

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN SKRINING RESIKO KEHAMILAN BERBASIS SKOR POEDJI ROCHYATI DI UPT PUSKESMAS DLANGGU KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO

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Kehamilan risiko tinggi merupakan salah satu penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas ibu serta bayi karena berpotensi menimbulkan komplikasi selama kehamilan maupun persalinan. Deteksi dini risiko kehamilan melalui skrining secara tepat menjadi langkah penting untuk mencegah terjadinya komplikasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui gambaran skrining risiko kehamilan berbasis Kartu Skor Poedji Rochjati (KSPR) di UPT Puskesmas Dlanggu Kabupaten Mojokerto. Penelitian menggunakan desain deskriptif kuantitatif dengan populasi sebanyak 61 ibu hamil trimester I. Sampel berjumlah 49 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan lembar observasi Kartu Skor Poedji Rochjati (KSPR) dan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 40 responden (81,6%) termasuk kategori kehamilan risiko rendah, 7 responden (14,3%) kategori risiko tinggi, dan 2 responden (4,1%) kategori risiko sangat tinggi. Temuan tersebut menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar ibu hamil berada pada kategori risiko rendah, meskipun masih ditemukan ibu hamil dengan risiko tinggi dan sangat tinggi yang memerlukan pemantauan lebih intensif. Penggunaan KSPR memberikan gambaran tingkat risiko kehamilan secara sistematis sehingga dapat mendukung tenaga kesehatan dalam melakukan skrining, menentukan tindak lanjut, serta merencanakan rujukan sesuai tingkat risiko kehamilan.

Kata Kunci : Kehamilan, Kehamilan Resiko Tinggi, Skor Poedji Rochyati

ABSTRACT

THE DESCRIPTION OF PREGNANCY RISK SCREENING BASED ON THE POEDJI ROCHYATI SCORE AT THE DLANGGU COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER (UPT) IN MOJOKERTO REGENCY

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High-risk pregnancy is one of the leading contributors to maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality because it increases the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Early identification of pregnancy-related risks through appropriate screening is essential to prevent adverse maternal and fetal outcomes. This study aimed to describe pregnancy risk screening using the Poedji Rochjati Score Card (Kartu Skor Poedji Rochjati/KSPR) at the Dlanggu Community Health Center, Mojokerto Regency. A descriptive quantitative design was employed. The study population consisted of 61 first-trimester pregnant women, with 49 respondents selected using a purposive sampling technique. Data were collected using the Poedji Rochjati Score Card (KSPR) observation sheet and analyzed descriptively. The results showed that 40 respondents (81.6%) were classified as having low-risk pregnancies, 7 respondents (14.3%) as high-risk pregnancies, and 2 respondents (4.1%) as very high-risk pregnancies. These findings indicate that most pregnant women were categorized as low risk, although a small proportion remained at high and very high risk, requiring closer monitoring. The use of the Poedji Rochjati Score Card (KSPR) provides a systematic approach to pregnancy risk screening, enabling healthcare providers to identify women requiring intensified antenatal care, targeted health education, and timely referral according to their level of pregnancy risk.

Keywords: *Pregnancy, High-Risk Pregnancy, Poedji Rochyati Score.*