

ABSTRAK

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Analisis Perbedaan Praktek dalam Penatalaksanaan Neonatal Asfiksia antara Bidan Desa PNS dan PTT di Kabupaten Batang Tahun 2012

95 halaman + 17 tabel + 11 lampiran

Angka Kematian Bayi di Kabupaten Batang masih diatas target nasional yaitu 17,34/1000KH. Kematian bayi tertinggi terjadi pada usia neonatus yaitu sebesar 160 (74%), dan 42 (26,4%) karena asfiksia. Study pendahuluan menunjukan kemampuan bidan desa PNS dalam menjelaskan penatalaksanaan neonatal asfiksia lebih baik, dibanding dengan bidan desa PTT. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui perbedaan praktek dalam penatalaksanaan neonatal asfiksia antara bidan desa PNS dan PTT.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *observasional analitik komparatif* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi adalah semua bidan desa di Kabupaten Batang sejumlah 260 bidan desa. Subjek terdiri dari 40 Bidan Desa PTT dan 40 Bidan Desa PNS yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dengan kuesioner terstruktur dan observasi. Data dianalisis dengan uji *Mann Whitney*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukan pengetahuan ($p=0,0001$), sikap ($p=0,014$), motivasi ($p=0,008$), penggunaan fasilitas ($p=0,0001$), dan praktek bidan desa PNS lebih baik daripada bidan desa PTT dalam penatalaksanaan neonatal asfiksia ($p=0,001$). Setelah dilakukan *Stratifikasi* berdasarkan masa kerja (baru) didapatkan bahwa pengetahuan ($p=0,031$), penggunaan fasilitas ($p=0,026$) dan praktek bidan desa PNS ($p=0,003$) lebih baik daripada bidan desa PTT dalam penatalaksanaan neonatal asfiksia. Berdasarkan stratifikasi masa kerja lama didapatkan pengetahuan ($p=0,031$), penggunaan fasilitas ($p=0,026$) dan praktek bidan desa PNS ($p=0,003$) lebih baik daripada bidan desa PTT dalam penatalaksanaan neonatal asfiksia

Disimpulkan bahwa praktek penatalaksanaan neonatal asfiksia bidan desa PNS lebih baik dari pada bidan desa PTT disebabkan pengetahuan dan penggunaan fasilitas bidan desa PNS lebih baik dari pada bidan desa PTT.

Kata Kunci : Bidan Desa PNS & PTT, Praktek, Penatalaksanaan Neonatal Asfiksia

Kepustakaan : 53 (1986-2011)

ABSTRACT

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Analysis on Differences in Neonatal Asphyxia Management Practices between Different Employment Status of Village Midwives in Batang District
95 pages + 17 tables+ 11 enclosures

Infant mortality rate in Batang district was still above national target, 17.34/1000 live-birth. The highest number of infant death was in neonatal age group, 160 deaths (74%); 42 deaths (26.4%) of all neonatal deaths were caused by asphyxia. A preliminary study showed that ability of PNS (government civil servant) village midwives in explaining neonatal asphyxia was better than PTT (non PNS) village midwives. Objective of this study was to identify the difference in practice on the management of neonatal asphyxia between PNS and PTT village midwives.

This was an observational-analytical comparative study with cross sectional approach. Study population was all 260 village midwives in Batang district. Study subjects were 40 PTT village midwives and 40 PNS village midwives who fulfilled inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were collected through interview guided by structured questionnaire, and observation. Mann Whitney test was applied in the data analysis.

Results of the study showed that knowledge ($p= 0.0001$), attitude ($p= 0.014$), motivation ($p= 0.008$), facility utilization ($p= 0.0001$), and practice on neonatal asphyxia management ($p= 0.001$) of PNS village midwives were better than PTT village midwives. After conducting stratification based on new working period, knowledge ($p= 0.031$), facility utilization ($p= 0.026$), and practice ($p= 0.003$) of PNS village midwives were better than PTT village midwives in the management of neonatal asphyxia. After conducting stratification based on old working period, knowledge ($p= 0.031$), facility utilization ($p= 0.026$), and practice ($p= 0.003$) of PNS village midwives were better than PTT village midwives in the management of neonatal asphyxia.

In conclusion, neonatal asphyxia management practice of PNS village midwives was better than PTT village midwives. This was caused by knowledge of PNS midwives and facility utilization by PNS midwives were better than by PTT village midwives.

Key words : PNS and PTT village midwives, practice, neonatal asphyxia
management

Bibliography : 53 (1986-2011)