

Pemberdayaan Kepala Dusun Dalam Mempromosikan Kesiapsiagaan Persalinan Berbasis Budaya di Kabupaten Pacitan Provinsi Jawa Timur

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Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Cakupan persalinan di fasilitas kesehatan di Kabupaten Pacitan 85,61%, hal ini masih dibawah target rencana strategis (Renstra) Kementerian Kesehatan. Tujuan penelitian ini mengembangkan model pemberdayaan kepala dusun dalam mempromosikan kesiapsiagaan persalinan, yang mempertimbangkan latar belakang sosial budaya di Daerah Pedesaan, Kabupaten Pacitan Provinsi Jawa Timur. Penelitian ini menggunakan Mixed Methods Exploratory Sequential Design. Penelitian kualitatif menggunakan desain etnografi. Penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan desain Quasi eksperimental. Penelitian dilakukan di Kecamatan Bandar (intervensi) dan Nawangan (kontrol). Waktu penelitian Juni 2022 s.d Februari 2023. Sampel penelitian ibu hamil usia15-49 tahun, usia kehamilan ≤ 32, besar sampel 172 orang. Kelompok intervensi dilakukan edukasi kesiapsiagaan persalinan berbasis budaya oleh kepala dusun. Kelompok kontrol tidak dilakukan intervensi. Analisa data menggunakan analisa univariate, bivariate, multivariate dan Difference in Difference (DiD). Variabel yang paling dominan mempengaruhi kesiapsiagaan persalinan adalah intervensi oleh kepala dusun OR=2,091. Intervensi edukasi kesiapsiagaan persalinan berbasis budaya oleh kepala dusun secara signifikan memberikan dampak meningkatkan skor kesiapsiagaan persalinan ibu hamil sebesar 41 %. </div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;">The coverage of childbirth in health facilities in Pacitan Regency is 85.61%, this is still below the target of the Ministry of Health's strategic plan (Renstra). The purpose of this study is to develop a model of empowerment of hamlet heads in promoting childbirth preparedness, which considers the socio-cultural background in Rural Areas, Pacitan Regency, East Java Province. This study used Mixed Methods Exploratory Sequential Design. Qualitative research uses ethnographic design. Quantitative research using quasi-experimental design. The study was conducted in Bandar (intervention) and Nawangan (control) sub-districts. The research period is June 2022 to February 2023. The study sample of pregnant women aged 15-49 years, gestational age ≤ 32, large sample of 172 people. The intervention group conducted culture-based childbirth preparedness education by the head of the hamlet. The control group did not intervene. Data analysis using univariate, bivariate, multivariate and Difference in Difference (DiD) analysis. The most dominant variable affecting childbirth preparedness was intervention by the head of the hamlet OR=2,091. The cultural-based childbirth preparedness education intervention by the head of the hamlet significantly had the impact of increasing the maternity preparedness score of pregnant women by 41%.</div>