

ABSTRAK

Matje Meriaty Huru

Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Pemanfaatan Rumah Tunggu oleh Ibu Bersalin di Kabupaten Kupang Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur

xv + 176 halaman + 35 tabel + 4 gambar + 21 lampiran

Program rumah tunggu bertujuan mencegah terjadinya keterlambatan penanganan pada ibu bersalin sehingga dapat menurunkan kematian ibu dan bayi. Pemanfaatan rumah tunggu di Kabupaten Kupang hanya mencakup 31,2% (101 dari 324) ibu bersalin yang dianjurkan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemanfaatan rumah tunggu oleh ibu bersalin di Kabupaten Kupang Propinsi Nusa Tenggara timur.

Jenis penelitian observasional analitik kuantitatif dengan rancangan *cross sectional* dan dilengkapi dengan data kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan dengan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur dan wawancara mendalam. Subjek penelitian sebanyak 84 ibu bersalin yang dipilih secara *purposive* dengan kriteria inklusi. Analisis bivariat dilakukan dengan uji *chi square* dan multivariat dengan regresi logistik. Data kualitatif dianalisis dengan *content analysis*.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan 67,9% responden tidak memanfaatkan rumah tunggu. Pengetahuan responden tentang rumah tunggu kurang 52,4%, sikap tentang rumah tunggu baik 50,0%, persepsi tentang sosialisasi rumah tunggu kurang 54,8%, sarana-prasarana baik 72,6%, ketersediaan biaya baik 51,2%, dukungan suami/keluarga kurang 52,4%, dukungan tokoh agama/adat baik 57,1%, dukungan tenaga kesehatan kurang 51,2%. Ada hubungan pengetahuan ($p=0,008$), persepsi sosialisasi rumah tunggu ($p=0,013$), ketersediaan biaya ($p=0,0001$), dukungan suami/keluarga ($p=0,002$), dukungan tenaga kesehatan ($p=0,013$) dengan pemanfaatan rumah tunggu. Tidak ada hubungan antara sikap ibu bersalin, sarana-parasarana, dukungan tokoh agama/adat dengan pemanfaatan rumah tunggu. Hasil regresi logistik menunjukkan bahwa ketersediaan biaya berpengaruh paling kuat terhadap pemanfaatan rumah tunggu ($Exp-B = 6,2$; $p=0,002$), diikuti dukungan suami/keluarga ($Exp-B$ sebesar 4,1; $p=0,01$).

Disarankan bagi Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten untuk melakukan advokasi kepada pengambil kebijakan di tingkat daerah agar memperoleh dukungan politis, operasional dan pembiayaan untuk perbaikan infrastruktur, pembangunan rumah tunggu dan pengadaan ambulance sesuai kondisi jalan.

Kata Kunci: Rumah Tunggu, pemanfaatan Rumah Tunggu, Ibu Bersalin

ABSTRACT

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Analysis of Factors Associated with the Use of Waiting House by Maternal in District of Kupang in Province of East Nusa Tenggara

xv + 176 pages + 35 tables + 4 figures + 21 enclosures

A program of waiting house aimed to prevent lateness of delivery care in decreasing Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates. The use of waiting house in Kupang District was just 31.2% (101 of 324) of maternal. This research aimed to analyze factors associated with the use of waiting house in Kupang District in Province of East Nusa Tenggara.

This was observational analytic design using cross-sectional approach and was completed by qualitative data. Data were collected by methods of interview using a structured questionnaire and indepth interview. Number of samples was 84 maternal selected purposively with inclusion criteria. Furthermore, quantitative data were analyzed using bivariate analysis (chi-square test) and multivariate analysis (logistic regression test). Meanwhile, qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis.

The result of this research showed that 67.9% of respondents did not use waiting house. Mostly respondents had bad knowledge (52.4%), good attitude about waiting house (50.0%), bad perception about socialization of waiting house (54.8%), and good means (72.6%). In addition, most of them had good availability of funds (51.2%), lack of husband/family support (52.4%), good support from a religious/community leader (57.1%), and lack of health worker support (51.2%). Factors of knowledge ($p=0.008$), perception of socialization of waiting house ($p=0.013$), funds availability ($p=0.0001$), husband/family support ($p=0.002$), and health worker support ($p=0.013$) had significant association with the use of waiting house. On the other hand, factors of maternal's attitude, means, and a religious/community leader support were not significant. The result of logistic regression showed that funds availability was the strongest influence to the use of waiting house ($\text{Exp-B}=4.1$; $p=0.01$).

As a suggestion, the District Health Office needs to advocate decision makers at regional level in order to obtain political support, operational, and funds to repair infrastructure, to establish waiting house, and to provide ambulance in accordance with road condition.

Key Words: Waiting House, use of Waiting House, Maternal