

STUDI KUALITATIF PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP BIDAN PUSKESMAS TENTANG
KONTRASEPSI DARURAT DI KOTA SEMARANG *QUALITATIVE STUDY OF
KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF MIDWIFE IN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CENTER
ABOUT EMERGENCY CONTRATEPTION AT SEMARANG CITY*

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Sekitar 3,5 juta Kehamilan Tidak Diinginkan (KTD) diperkirakan terjadi di Indonesia setiap tahun dan 60% diantaranya digugurkan. Kontrasepsi darurat bertujuan untuk menekan jumlah KTD. Pengetahuan bidan yang rendah tentang kontrasepsi darurat dapat menghambat akses masyarakat terhadap kontrasepsi darurat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis pengetahuan, sikap bidan tentang kontrasepsi darurat, mendeskripsikan umur, lama tugas, agama bidan, kebijakan Pemerintah, ketersediaan dan keterjangkauan kontrasepsi darurat, sikap *peer group* dan sikap Kepala Puskesmas terhadap kontrasepsi darurat. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dengan metode *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) dan wawancara mendalam. Subyek penelitian dalam FGD berjumlah 21 bidan Puskesmas. Analisis data menggunakan analisis isi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan sebagian besar bidan tentang kontrasepsi darurat sudah cukup baik. Sikap bidan, *peer group*, dan Kepala Puskesmas adalah tidak setuju jika kontrasepsi darurat dipasarkan secara bebas. Umur dan lama tugas merupakan faktor yang berperan dalam membentuk pengetahuan dan sikap bidan tentang kontrasepsi darurat. Aspek ketersediaan dan keterjangkauan bukan kendala bagi bidan untuk memperoleh kontrasepsi darurat. Subyek tidak tahu adanya kebijakan Pemerintah tentang kontrasepsi darurat. pengelola program disarankan untuk memperhatikan pengetahuan dan sikap bidan sebelum mengintegrasikan kontrasepsi darurat di masyarakat. Kepada peneliti lain disarankan untuk meneliti topik sejenis dengan subyek berbeda.

There is more or less 3,5 million unwanted pregnancy every year in Indonesia and 60% of them were aborted. Emergency contrateption had an aim for reducing unwanted pregnancy. Poor knowledge of the midwife in emergency contraception can blocked public's access. The purpose of the experiment are for analyzing knowledge, attitude of the midwife about emergency contrateption, age description, long work, and religion, govermen's policy,availabilities,the achieving of emergency contrateption, peer group's attitude,the leader of public health service center to emergency contrateption. This research use qualitative research with focus grup discussion and indepth interview methode. The subject of research are 21 midwife of public health service center. Use content analysis. The result of the research showed that most of the midwife's knowledge to emergency contrateption are good. The attitude of midwife, peer group, and the leader of public health service center when emergency cantrateption is distributed freely are disagree. Age and long work are the factors that built knowledge and attitude of midwife about emergency contrateption. The availabilities and the achieving are not to be blocked for midwife to get emergency contraception. The research subject do not know the govermen's policy for emergency contrateption. Being suggested for the programmer be aware of knowledge and attitude of midwife before give the emergency contrateption to hole public. For another observer being suggested to observe the similar topic with the different subject.

Kata Kunci: Studi kualitatif, kontrasepsi darurat, bidan, pengetahuan, sikap *qualitative study, emergency contraception, midwife, knowledge, attitude*