ABSTRAK

PENGGUNAAN APLIKASI *E-KOHORT* TERHADAP PELAYANAN ANTENATAL CARE

DIKABUPATEN BANYUMAS : WILAYAH

KERJA PUSKESMAS PURWOKERTO SELATAN,

PUSKESMAS KARANGLEWAS, PUSKESMAS

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Latar Belakang: Jumlah kasus Angka kematian ibu (AKI) di Banyumas terdapat 22.677 kasus. Angka Tersebut menunjukkan bahwa angka kematian ibu (AKI) di Banyumas masih tertinggi keempat di Jawa Tengah. Oleh karena itu, pemerintah berupaya meningkatkan pemantauan ibu hamil sampai persalinan yang didukung oleh sarana prasarana kesehatan, seperti Aplikasi *e-Kohort*.

Metodologi: Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan desain penelitian kualitatif dengan analisis tematik. Subyek penelitian terdiri dari 9 orang, diantaranya 6 informan utama dan 3 informan pendukung yang diperoleh dari *simple random sampling*.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil menunjukkan bahwa *e-Kohort* dirasakan sangat bermanfaat, baik bagi puskesmas, bidan desa, dan ibu hamil. Dikarenakan data tersebut dapat digunakan bidan desa untuk memantau kondisi ibu hamil hingga melahirkan. Adapun cara lain yang dilakukan oleh bidan dalam memantau ibu hamil melalui pendampingan pemeriksaan ke Rumah Sakit maupun Puskesmas.

Kesimpulan: Penggunaan *e-Kohort* di puskesmas Purwokerto Selatan, Puskemas Karanglewas, dan Puskesmas Jatilawang dapat mempermudah pelayanan kepada ibu hamil. Meskipun terdapat beberapa faktor penghambat, seperti waktu yang terbatas, dan jaringan yang tidak stabil. Sedangkan faktor pendukung yakni pelatihan *e-Kohort* dan memantau ibu hamil hingga melahirkan melalui pendampingan pemeriksaan ke rumah sakit maupun puskesmas.

Kata Kunci: *e-Kohort,* Ibu hamil, Risiko tinggi

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ABSTRACT

USE OF THE E-COHORT APPLICATION FOR ANTENATAL CARE SERVICES IN BANYUMAS DISTRICT: WORKING AREA OF PURWOKERTO SELATAN PUSKESMAS, KARANGLEWAS PUSKESMAS, JATILAWANG HEALTH CENTER IN 2024

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Background: The number of cases of maternal mortality (MMR) in Banyumas is 22,677 cases. These figures show that the maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Banyumas is still the fourth highest in Central Java. Therefore, the government is trying to improve monitoring of pregnant women until delivery which is supported by health infrastructure, such as the e-Cohort Application.

Methodology: Research was conducted using a qualitative research design with thematic analysis. The research subjects consisted of 9 people, including 6 main informants and 3 supporting informants obtained from simple random sampling.

Research Results: The results show that e-Cohort is felt to be very useful, both for community health centers, village midwives and pregnant women. Because this data can be used by village midwives to monitor the condition of pregnant women until they give birth. There are other ways that midwives monitor pregnant women by accompanying them for examinations at hospitals and health centers.

Conclusion: The use of e-Cohort at the South Purwokerto Community Health Center, Karanglewas Community Health Center, and Jatilawang Community Health Center can facilitate services for pregnant women. Although there are several inhibiting factors, such as limited time and unstable networks. Meanwhile, supporting factors include e-Cohort training and monitoring pregnant women until they give birth through accompanying them for examinations at hospitals and health centers.

Keywords: e-Cohort, Pregnant women, High risk

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