**Universitas Diponegoro**

**Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat**

**Program Studi Magister Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat**

**Konsentrasi Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Puji Lestari**

**Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Praktik Persiapan Calon Pengantin terkait Pencegahan Kematian Ibu Akibat Kehamilan Risiko Tinggi (Studi pada Calon Pengantin Perempuan yang Terdaftar di KUA Kabupaten Pemalang Tahun 2015).**

**xv + 100 halaman + 25 tabel + 3 gambar + 14 lampiran**

AKI di Kabupaten Pemalang mencapai 163/100.000 pada tahun 2014 (40 kasus). Kematian ibu disebabkan akibat komplikasi obstetric (27%), perdarahan (36%), eklampsia (36%), penyakit yang memperburuk kondisi ibu (8%). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji faktor apakah yang mempengaruhi praktik persiapan calon pengantin terkait pencegahan kematian ibu akibat kehamilan risiko tingggi di Kabupaten Pemalang.

Metode penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner dengan jumlah responden 71 calon pengantin yang dipilih dengan *Cluster Sampling*. Analisis bivariat dengan uji Chi Square dan analisis multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rerata umur responden 25,7 tahun, dengan pendidikan terbanyak SMA 42.3% dan sebagian besar pekerjaan sebagai karyawan swasta 45.1%. Responden dengan pengetahuan kurang (39.4%), sikap kurang mendukung (36.6%), akses informasi kurang (38.0%), ketersediaan sumber daya kurang mendukung (38.0%), dukungan keluarga kurang mendukung (43.7%), dukungan petugas kesehatan kurang mendukung (36.6%), praktik kurang (26.8%). Ada hubungan antara sikap (ρ=0.049; C=0.426), dukungan keluarga (p=0.023; CC=0.727) dengan praktik persiapan calon pengantin. Ada pengaruh bersama-sama antara dukungan keluarga (p=0.026 Exp(B)=3.714) terhadap praktik persiapan calon pengantin terkait pencegahan kematian ibu dengan nilai probabilitas sebesar 17%. Dukungan keluarga yang tinggi membuat praktik persiapan calon pengantin terkait pencegahan kematian ibu akibat kehamilan risiko tinggi semakin meningkat dan sebaliknya.

Disarankan kepada Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten, Puskesmas, KUA untuk meningkatkan kerjasama dalam kegiatan sosialisasi/ penyuluhan kesehatan terutama bagi calon pengantin dan mengoptimalkan kegiatan Suscatin.

Kata kunci : Kehamilan Risiko Tinggi, Praktik, Persiapan Calon Pengantin, Pencegahan, Kematian Ibu

Kepustakaan : 50 (1997 – 2013)

**Diponegoro University**

**Faculty of Public Health**

**Master’s Study Program in Public Health**

**Majoring in Maternal and Child Health**

**2016**

**ABSTRACT**

**Puji Lestari**

**Factors Influencing the Preparedness Practice of Future Bride and Groom related to the Prevention of Maternal Mortality due to High-Risk Pregnancy (A Study on Bride registered at Religion Affair Offices in Pemalang District in 2015)**

**xv + 100 pages + 25 tables + 3 figures + 14 appendices**

Maternal Mortality Rate in Pemalang District in 2014 was 163/100,000 (40 cases). Maternal mortality was due to complication of obstetrics (27%), bleeding (36%), eclampsia (36%), and diseases that worsened maternal condition (8%). The aim of this study was to analyse factors influencing the preparedness practice of future bride and groom related to the prevention of maternal mortality due to a high-risk pregnancy in Pemalang District.

This was an observational study using cross sectional approach. Data were collected using a questionnaire. Number of samples were 71 future brides and grooms selected using a technique of cluster sampling. Data were analysed using bivariate (Chi-Square test) and multivariate (Logistic Regression test) analyses.

The results of this research showed that the research participants had mean age equal to 25.7 years old. Most of them graduated from Senior High School (42.3%) and worked as private employees (45.1%). Nearly half of the respondents had bad knowledge (39.4%), unsupported attitude (36.6%), a lack of information access (38.0%), a lack of resource (38.0%), a lack of family support (43.7%), a lack of health worker support (36.6%), and bad practice (26.8%). Variables of attitude (p=0.049; C=0.426) and family support (p=0.023; CC=0.727) had a significant relationship with the preparedness practice of future bride and groom. The variable of family support (p=0.026; Exp(B)=3.714) significantly influenced the preparedness practice of future bride and groom related to the prevention of maternal mortality with a probability rate equal to 17%. High family support could improve the preparedness practice.

District Health Office, Health Centre, and Religion Affair Office need to improve cooperation in socialising/disseminating health information particularly for future bride and groom and to optimise Suscatin activities.

Keywords : High-Risk Pregnancy, Practice, Preparedness of Future Bride and Groom, Prevention, Maternal Mortality

Bibliography: 50 (1997-2013)