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DISKRIPSI FAKTOR RISIKO RUJUKAN PESALINAN DI WILYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS AMBARAWA

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) sepuluh tahun terakhir mengalami penurunan 45%. Pada tahun 2022 AKI di Jawa Tengah 335 per 100 ribu kelahiran, Sementara di Kabupaten Semarang tercatat 0 kasus Kematian Ibu pada semester pertama tahun 2022. Untuk mencegah kematian ibu dan bayi maka diperlukan suatu Upaya pelayanan kebidana. yang bertujuan untuk deteksi dini resiko dan komplikasi kebidanan dari tingkat dasar dan system rujukan yang tepat dan sedini mungkin. Tindakan ini dapat berpedoman pada kartu skor Poedji Rochyati (KSPR). Fenomena rujukan dari Januari-Oktober 2023 sebanyak 150 kasus hal tersebut terkonfirmasi rujukan dari Gateway dan Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Puskesmas).

Tujuan : Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor risiko rujukan persalinan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Ambarawa.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif. Populasi penelitian yaitu 144 responden dengan 150 kasus, teknik pengambilan sampel dengan total sampling, jadi sampel berjumlah 144 responden dengan 150 kasus, alat pengumpulan data menggunakan data yang terlapor di gateway dan rekam medis puskesmas Ambarawa, uji analisis menggunakan distribusi frekuensi.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa jumlah faktor risiko, yang terbagi menjadi 3 kelompok, yaitu Ada Potensi Gawat Obstetri (APGO) sebanyak 80 kasus (53.4%), kemudian Ada Gawat Obstetri (AGO) sebanyak 52 kasus (34,6%), dan yang paling sedikit Ada Gawat Darurat Obstetr (AGDO) sebanyak 18 kasus (12%). dapat disimpulkan bahwa kelompok yang paling banyak yaitu Ada Potensi Gawat Obstetri (APGO) sebanyak 80 Kasus (53.4%).

Saran : Ibu hamil dianjurkan untuk melakukan pemeriksaan kehamilan secara berkala untuk mendeteksi dini komplikasi resiko dan penanganan rujukan cepat dan tepat.

Kata Kunci : Faktor Risiko Rujukan Persalinan

Ngudi Waluyo University
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DISCRIPTION OF RISK FACTORS FOR DELIVERY REFERRALS IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE AMBARAWA HEALTH CENTER

ABSTRACT

Background : The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the last ten years has decreased by 45%. In 2022 the MMR in Central Java was 335 per 100 thousand births, while in Semarang Regency there were 0 cases of maternal mortality in the first half of 2023. For to prevent maternal and infant mortality, a midwifery service effort is needed. which aims for early detection of obstetric risks and complications from the basic level and the appropriate referral system and as early as possible. This action can be guided by the Poedji Rochyati score card (KSPR). The phenomenon of referrals January-October 2023 of 150 cases were confirmed by referrals from Gateway and Community Health Centers (Puskesmas).

Objective : The purpose of this research is to know the risk factors for referral of childbirth in the Ambarawa Community Health Center working area.

Method : This type of research is a quantitative research with a research design used is descriptive. The research population is 144 respondents with 150 cases, technique taking samples with total sampling, so the sample is 144 respondents with 150 cases, tools data collection using reported data and written on the gas branch gateway, using analysis tests frequency distribution.

Result : The research results showed that the number of risk factors was divided into 3 groups, namely there were potential obstetric emergencies (APGO) with 80 cases (53.4%), then there were obstetric emergencies (AGO) with 52 cases (34.6%), and the most There were a few obstetric emergencies (AGDO) in 18 cases (12%). It can be concluded that the largest group is Potential Obstetric Emergency (APGO) with 80 cases (53.4%).

Recommendation : Pregnant women are advised to carry out regular pregnancy checks to detect early risk complications and provide quick and appropriate referrals.

Keywords : Risk Factors for Maternity Referral