

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS TANGGAP DARURAT MASYARAKAT BERBASIS KARTU SKOR POEDJI ROCHJATI DAN KETERSEDIAAN RUMAH TRANSIT DALAM MENURUNKAN ANGKA KEMATIAN IBU DI KABUPATEN ROTE NDAO

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Angka kematian ibu masih menjadi masalah kesehatan, terutama di wilayah kepulauan dengan keterbatasan akses pelayanan dan rujukan. Kabupaten Rote Ndao menghadapi hambatan geografis, transportasi, jarak, cuaca, dan keterlambatan pengambilan keputusan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis tanggap darurat masyarakat berbasis Kartu Skor Poedji Rochyati dan pentingnya rumah transit dalam upaya menurunkan angka kematian ibu di Kabupaten Rote Ndao. Penelitian menggunakan desain kualitatif deskriptif dengan *purposive sampling*. Informan meliputi ibu hamil/nifas risiko tinggi, tokoh masyarakat, kader kesehatan, bidan desa, serta informan triangulasi dari bidan koordinator puskesmas, bidan rumah sakit, penanggung jawab Kesehatan Ibu Anak dan Kepala Dinas Kesehatan. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis secara tematik. Keabsahan data dilakukan melalui triangulasi sumber, triangulasi teknik, dan *member check*. Kartu Skor Pudji Rohcyati membantu mengidentifikasi kehamilan risiko tinggi serta mendukung pemantauan dan keputusan rujukan. Masyarakat telah mengenali sebagian tanda bahaya kehamilan, persalinan, dan nifas, tetapi respons belum selalu cepat karena faktor keluarga, transportasi, ekonomi, jarak, dan cuaca. Rumah transit dipandang sangat diperlukan untuk mendekatkan ibu risiko tinggi dengan fasilitas rujukan, namun belum tersedia secara optimal. Tanggap darurat maternal merupakan hasil interaksi pengetahuan masyarakat, keluarga, kader, tenaga kesehatan, akses transportasi, dan sistem rujukan. Penguatan Kartu Skor Pudji Rohcyati, kesiapsiagaan masyarakat, penyediaan rumah transit, dan koordinasi rujukan secara terpadu diperlukan untuk mengurangi keterlambatan dan risiko kematian ibu di wilayah kepulauan.

Kata kunci: Angka Kematian Ibu. Kartu Skor Poedji Rochyati, rumah transit, sistem rujukan maternal,

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE BASED ON THE POEDJI ROCHJATI SCORE CARD AND THE AVAILABILITY OF TRANSIT HOMES IN REDUCING MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ROTE NDAO REGENCY

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Maternal mortality remains a significant health issue, particularly in archipelagic regions with limited access to services and referral systems. Rote Ndao Regency faces challenges related to geography, transportation, distance, weather, and delays in decision-making. This study aims to analyze community emergency responses based on the Poedji Rochyati Score Card and the importance of transit homes in efforts to reduce maternal mortality in Rote Ndao Regency. A descriptive qualitative design with purposive sampling was employed. Informants included high-risk pregnant and postpartum women, community leaders, health volunteers, and village midwives, alongside triangulation informants such as community health center (Puskesmas) coordinating midwives, hospital midwives, Maternal and Child Health (MCH) coordinators, and the Head of the Health Office. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and document review, then analyzed thematically. Data validity was ensured through source triangulation, method triangulation, and member checking. The Poedji Rochyati Score Card assists in identifying high-risk pregnancies and supports monitoring and referral decisions. While the community recognizes some danger signs associated with pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, responses are not always prompt due to factors involving family, transportation, economics, distance, and weather. Transit homes are considered essential for bringing high-risk mothers closer to referral facilities, yet their availability remains suboptimal. Maternal emergency response emerges from the interaction of knowledge among the community, families, health volunteers, and health workers, alongside transportation access and the referral system. Strengthening the use of the Poedji Rochyati Score Card, enhancing community preparedness, providing transit homes, and ensuring integrated referral coordination are necessary to reduce delays and the risk of maternal mortality in archipelagic regions.

Keywords: Maternal mortality rate, Poedji Rochyati Score Card, transit home, maternal referral system.