HUBUNGAN PROFIL IBU HAMIL TERHADAP DEPRESI ANTEPARTUM
DI PUSKESMAS SIRNAJAYA SERANG BARU
BULAN NOVEMBER – DESEMBER 2022

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang kehamilan didefinisikan sebagai keadaan di mana terdapat janin yang berkembang di dalam uterus atau rahim wanita. Perubahan hormon saat kehamilan mengakibatkan perubahan suasana hati seperti sedih yang mendalam dan rasa tidak peduli terhadap lingkungan sekitarnya. Faktor yang mendasari terjadinya depresi adalah perubahan hormon saat kehamilan. Depresi adalah salah satu masalah kesehatan mental yang sering terjadi pada ibu hamil. Depresi merupakan perubahan suasana hati. **Tujuan** untuk mengetahui hubungan profil ibu hamil seperti, usia kehamilan, usia ibu, gravida, paritas, riwayat abortus, pekerjaan, pendidikan, dan status ekonomi terhadap depresi *antepartum*. **Metode** yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross- sectional*. Sampel berjumlah 45 Orang. Instrument penelitian menggunakan *Hamilton Depression Rating Scale* (HDRS). Analisis uji statistik menggunakan uji *chi- square*. **Hasil** didapatkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan depresi *antepartum* dengan profil ibu hamil seperti, usia kehamilan (P *value* = 0,203); usia (P *value* = 1,000); gravida (P *value* = 0,138); riwayat abortus (P *value* = 1,000), pekerjaan (P *value* = 0,729), pendidikan (P *value* = 0,511), dan status ekonomi (P *value* = 0,965). Sedangkan status paritas dengan depresi *antepartum* terdapat hubungan signifikan (P *value* = 0,042). **Kesimpulan** dari uji *chi- square* terdapat hubungan status paritas terhadap depresi *antepartum*. Untuk usia kehamilan, usia ibu, gravida, riwayat abortus, pekerjaan, pendidikan, dan status ekonomi tidak terdapat hubungan terhadap depresi antepartum.

Kata Kunci: *Depresi Antepartum, Faktor yang memengaruhi depresi kehamilan*

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S PROFILE TO ANTEPARTUM DEPRESSION AT THE SIRNAJAYA SERANG BARU HEALTH CENTER IN NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2022

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ABSTRACT

Background pregnancy is a condition in which a fetus develops in the uterus. Hormonal changes during pregnancy result in mood swings such as deep sadness and a feeling of not caring about the surrounding environment. The underlying factor for depression is hormonal changes during pregnancy. Depression is a mental health problem that often occurs in pregnant women. Depression is a change in mood. **Purpose** to determine the relationship between the profile of pregnant women such as gestational age, maternal age, gravida, parity, history of abortion, occupation, education, and economic status to antepartum depression. **The Method** Used is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. The sample was 45 people. The research instrument uses Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS). Statistical test analysis using the chi-square test. **Result** it was found that there was no relationship between antepartum depression and the profile of pregnant women, such as gestational age (P value = 0.203); age (P value = 1.000); gravida (P value = 0.138); history of abortion (P value = 1.000), occupation (P value = 0.729), education (P value = 0.511), and economic status (P value = 0.965). Meanwhile, antepartum depression and parity status are significantly related (P value = 0.042). **Conclusion** from the chi-square test there is a relationship between parity status and antepartum depression. For gestational age, maternal age, gravida, history of abortion, occupation, education, and economic status there is no relationship with antepartum depression.

Keywords: *Antepartum depression, Factors influencing pregnancy depression*