

## ABSTRAK

Kehamilan adalah fase penting dalam kehidupan wanita yang membawa perubahan fisik dan emosional. Studi pendahuluan di UPTD Puskesmas Mengwi I menunjukkan 8 dari 10 ibu hamil tidak mengetahui tanda bahaya kehamilan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *quasy experimental* dengan *nonrandomized pre and posttest control group design*. Penelitian dilaksanakan di UPTD Puskesmas Mengwi I, Mengwi, Badung, dari Januari hingga Juni 2025. Sampel berjumlah 80 responden, terdiri dari 40 responden untuk kelompok *brainstorming* dengan menggunakan panduan *brainstorming* dan 40 responden untuk kelompok video menggunakan video dari D3 Kebidanan Blora. Alat yang digunakan untuk pengukuran pengetahuan adalah lembar kuisioner.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan skor rerata pengetahuan ibu hamil sebelum dan setelah diberikan intervensi dengan metode *brainstorming* (*mean different* 2.500; *p value* 0.004). Terdapat perbedaan skor rerata pengetahuan ibu hamil sebelum dan setelah diberikan intervensi dengan metode video (*mean different* 1.625; *p value* 0.041). Adanya perbedaan skor rerata pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda-tanda bahaya kehamilan di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Mengwi I antara yang diberikan intervensi dengan metode *brainstorming* dan video terhadap pengetahuan (*p value* 0.008).

Diharapkan dalam melakukan promosi kesehatan menggunakan metode *brainstorming* dan video karena dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu hamil secara signifikan tentang tanda-tanda bahaya kehamilan.

**Kata kunci:** *Brainstorming*, Pengetahuan, Tanda Bahaya Kehamilan, Video

## **ABSTRACT**

*Pregnancy is an important phase in a woman's life that brings physical and emotional changes. A preliminary study at the Community Health Center of Mengwi 1 showed that 8 out of 10 pregnant women were unaware of pregnancy danger signs.*

*This study used a quasi-experimental design with a nonrandomized pre-test control and post-test control group design. The study was conducted at the Mengwi 1 Community Health Center, Mengwi, Badung, from January to June 2025. The sample consisted of 80 respondents, comprising 40 respondents for the brainstorming group using brainstorming guidelines and 40 respondents for the video group using videos from the Blora Midwifery Diploma Program. The tool used to measure knowledge was a questionnaire.*

*The results indicated a significant difference in the mean knowledge scores of pregnant women before and after the intervention using the brainstorming method (mean difference 2.500;  $p$ -value 0.004). There was also a significant difference in the mean knowledge scores of pregnant women before and after the intervention using the video method (mean difference 1.625;  $p$ -value 0.041). There was a difference in the average knowledge scores of pregnant women about the danger signs of pregnancy in the working area of the Community Health Center of Mengwi 1 between those who received the intervention using the brainstorming method and those who received the intervention using the video method ( $p$  value 0.008).*

*It is hoped that health promotion can be carried out by applying brainstorming and video methods, as these can significantly increase pregnant women's knowledge about the danger signs of pregnancy.*

**Keywords:** *Brainstorming, Danger Signs of Pregnancy, Knowledge, Video.*