

ABSTRAK

TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN BIDAN DAN PERAWAT DENGAN DETEKSI DINI STUNTING MELALUI PELAKSANAAN SCREENING HIPOTIROID KONGENITAL PADA BAYI DI RUANG RAWAT INAP DAN POLIKLINIK PERSADA HOSPITAL

Yeny Wulandari¹, Eri Puji Kumalasari²

Email : yenywulan.yw@gmail.com

Stunting pada anak tetap menjadi masalah kesehatan prioritas di Indonesia karena memengaruhi pertumbuhan fisik, perkembangan kognitif, dan risiko penyakit kronis di masa depan. Hipotiroid kongenital (HK) merupakan faktor risiko stunting jika tidak dideteksi dini. Pengetahuan tenaga kesehatan, khususnya bidan dan perawat, sangat berperan dalam keberhasilan deteksi dini melalui Screening Hipotiroid Kongenital (SHK). Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan tingkat pengetahuan bidan dan perawat dengan pelaksanaan SHK pada bayi di ruang rawat inap dan poliklinik Persada Hospital. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh bidan dan perawat di unit terkait, dengan sampel 52 responden yang dipilih secara simple random sampling. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner tingkat pengetahuan SHK dan observasi pelaksanaan SHK sesuai Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP), kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-Square.

Hasil menunjukkan 30 responden (57,7%) memiliki pengetahuan baik, 14 (26,9%) cukup, dan 8 (15,4%) kurang. Pelaksanaan SHK sesuai SOP dilakukan oleh 40 responden (76,9%), sementara 12 responden (23,1%) tidak sesuai SOP. Uji Chi-Square menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dan pelaksanaan SHK ($p = 0,025$), di mana 90% responden dengan pengetahuan baik melaksanakan SHK sesuai SOP.

Kesimpulannya, tingkat pengetahuan bidan dan perawat memengaruhi pelaksanaan SHK sebagai upaya deteksi dini penyebab stunting. Peningkatan pelatihan, edukasi terstruktur, dan penguatan kebijakan SHK diperlukan untuk mengoptimalkan pencegahan stunting di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan.

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, skrining hipotiroid kongenital, deteksi dini, stunting, tenaga kesehatan

ABSTRACT

THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF MIDWIVES AND NURSES WITH EARLY DETECTION OF STUNTING THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM SCREENING IN INFANTS AT THE INPATIENT WARD AND POLYCLINIC OF PERSADA HOSPITAL

Yeny Wulandari¹, Eri Puji Kumalasari²
Email : yenywulan.yw@gmail.com

Stunting in children remains a priority health issue in Indonesia because it affects physical growth, cognitive development, and the risk of chronic diseases later in life. Congenital hypothyroidism (CH) is a risk factor for stunting if not detected early. The knowledge of healthcare providers, particularly midwives and nurses, plays a crucial role in the success of early detection through Congenital Hypothyroidism Screening (CHS). This study aimed to analyze the relationship between the knowledge level of midwives and nurses and the implementation of CHS in infants in the inpatient ward and outpatient clinic at Persada Hospital. The study population consisted of all midwives and nurses in the relevant units, with a sample of 52 respondents selected using simple random sampling. Data were collected using a CHS knowledge questionnaire and observation of CHS implementation according to the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), then analyzed using the Chi-Square test.

The results showed that 30 respondents (57.7%) had good knowledge, 14 (26.9%) had adequate knowledge, and 8 (15.4%) had low knowledge. CHS was implemented according to SOP by 40 respondents (76.9%), while 12 respondents (23.1%) did not follow SOP. The Chi-Square test indicated a significant relationship between knowledge and CHS implementation ($p = 0.025$), with 90% of respondents with good knowledge performing CHS according to SOP.

In conclusion, the knowledge level of midwives and nurses influences CHS implementation as an early detection measure for stunting. Enhancing training, structured education, and strengthening CHS policies are necessary to optimize stunting prevention in healthcare facilities.

Keywords: *knowledge, congenital hypothyroidism screening, early detection, stunting, healthcare providers*