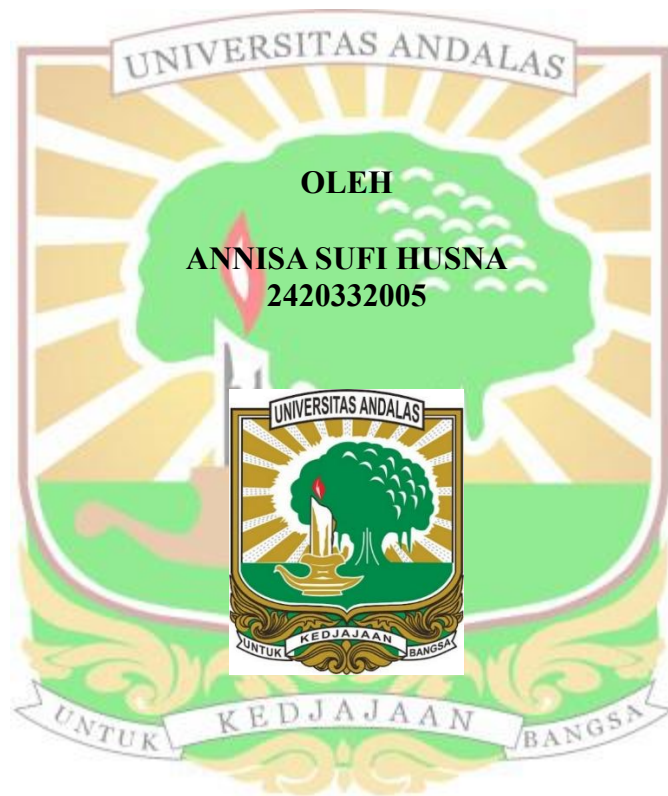


**FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI CALON PENGANTIN WANITA
DALAM PELAKSANAAN SKRINING PRAKONSEPSI
DI KUA KECAMATAN KURANJI
TAHUN 2025**

TESIS



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ABSTRAK

FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI CALON PENGANTIN WANITA DALAM PELAKSANAAN SKRINING PRAKONSEPSI DI KUA KECAMATAN KURANJI TAHUN 2025

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Cakupan pelayanan kesehatan bagi calon pengantin (catin) di Indonesia masih rendah. Dari 1.480.302 pasangan yang terdaftar tahun 2024, hanya 39,7% yang mengakses layanan kesehatan pranikah. Kondisi serupa terlihat di Kota Padang tahun 2023, di mana dari 8.378 catin terdaftar, 7.374 mendapatkan pelayanan, dengan 180 kasus anemia dan 192 catin perempuan bergizi kurang. Di Puskesmas Belimbing, cakupan layanan prakonsepsi juga belum optimal, sebab dari 774 catin hanya 54,5% yang menerima pelayanan sesuai standar. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi calon pengantin dalam pelaksanaan skrining prakonsepsi di KUA Kuranji tahun 2025.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *mixed methods (sequential explanatory)*. Bagian kuantitatif menggunakan observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional, sedangkan bagian kualitatif dilakukan melalui wawancara semi-terstruktur. Penelitian dilaksanakan di KUA Kecamatan Kuranji pada Oktober–November 2025 dengan melibatkan 97 responden kuantitatif dan 7 informan kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan, pendidikan, sikap, dukungan keluarga, dan media informasi berhubungan signifikan dengan pelaksanaan skrining prakonsepsi di KUA Kuranji Tahun 2025. Faktor yang paling dominan memengaruhi pelaksanaan skrining prakonsepsi adalah pendidikan. Temuan kualitatif didapatkan 6 tema yaitu Dinamika Motivasi yang kompleks, Model edukasi pasif, Hambatan struktural, Keterbatasan pendidikan dan sarana, peran nakes dan KUA, Kolaborasi lintas sektor. Tenaga kesehatan meningkatkan edukasi dan konseling prakonsepsi secara komprehensif serta memperkuat koordinasi dengan KUA agar seluruh calon pengantin melaksanakan skrining prakonsepsi secara lengkap.

Kesimpulan penelitian ini, adanya hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, pendidikan, dukungan keluarga dan media informasi dengan pelaksanaan skrining prakonsepsi di KUA Kuranji Tahun 2025. Pelaksanaan skrining dipengaruhi oleh faktor individu dan lingkungan, sehingga diperlukan penguatan edukasi serta kolaborasi antara tenaga kesehatan dan KUA.

Kata kunci: Calon pengantin; skrining prakonsepsi; pendidikan; media informasi; mixed methods.

ABSTRACT

FACTOR AFFECTING PROSPECTIVE COUPLES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRECONCEPTION SCREENING AT KURANJI SUBDISTRICT OFFICE OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS (KUA) IN 2025

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The coverage of premarital health services among prospective brides and grooms in Indonesia remains low. In 2024, only 39.7% of 1,480,302 registered couples accessed premarital health services. A similar situation occurs in Padang City in 2023, where out of 8,378 registered couples, 7,374 received health services, including 180 cases of anemia and 192 undernourished women. In Belimbing Health Center, the coverage of preconception services is also not optimal, with only 54.5% of 774 couples receiving complete services. This study aims to analyze the factors influencing prospective couples' participation in preconception screening at the Kuranji Religious Affairs Office (KUA) in 2025.

This study employed a mixed methods design. The quantitative component used an analytic observational design with a cross-sectional approach, while the qualitative component was conducted through semi-structured interviews. The research was carried out at KUA Kuranji District from October to November 2025, involving 97 quantitative respondents and 7 qualitative informants.

The results showed that knowledge, education, attitudes, family support, and media exposure were significantly associated with the implementation of preconception screening at KUA Kuranji in 2025. Education was identified as the most dominant factor influencing screening implementation. The qualitative findings generated six themes: complex motivational dynamics, passive education models, structural barriers, limitations in education and facilities, the role of health workers and KUA, and cross-sector collaboration. Health workers are encouraged to enhance comprehensive preconception education and counseling and to strengthen coordination with KUA to ensure that all prospective couples complete preconception screening.

In conclusion, knowledge, attitudes, education, family support, and media exposure were associated with the implementation of preconception screening at KUA Kuranji in 2025. Screening implementation is influenced by both individual and environmental factors; therefore, strengthening education and collaboration between health workers and KUA is essential.

Keywords: Prospective couples; preconception screening; education; information media; mixed methods.