

## ABSTRAK

### **PENINGKATAN PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TERKAIT PENGGUNAAN OBAT YANG AMAN DI DESA KARANGNANAS DENGAN METODE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)**

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**Latar Belakang :** Pengetahuan merupakan domain yang penting dalam terbentuknya perilaku terbuka atau *open behave*. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui karakteristik ibu hamil yang mengikuti *Focus Group Discussion (FGD)*, ada atau tidak peningkatan pengetahuan pada ibu hamil tentang penggunaan obat yang aman .

**Metodologi :** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian jenis deskriptif dengan pendekatan *Prospektif Observational*. Responden penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil yang bertempat tinggal di desa karangnanas. Pengambilan data dengan membagikan kuesioner *pre-test* dan *post-test* kepada ibu hamil yang hadir di Balai Desa Karangnanas.

**Hasil Penelitian :** Hasil menunjukkan bahwa nilai *pre-test* dan *post-test* berbeda signifikan ( $p < 0,05$ ) sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa pemberian *Focus Group Discussion (FGD)*, pemberian ceramah, dan modul pada ibu hamil mampu meningkatkan pengetahuan secara signifikan dari nilai pengetahuan awal.

**Kesimpulan :** Terdapat peningkatan total skor responden antara *pre-test* dan *post-test* pengetahuan ibu hamil dengan menggunakan metode *Focus Group Discussion (FGD)*. Karakteristik responden yaitu sebagian besar responden merupakan ibu hamil dengan usia >31 tahun sebanyak 53%. Sebagian besar responden merupakan ibu hamil memiliki latar belakang pendidikan tinggi atau minimal SMA/ sederajat 42%.

**Kata kunci :** Kehamilan, FGD, Tingkat Pengetahuan

## ABSTRACT

### ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN REGARDING SAFE DRUG USE IN KARANGNANAS VILLAGE USING FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) METHOD

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**Background:** Knowledge is an important domain in the formation of open behavior or open behavior. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of pregnant women who participated in Focus Group Discussion (FGD), whether or not there was an increase in knowledge of pregnant women about safe drug use.

**Methodology:** This research is a descriptive type of research with a prospective observational approach. The respondents of this study were pregnant women who lived in the village of Karangnanas. Data was collected by distributing pre-test and post-test questionnaires to pregnant women who were present at the Karangnanas Village Hall.

**Research Result:** The results showed that the pre-test and post-test values differed significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) so that it can be concluded that the provision of Focus Group Discussion (FGD), giving lectures, and modules to pregnant women can increase knowledge significantly from the value of initial knowledge.

**Conclusion:** There was an increase in the total score of respondents between the pre-test and post-test of knowledge of pregnant women using the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) method. The characteristics of the respondents were that the majority of respondents were pregnant women with age  $> 31$  years as much as 53%. Most of the respondents were pregnant women with a higher educational background or at least high school/equivalent 42%.

**Keywords:** Pregnancy, level of knowledge, Focus Group Discussion (FGD)