

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP IBU TENTANG HIPERBILIRUBINEMIA DI RUMAH SAKIT PKU MUHAMMADIYAH WONOSOBO

Description of mother's level of knowledge and attitudes about hyperbilirubinemia in the hospital PKU Muhammadiyah Wonosobo

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ABSTRAK

Pada masa *neonatal*, bayi memiliki risiko tinggi dan berbahaya baik secara fisik maupun psikologi. *Hiperbilirubinemia* merupakan terjadinya peningkatan *bilirubin* dan rendahnya *ekskresi bilirubin*. Perawatan *hiperbilirubinemia neonatal* oleh orang tua bayi perlu perhatian khusus untuk menghindari komplikasi yang lebih serius. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui Gambaran Tingkat Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Ibu Tentang *Hiperbilirubinemia* di Rumah Sakit PKU Muhammadiyah Wonosobo. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian *deskriptif* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Jumlah sampel pada penelitian ini adalah 33 ibu yang mempunyai bayi *hiperbilirubinemia*. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan *analisis univariat*. Hasil analisa penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang *hiperbilirubinemia* adalah sebanyak 25 responden (75.8%) baik, sebanyak 8 responden (24.2%) cukup. Dan sikap ibu tentang *hiperbilirubinemia* adalah sebanyak 27 responden (81.8%) positif dan sebanyak 6 responden (18.2%) negatif. Kesimpulan tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang *hiperbilirubinemia* baik dan sikap ibu tentang *hiperbilirubinemia* positif.

Kata kunci : Tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, *hiperbilirubinemia*

ABSTRACT

In the neonatal period, babies are at high risk and are dangerous both physically and psychologically. Hyperbilirubinemia is an increase in bilirubin and low bilirubin excretion. Treatment of neonatal hyperbilirubinemia by the baby's parents requires special attention to avoid more serious complications. This study aims to determine the level of knowledge and attitudes of mothers regarding hyperbilirubinemia at the PKU Muhammadiyah Wonosobo Hospital. The research design used is descriptive research with a cross sectional approach. Sampling was carried out using consecutive sampling technique. The number of samples in this study was 33 mothers who had hyperbillyrubinemic babies. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis. The results of the research analysis showed that the level of maternal knowledge about hyperbilirubinemia was good for 25 respondents (75.8%), sufficient for 8 respondents (24.2%) And the mother's attitude about hyperbillyrubinemia was a positive attitude of 27 respondents (81.8%) and a negative attitude of 6 respondents (18.2%). Conclusion: The mother's level of knowledge about hyperbilirubinemia is good and the mother's attitude about hyperbilirubinemia is positive.

Keywords: Level of knowledge, attitude, hyperbillyrubinemi