

ABSTRAK

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Beberapa Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Praktik Dukun dalam Penanganan Ibu Terkait Program Kemitraan Bidan-Dukun (Studi pada Dukun Bayi di Wilayah Kerja Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Cirebon Tahun 2013)

xvi + 93 halaman + 21 tabel + 5 gambar + 13 lampiran

Menurut data Riskesdas (2010), persalinan oleh tenaga kesehatan sebanyak 69.3%, sedangkan persalinan yang dilakukan oleh tenaga kesehatan di fasilitas kesehatan baru 55.4%, sebanyak 43.2% melahirkan di rumah. Ibu hamil yang melahirkan di rumah, 51.9% ditolong oleh bidan, dan 40.2% oleh dukun bersalin. Di Kabupaten Cirebon terjadi kematian bayi karena ditolong oleh dukun bayi sehingga tidak dilakukan kunjungan bayi baru lahir (KN1). Kemitraan merupakan suatu bentuk kerjasama antara bidan dengan dukun yang saling menguntungkan dengan prinsip keterbukaan, kesetaraan, dan kepercayaan dalam upaya untuk menyelamatkan ibu dan bayi.

Desain penelitian ini *cross sectional* dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Populasi penelitian dukun bayi di Wilayah Kerja Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Cirebon. Sampel penelitian dukun bayi yang sudah bermitra dengan bidan sebanyak 60 orang. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Pengolahan dan analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden berumur 51-60 tahun, tidak sekolah dan lama menjadi dukun bayi >10 tahun. Kepemimpinan dalam kategori baik (56.7%), tingkat kepercayaan dalam kategori tidak baik (55%), kerjasama dalam kategori baik (31%), saling melengkapi dalam kategori baik (56.7%) dan *insentif* dalam kategori baik (60%). Tidak ada hubungan kepemimpinan dengan praktik dukun bayi terkait kemitraan ($p=0.881$), tidak ada hubungan tingkat kepercayaan dengan praktik dukun bayi terkait kemitraan ($p=0.543$), ada hubungan kerjasama dengan praktik dukun bayi terkait kemitraan ($p=0.019$), tidak ada hubungan saling melengkapi dengan praktik dukun bayi terkait kemitraan ($p=0.639$), dan tidak ada hubungan *insentif* dengan praktik dukun bayi terkait kemitraan ($p=0.274$).

Disarankan untuk melakukan monev terhadap program kemitraan bidan-dukun, perlunya peninjauan kembali kebijakan yang telah dibuat, melakukan pendekatan ke bidan, selalu melibatkan dukun, perlunya sosialisasi program kemitraan bidan-dukun, perlunya koordinasi dengan IBI, perlunya ditambah variabel lain dan kuesioner lebih disederhanakan.

Kata Kunci : *Making Pregnancy Safer (MPS)*, Dukun Bayi, Kemitraan Bidan Dukun Bayi.
Pustaka : 41 (1997-2013)

ABSTRACT

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Several Factors relating to Practice of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) in Assisting Mothers in Midwife-TBAs Partnership Program (Study on TBAs at Work Area of Cirebon District Health Office in 2013)

xvi + 93 pages + 21 tables + 5 figures + 13 enclosures

Based on data of Baseline Health Research (2010), percentage of delivery process assisted by health workers was 69.3%. In the meantime, percentage of delivery process at health facilities was 55.4%, while percentage of delivery process at houses was 43.2%. In addition, percentage of delivery process at houses assisted by midwives was 51.9%, while percentage of delivery process at houses assisted by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) was 40.2%. Infant mortality in Cirebon District happened due to delivery process assisted by TBAs. Therefore, there was no visit of newborn. Partnership is a form of cooperation between midwives and TBAs which is mutually beneficial using the principles of openness, fairness, and trust in an attempt to save mothers and babies.

This was quantitative research with cross-sectional approach. Population was TBAs at work area of Cirebon District Health Office. Samples were 60 TBAs who had partnered with midwives. Data were collected using a questionnaire. Furthermore, data were analysed using chi-square test.

The result of this research revealed that mostly respondents were 51-60 years of age, were uneducated, had working period being TBAs more than 10 years. In addition, most of them also had good leadership (56.7%), did not have good trust level (55%), had good cooperation (31%), were good in complementary skills (56.7%), and had good incentive (60%). Furthermore, variables of leadership ($p=0.881$), trust level ($p=0.543$), complementary skills ($p=0.639$), and incentive ($p=0.274$) did not have significant relationship with practice of TBAs in doing partnership.

As a suggestion, midwives-TBAs partnership and the policy need to be evaluated, midwives need to be approached, TBAs needs to be involved, partnership program of midwives-TBAs needs to be socialized, coordination with Indonesian Midwives Association needs to be established, research variables needs to be added, and a research questionnaire needs to be simplified.

Key Words : Making Pregnancy Safer (MPS), TBAs, Midwives-TBAs
Partnership

Bibliography : 41 (1997-2013)