

## HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DENGAN KEMAMPUAN KADER DALAM MENDETEKSI DINI RISIKO TINGGI PADA IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS PEKAUMAN KECAMATAN. BANJAR SELATAN KOTA BANJARMASIN

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### ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pemantauan Wilayah Setempat KIA Puskesmas Pekauman jumlah ibu hamil dari bulan Januari-Mei tahun 2014 terdapat 1131 orang ibu hamil. Pencapaian target mendeteksi risiko tinggi pada ibu hamil oleh kader belum mencukupi target yaitu mencapai nilai Absolut dengan perhitungan 20% untuk per tahun dan 1,66% untuk per bulan. Sedangkan pencapaian kader dalam mendeteksi dini risiko tinggi pada ibu hamil dari bulan Januari-Mei 2014 hanya (2,74 %), yang seharusnya pencapaian untuk 5 bulan adalah 8,3%.

Metode: penelitian Analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi 145 kader, teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple Random sampling* sehingga diketahui jumlah sampel adalah 42 kader. Analisis data menggunakan univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hasil pengetahuan dengan kategori Cukup yaitu berjumlah 19 orang (45,2%), hasil kemampuan dengan kategori tidak mampu yaitu 29 orang (69%). Pada variabel pengetahuan dan kemampuan kader nilai  $p < 0,1$  artinya ada hubungan antara Pengetahuan Dengan Kemampuan Kader Dalam Mendeteksi Dini Risiko Tinggi Pada Ibu Hamil, dilihat dari hasil nilai *Correlation Coefficient* 0.408 termasuk dalam kategori hubungan moderat.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan dengan kemampuan kader dalam mendeteksi dini risiko tinggi pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Pekauman, dan hubungannya dalam kategori moderat (0.408).

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Kemampuan, kader, deteksi dini Risiko Tinggi

# CORRELATION OF KNOWLEDGE ABILITY TO DETECT EARLY CADRE IN HIGH RISK PREGNANT WOMEN IN PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT PEKAUMAN BANJAR SOUTH CITY BANJARMASIN

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The big problem facing Indonesia is maternal morbidity and mortality. In developing countries 25-50% of reproductive age deaths due to pregnancy-related things. The purpose of the construction of the Millennium Development Goals in order to reduce three quarters the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth in 2015 KIA Monitoring Local Regional Health Center Pekauman of the month from January to May 2014 there were 1131 pregnant women. Detection of high risk who do not yet sufficient cadre of reaching the target value calculation Abs with 20% per year and 1.66% for the month. While the achievement of cadres in the early detection of high risk pregnant women from January to May 2014 amounted to 31 people with high-risk pregnant women (2,74%), which is supposed to attainment for the month was 8,3%.

**Methods:** Analytical cross-sectional approach. The population was 145 people by using a sampling technique that simple random sampling so that the known sample totaled 42 cadres. Analysis using univariate analysis and bivariate percentage with Spearman rank correlation test.

**Results:** Results of univariate enough knowledge with the category that is numbered 19 persons (45,2%). The ability of the majority is the category that is not capable of 29 people (69%). Results of Spearman rank analysis of the alpha value = 0.007 <0.10 means there is a significant relationship between knowledge Kader Capabilities In Detecting High Risk Early In Pregnancy Health Center Pekauman In South Banjar sub district, seen from the value of Correlation Coefficient 0.408 is included in the category of moderate relationship quality knowledge with the ability of cadres in detecting high-risk pregnancy.

**Conclusions:** cadre is less due to the lack of knowledge that the information they obtained in detecting high-risk pregnancy in pregnant women so that their abilities are also influential.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Ability, Cadre, Detection of high risk