

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG SKRINING HIPOTIROID KONGENITAL (SHK) PADA BAYI BARU LAHIR DI UPTD PUSKESMAS IDANOGAWO

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Hipotiroid kongenital merupakan kelainan bawaan akibat gangguan fungsi kelenjar tiroid pada bayi baru lahir yang dapat menyebabkan gangguan pertumbuhan dan kecacatan intelektual permanen apabila tidak dideteksi sejak dini. Program Skrining Hipotiroid Kongenital (SHK) direkomendasikan oleh World Health Organization dan dilaksanakan secara nasional oleh Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia sebagai bagian dari skrining bayi baru lahir. Namun, cakupan pelaksanaan SHK di beberapa daerah, termasuk Kabupaten Nias, belum optimal. Tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil diduga menjadi salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi partisipasi dalam skrining tersebut. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang skrining hipotiroid kongenital pada bayi baru lahir di UPTD Puskesmas Idanogawo Tahun 2026. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif cross sectional dengan jumlah sampel 21 ibu hamil yang diambil secara accidental sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan dianalisis secara deskriptif menggunakan distribusi frekuensi dan persentase. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden memiliki pengetahuan baik tentang indikasi SHK (67%), tata cara pemeriksaan (71%), dan keuntungan skrining (67%). Mayoritas responden berusia 20–30 tahun (58%), berpendidikan SMP (47%), dan bekerja sebagai ibu rumah tangga (78%). **Kesimpulan:** Bahwa tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang SHK tergolong baik, namun edukasi dan promosi kesehatan tetap perlu ditingkatkan untuk mendukung optimalisasi cakupan skrining.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Ibu Hamil, Skrining Hipotiroid Kongenital.

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE
ABOUT CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM SCREENING (CHS) IN
NEWBORNS AT THE IDANOAWO PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Congenital hypothyroidism is a congenital disorder caused by impaired thyroid gland function in newborns, which can lead to growth retardation and permanent intellectual disability if not detected early. The Congenital Hypothyroidism Screening (CHS) program is recommended by the World Health Organization and has been implemented nationally by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia as part of newborn screening programs. However, the coverage of CHS implementation in several regions, including Nias Regency, has not yet reached the expected target. The level of maternal knowledge is considered one of the factors influencing participation in the screening program. **Objective:** This study aimed to identify factors associated with pregnant women's knowledge about congenital hypothyroidism screening for newborns at Idanogawo Public Health Center in 2026. **Methods:** This research used a descriptive cross-sectional design involving 21 pregnant women selected through accidental sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed descriptively using frequency distribution and percentages. **Results:** The results showed that most respondents had good knowledge regarding the indications of CHS (67%), screening procedures (71%), and the benefits of screening (67%). The majority of respondents were aged 20–30 years (58%), had junior high school education (47%), and were housewives (78%). **Conclusion:** The level of knowledge among pregnant women regarding congenital hypothyroidism screening was generally good; however, continuous health education and promotion are still needed to optimize screening coverage.

Keywords: Knowledge, Pregnant Women, Congenital Hypothyroidism Screening.