

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KETEPATAN WAKTU SKRINING HEPATITIS B PADA IBU HAMIL DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SUKARAJA NUBAN LAMPUNG TIMUR

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Latar Belakang: Hepatitis B Ibu hamil masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat karena dapat menularkan secara vertikal dari ibu ke anak. Skrining Hepatitis B dilakukan pada awal kehamilan (0-12 minggu) namun ketepatan waktu skrining Hepatitis B masih belum optimal. Penelitian bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi ketepatan waktu skrining Hepatitis B pada ibu hamil di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sukaraja Nuban, Lampung Timur.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan desain *case control*, dengan populasi seluruh ibu hamil yang berada di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sukaraja Nuban. Perhitungan sampel menggunakan *Sample size-Proportions*, berjumlah 76 responden (38 ibu hamil tidak tepat waktu sebagai kelompok kasus dan 38 responden yang tepat waktu sebagai kelompok kontrol pada kelas ibu hamil yang sama). Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *probability simple random sampling*. Variabel independen meliputi usia, pendidikan, pekerjaan, paritas, pendapatan, pengetahuan, sikap, persepsi kebutuhan, keterpaparan informasi serta dukungan suami. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner yang telah diuji. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dan regresi logistik.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada pengaruh pendidikan (*p value* ; 0,00), pengetahuan (*p value* 0,010 OR 3,9 95% CI 1,4-10,6), sikap (*p value* 0,020 OR 3,4 95% CI 1,3-9,0), persepsi kebutuhan (*p value* 0,039 OR 2,9 95% CI 1,1-7,5), keterpaparan informasi (*p value* 0,021 OR 3,3 95% CI 1,2-8,5), dukungan suami (*p value* 0,010 OR 3,9 95% CI 1,4-10,6) dengan ketepatan waktu skrining Hepatitis B.

Kesimpulan: Faktor yang paling dominan memengaruhi adalah pendidikan OR=6,2. Hasil penelitian mengindikasikan bahwa perlunya penguatan komunikasi, informasi dan edukasi (KIE) berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci:, Faktor dominan kehamilan, ketepatan waktu, skrining Hepatitis B

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE TIMELINESS OF HEPATITIS B SCREENING AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE WORKING AREA OF SUKARAJA NUBAN PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER, EAST LAMPUNG

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Background: Hepatitis B among women remains a public health concern because it can cause vertical transmission from mother to child. Hepatitis B screening be performed early in pregnancy (0-12 weeks), however the timeliness of hepatitis B screening remains has not yet been optimal. This study aimed to analyze factors influencing the timeliness of hepatitis B screening among pregnant women in the working area of Sukaraja Nuban Community primary Health Center, East Lampung.

Method: The study employed a case-control design, with the population consisting off all pregnant women in the working area of Sukaraja Nuban Primary Health Center. The sample size was calculated using sample size-proportions formula, and comprised 76 respondents (38 pregnant women who underwent untimley screening as the case group and 38 respondents who underwent timely screening as the control group form the same antenatal class. The sampling technique used was probability simple random sampling. Independent variables included age, education, occupation, parity, income, knowledge, attitudes, perceived needs, exposure to information, and husband's support. The research instrument was a questionnaire that had been tested. Data analysis was conducted using the Chi-square test and logistic regression.

Result: The results showed an influence of education (p-value 0.007), knowledge (p-value 0.010; OR: 3,9 95% CI 1,4-10,6), attitude (p-value 0.020; OR 3,4 95% CI 1,3-9,0), perceived need (p-value 0.039; OR 2,9 95% CI 1,1-7,5), information exposure (p-value 0.021; OR 3,3 95% CI 1,2-8,5), and husband's support (p-value 0.010; 3,9 95% CI 1,4-10,6) were significantly associated with the timeliness of Hepatitis B screening.

Conclusion: The most dominant factor influencing the was perceived need (OR=6,2). These finding indicate the need to strengthen continuous communication, information, and education (CIE) program.

Keywords: Dominant factor, pregnancy, Hepatitis B screening, timeliness