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GAMBARAN KECEMASAN IBU MENGHADAPI PERSALINAN DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI PMB GUSNAWATI, Am. Keb

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Di masa pandemic Covid-19 (*Corona Virus Disease*) ibu hamil merasa cemas terutama untuk ibu hamil trimester III yang akan segera melahirkan. Kecemasan ibu didasari oleh bagaimana penyebaran virus ini, yaitu melalui droplet pada bersin, batuk atau bicara, droplet dapat menempel pada benda dan permukaan seperti meja, gagang pintu, dll. Berdasarkan data Covid-19 Kabupaten Bekasi pada tanggal 4 November 2021 jumlah kasus terkonfirmasi 51.306 kasus dengan kematian sebanyak 542 kasus.

Tujuan: penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kecemasan ibu menghadapi persalinan di masa pandemi covid-19 di PMB Gusnawati, Am. Keb

Metode: Desain yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu hamil Trimester III di PMB Gusnawati, Am. Keb. Teknik sampling yang digunakan yaitu sebanyak 32 responden. Metode yang di gunakan adalah kuesioner berupa 10 pertanyaan data analisis dan univariat.

Hasil Penelitian: hasil univariat ibu hamil yang memiliki kecemasan ringan sebanyak 6 responden (18,8%) sedangkan yang memiliki kecemasan berat sebanyak 3 responden (9,4%). Kemudian sebagian besar ibu memiliki kecemasan sedang sebanyak 23 responden (71,9%). usia responden yang terbanyak adalah 20-35 tahun yaitu 25 responden (78,1%). Tingkat pendidikan responden yang terbanyak adalah SMA yaitu 24 orang (75%), dan pekerjaan responden terbanyak adalah tidak bekerja (IRT) yaitu 24 orang (75%). Riwayat persalinan responden terbanyak adalah ibu multipara yaitu 18 (56,3%).

Kesimpulan: sebagian responden mengalami tingkat kecemasan sedang yaitu sebanyak 23 orang (71,9%). Disarankan Tenaga Kesehatan untuk mengedukasi ibu hamil tentang pentingnya pengetahuan ibu hamil menghadapi persalinan di masa pandemic COVID-19.

Kata Kunci: Covid-19, Ibu Hamil, Kecemasan.

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DESCRIPTION OF MOTHER'S ANXIETY FACING LABOR DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT PMB GUSNAWATI, Am. Keb

ABSTRACT

Background: During the Covid-19 (Corona Virus Disease) pandemic, pregnant women feel anxious, especially for third trimester pregnant women who are about to give birth. Mother's anxiety is based on how this virus spreads, namely through droplets on sneezing, coughing or talking, droplets can stick to objects and surfaces such as tables, doorknobs, etc. Based on the Bekasi Regency Covid-19 data on November 4, 2021, the number of confirmed cases was 51,306 cases with 542 deaths.

Objective: This study aims to describe the anxiety of mothers facing the COVID-19 pandemic at PMB Gusnawati, Am. keb

Methods: This design used in this research is descriptive. The population in this study were all pregnant women in the third trimester at PMB Gusnawati, Am. keb The sampling technique used is as many as 32 respondents. The method used is a questionnaire in the form of 10 questions and univariate data analysis.

Results: univariate results of pregnant women who have mild anxiety as many as 6 respondents (18.8%) while those who have anxiety are 3 respondents (9.4%). Then most of the mothers had moderate anxiety as many as 23 respondents (71.9%). the age of the most respondents is 20-35 years, namely 25 respondents (78.1%). The education level of the most respondents is high school, namely 24 people (75%), and the occupation of the most respondents is not working (IRT) which is 24 people (75%). Most respondents' birth history was multiparous mother, namely 18 (56.3%).

Conclusion: some respondents experienced moderate anxiety as many as 23 people (71.9%). It is recommended that health workers educate pregnant women about the importance of knowledge of pregnant women facing the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pregnant Women, Anxiety.