

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo

Program Studi Kebidanan Sarjana Kebidanan

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GAMBARAN MINAT BERSALIN DI FASILITAS KESEHATAN PADA SUKU PUNAN

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Persalinan di fasilitas kesehatan merupakan upaya strategis untuk menurunkan angka kematian ibu dan bayi. Namun, masyarakat Suku Punan masih banyak yang memilih melahirkan di rumah atau dengan bantuan tenaga non-medis karena faktor pendidikan, pengetahuan, kepercayaan budaya, akses, dan kualitas pelayanan. Rendahnya minat bersalin di fasilitas kesehatan berpotensi meningkatkan risiko komplikasi obstetri.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui gambaran minat bersalin di fasilitas kesehatan pada Suku Punan

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel berjumlah 69 responden wanita usia 20–35 tahun yang diambil dengan metode purposive sampling. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner terstruktur yang mencakup data demografi dan minat bersalin di fasilitas kesehatan. Data dianalisis secara univariat.

Hasil : Minat bersalin di fasilitas kesehatan berada pada kategori sedang (55,1%).

Kesimpulan Upaya peningkatan minat perlu dilakukan melalui pendidikan kesehatan yang berbasis budaya lokal, peningkatan akses dan kualitas layanan, serta keterlibatan tokoh masyarakat dalam promosi persalinan aman.

Kata kunci: Minat Bersalin, Fasilitas Kesehatan, Suku Punan

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OVERVIEW OF CHILDBIRTH INTEREST IN HEALTH FACILITIES AMONG THE PUNAN TRIBE

ABSTRACT

Background : Childbirth in health facilities is a strategic effort to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates. However, many members of the Punan Tribe still choose to give birth at home or with the assistance of non-medical personnel due to factors such as education, knowledge, cultural beliefs, accessibility, and quality of services. Low interest in giving birth in health facilities can potentially increase the risk of obstetric complications.

Research Objective: To describe the interest in giving birth in health facilities among the Punan Tribe.

Method: This study employed a quantitative approach with a cross sectional design. The sample consisted of 69 female respondents aged 20–35 years, selected through purposive sampling. The research instrument was a structured questionnaire covering demographic data and interest in giving birth in health facilities. Data were analyzed univariately.

Results: Interest in giving birth in health facilities was in the moderate category (55.1%).

Conclusion: Efforts to increase interest should be carried out through culturally-based health education, improved access and quality of services, and the involvement of community leaders in promoting safe childbirth.

Keywords: Childbirth Interest, Health Facilities, Education, Knowledge, Punan Tribe