

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS ANTARA DUKUNGAN KELUARGA DAN PETUGAS KESEHATAN TERHADAP KESIAPAN IBU MERAWAT BAYI PASCA HOSPITALISASI DI RUANG PERINATOLOGI RSUD KARSA HUSADA BATU

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Perawatan Bayi pasca Hospitalisasi yang dilakukan oleh seorang ibu tidak terlepas dari dukungan keluarga dan dukungan petugas kesehatan yang dapat mempengaruhi kemampuan ibu merawat bayi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dukungan keluarga dan petugas kesehatan terhadap kesiapan Ibu merawat bayi pasca hospitalisasi di RSUD Karsa Husada Batu.

Penelitian ini Menggunakan metode penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan cara *non probability sampling* (purposive sampling) dengan kriteria khusus ibu yang memiliki bayi dengan masalah kesehatan saat lahir dan telah dilakukan perawatan khusus di ruang perinatologi dengan jumlah sampel sebesar 30 responden.

Hasil penelitian dengan pengujian hipotesis parsial tentang dukungan keluarga menghasilkan probabilitas sebesar 0.023 atau probabilitas $< \text{level of significance}$ ($\alpha = 0,05$), sehingga menghasilkan pengaruh yang signifikan dukungan keluarga terhadap kesiapan ibu merawat bayi pasca hospitalisasi, terutama dukungan emosional. Sedangkan pengujian hipotesis parsial dukungan petugas kesehatan terhadap kesiapan ibu merawat bayi pasca hospitalisasi menghasilkan probabilitas sebesar 0.000 atau probabilitas $< \text{level of significance}$ ($\alpha = 0,05$). Hal ini berarti terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan dukungan petugas kesehatan terhadap kesiapan ibu merawat bayi pasca hospitalisasi, terutama Dukungan informasi.

Pengaruh dominan yang dibuktikan dengan koefisien standardisasi terbesar terhadap kesiapan ibu merawat bayi pasca hospitalisasi adalah dukungan petugas kesehatan sebesar 0.636, sehingga petugas Kesehatan memiliki pengaruh yang paling dominan terhadap kesiapan ibu merawat bayi pasca hospitalisasi. Koefisien determinasi (*R square*) yang dihasilkan oleh model regresi pengaruh dukungan keluarga dan dukungan petugas kesehatan terhadap kesiapan ibu sebesar 0,57. Hal ini berarti keragaman kesiapan ibu mampu direpresentasikan oleh dukungan keluarga dan dukungan petugas kesehatan sebesar 57%.

Kata Kunci: Dukungan Keluarga, Dukungan Petugas Kesehatan, Kesiapan Ibu

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND MEDICAL EXPERT TOWARD MOTHERS PREPAREDNESS FOR INFANTS CARE POST-HOSPITALIZATION IN PERINATOLOGICAL ROOM RSUD KARSA HUSADA BATU

By

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Post-hospitalization baby care carried out by a mother is inseparable from family support and the support of health workers who can affect the mother's ability to care for the baby. The purpose of this study was to determine the support of the family and health workers for the readiness of the mother to care for the baby after being hospitalized at Karsa Husada Batu Hospital.

This research uses analytic research methods with a cross sectional approach. Sampling used non-probability sampling (purposive sampling) with special criteria for mothers who have babies with health problems at birth and have undergone special care in the perinatology room with a total sample of 30 respondents.

The results of the study by testing the partial hypothesis about family support produce a probability of 0.023 or probability $<$ level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$), resulting in a significant effect of family support on the readiness of mothers to care for babies after hospitalization, especially emotional support. While testing the partial hypothesis of the support of health workers on the readiness of mothers to care for babies after hospitalization produces a probability of 0.000 or probability $<$ level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$). This means that there is a significant influence of the support of health workers on the readiness of mothers to care for babies after hospitalization, especially information support.

The dominant influence as evidenced by the largest standardization coefficient on the readiness of mothers to care for babies after hospitalization is the support of health workers of 0.636, so that health workers have the most dominant influence on the readiness of mothers to care for babies after hospitalization. The coefficient of determination (R square) generated by the regression model for the effect of family support and health worker support on maternal readiness is 0.57. This means that the diversity of mother's readiness can be represented by family support and the support of health workers by 57%.

Keywords: Family Support, Health Officer Support, Mother's Reading