

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN FAKTOR INDIVIDU, INTERPERSONAL, DAN AKSESIBILITAS TERHADAP KETEPATAN WAKTU SKRINING PREEKLAMPSIA PADA IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS SUKASADA I

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Latar Belakang: Preeklamsia adalah hipertensi pada kehamilan yang muncul setelah usia gestasi diatas 20 minggu dengan tekanan darah lebih dari 140/90 mmHg, dan merupakan penyebab utama kedua kematian ibu secara global maupun nasional. Walaupun cakupan pelayanan antenatal sudah tinggi, keterlambatan dalam pelaksanaan skrining masih sering ditemukan sehingga deteksi dini preeklamsia belum berjalan optimal. **Tujuan:** menganalisis hubungan faktor individu, interpersonal, dan aksesibilitas terhadap ketepatan waktu skrining preeklamsia pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Sukasada I. **Metode:** Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional* pada 64 responden menggunakan *consecutive sampling*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada 20 Februari-13 Maret 2026. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner dan buku KIA pada 20 Februari-13 Maret 2026, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan *Chi Square* dan alternatif *Fisher Exact Test*. **Hasil:** Mayoritas responden berusia 20-35 tahun sebanyak 55 orang (85,9%), multipara 40 orang (62,5%), trimester III 38 orang (59,4%), berpengetahuan baik 60 orang (93,8%), memiliki BPJS 61 orang (95,3%), mendapat dukungan suami baik 61 orang (95,3%), suami bekerja 60 orang (93,8%), dan tinggal di wilayah perkotaan 42 orang (65,6%). Sebanyak 40 responden (62,5%) melakukan skrining tepat waktu. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan umur kehamilan berhubungan signifikan dengan ketepatan waktu skrining preeklamsia ($p=0,021$), sedangkan variabel lain tidak berhubungan ($p>0,05$). **Kesimpulan:** Umur kehamilan berhubungan signifikan dengan ketepatan waktu skrining preeklamsia. Sehingga diperlukan penguatan deteksi dini sejak awal kehamilan melalui edukasi dan pemantauan tenaga kesehatan.

Kata Kunci: Ibu Hamil, Faktor Individu, Interpersonal, Aksesibilitas, Ketepatan Waktu Skrining Preeklamsia

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF INDIVIDUAL FACTORS, INTERPERSONAL FACTORS, AND ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TIMELINESS OF PREECLAMPSIA SCREENING IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT SUKASADA I COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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Background: Preeclampsia is hypertension disorder in pregnancy that occurs after 20 weeks of gestation with blood pressure $\geq 140/90$ mmHg and is the second leading cause of maternal mortality both globally and nationally. Although antenatal care coverage is high, delays in screening are still commonly found, resulting in suboptimal early detection of preeclampsia. **Objective:** To study aimed to analyze the relationship between individual, interpersonal, and accessibility factors with the timeliness of preeclampsia screening in pregnant women at Sukasada I Community Health Center. **Method:** This quantitative study used a cross-sectional approach on 64 respondents using consecutive sampling. The study was conducted on February 20-March 13, 2026. Data were collected through questionnaires and KIA books, then analyzed using the Chi-Square test with an alternative Fisher Exact Test. **Results:** The majority of respondents were aged 20-35 years (55 people) (85.9%), multiparous (40 people) (62.5%), in the third trimester (38 people) (59.4%), had good knowledge (60 people) (93.8%), had BPJS (Social Security) (61 people), had good husband support (61 people) (95.3%), had employed husbands (60 people) (93.8%), and lived in urban areas (42 people) (65.6%). A total of 40 respondents (62.5%) underwent timely screening. Bivariate analysis showed that gestational age was significantly associated with the timeliness of preeclampsia screening ($p=0.021$), while other variables were not related ($p>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Gestational age is significantly associated with the timeliness of preeclampsia screening. These findings highlight the importance of early detection from the beginning of pregnancy through education and continuous monitoring by health workers to improve antenatal care timeliness.

Keywords: Pregnant Women, Individual Factors, Interpersonal Factors, Accessibility, Timeliness of Preeclampsia Screening