

ABSTRAK

TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TERHADAP PENGGUNAAN OBAT ENEMA, SUPPOSITORIA DAN OVULA DI DESA KARANGNANAS

Yesenia Savira Khairunniza¹, Heny Ekowati², Nialiana Endah Endriastuti²

Latar Belakang: Ibu hamil seringkali menghadapi permasalahan saat kehamilan seperti konstipasi dan keputihan. Pemberian informasi dalam pengobatan ibu hamil perlu dilakukan karena terdapat sediaan obat yang perlu perhatian khusus dalam penggunaannya contohnya sediaan enema, suppositoria, dan ovula. Pemberian edukasi mengenai cara penggunaan hingga efek yang terjadi selama penggunaan sediaan berfungsi agar penggunaannya tepat dan aman serta tidak mengganggu proses kehamilan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Hamil Terhadap Penggunaan Obat Enema, Suppositoria Dan Ovula Di Desa Karangnanas.

Metodologi: Desain penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian observasional dekskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan total sampling pada sejumlah responden ibu hamil diperoleh 45 orang. Alur penelitian dilakukan dengan pemberian intervensi edukasi kesehatan kepada ibu hamil oleh pelatih menggunakan media *leaflet*, media peraga, dan modul melalui FGD (*Focus Grup Discussion*) dengan instrument kuesioner pengetahuan. Tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil sebelum dan sesudah intervensi dianalisis statistik menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon*.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil rata-rata *pretest* dan *posttest* ibu hamil Desa Karangnanas sebesar 82% dan 94% dengan kategori tingkat pengetahuan baik terhadap penggunaan obat enema, suppositoria dan ovula. Setelah dilakukan FGD (*Focus Grup Discussion*) terdapat peningkatan signifikan pengetahuan ibu hamil dengan *p-value* sebesar 0,001.

Kesimpulan: Edukasi kesehatan menggunakan media *leaflet*, media peraga dan modul melalui metode FGD (*Focus Grup Discussion*) mengenai pengetahuan obat enema, suppositoria, dan ovula signifikan dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu hamil.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Ibu Hamil, FGD

¹Mahasiswa Jurusan Farmasi FIKes Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

²Dosen Pembimbing Jurusan Farmasi FIKes Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

ABSTRACT

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE PREGNANT WOMEN ON THE USE DRUG OF ENEMA, SUPPOSITORIA, AND OVULA IN KARANGNANAS VILLAGE

Yesenia Savira Khairunniza¹, Heny Ekowati², Nialiana Endah Endriastuti²

Background: Pregnant women often face problems during pregnancy such as constipation and vaginal discharge. Providing information in the treatment of pregnant women needs to be done because there are medicinal preparations that need special attention in their use, for example preparations of enemas, suppositories, and ovules. Providing education on how to use to the effects that occur during the use of the preparation serves so that its use is appropriate and safe and does not interfere with the pregnancy process. This study aims to determine the Level of Knowledge of Pregnant Women towards the Use of Enemas, Suppositories and Ovules in Karangnanas Village.

Methodology: The design of this study uses descriptive observational research with a cross-sectional approach. Sampling was carried out with a total sampling of 45 respondents of pregnant women. The flow of research was carried out by providing health education interventions to pregnant women by trainers using leaflet media, demonstration media, and modules through FGD (Focus Group Discussion) with knowledge questionnaire instruments. The level of knowledge of pregnant women before and after the intervention was statistically analyzed using the Wilcoxon test.

Result: The average results of pretest and posttest for pregnant women in Karangnanas Village were 82% and 94% with the good of category knowledge level both on the use of enema, suppository and ovule drugs. After the FGD (Focus Group Discussion) was carried out, there was a significant increase in the knowledge of pregnant women with a p-value of 0.001.

Conclusion: Health education using leaflet media and focus group discussion (FGD) methods regarding knowledge of enemas, suppositories, and ovule drugs is significant in increasing pregnant women's knowledge.

Keywords: Knowledge, Pregnant Women, FGD

¹Pharmacy Student, Faculty of Health Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University

²Pharmacy Lecture, Faculty of Health Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University