antara pengetahuan (Exp.(B) 7,723) dan motivasi (Exp.(B) 8,324) dengan kinerja bidan desa dalam penanganan asfiksia neonatorum.

Dinas Kesehatan perlu memberikan bimbingan teknis secara rutin dalam penanganan asfiksia neonatorum dan meningkatkan motivasi dengan memberikan penghargaan pada bidan yang bekerja dengan baik dalam pelayanan penanganan asfiksia neonatorum.

Kata Kunci : Asfiksia Neonatorum, Kinerja, Bidan desa, Motivasi  
Kepustakaan : 48 (1990-2012)

## ABSTRACT

**Hermani Triredjeki**

### **Analysis on Factors Associated to Village Midwives' Work Performance on Neonatal Asphyxia Management in Magelang District**

Infant mortality rate in the area of Magelang district health office increased during the period of 2009-2010 from 6.34/1000 live birth to 7.38/1000 live birth. One of causes of infant death was neonatorum asphyxia (27%). The role of village midwives was needed in the management of neonatorum asphyxia in order to reduce infant mortality rate. Objective of this study was to identify factors affecting work performance of midwives in the management of neonatorum asphyxia in the area of Magelang district health office.

This was an observational and analytical study with cross sectional approach. Data were collected through interview using structured questionnaire that had been tested for its validity and reliability. Study population was all midwives in Magelang district. Sixty five respondents were purposively selected according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. Chi square test and multiple logistic regressions were applied in the data analysis.

The average age of respondents was 38 years old, the youngest respondent was 23 years old and the oldest respondent was 54 years old. Majority of respondent's level of education (96.9%) were in D3 of midwifery. Most of respondent's knowledge (72.3%), attitude (55.4%), and motivation (50.8%) were insufficient (72.3%). Resources support (financial, facilities) was mostly good (80%). Respondent's perception on supervision was good (52.3%). Majority of respondent's work performance in the management of neonatorum asphyxia was insufficient (60%). Results of bivariate analysis showed that knowledge ( $p= 0.001$ ), attitude ( $p= 0.0001$ ), motivation ( $p= 0.0001$ ), perception on supervision ( $p= 0.0001$ ) were associated with work performance of village midwives. Multivariate analysis indicated that knowledge (Exp B= 7.723), and motivation (Exp B= 8.324) were factors that jointly associated with work performance of village midwives in the management of asphyxia neonatorum.

District health office is required to provide routine technical assistance in the management of neonatorum asphyxia, and to improve motivation by giving rewards to midwives who work well in the management of neonatorum asphyxia.

Key words : neonatorum asphyxia, work performance, village midwives,  
motivation

Bibliography : 48 (1990-2012)