

ABSTRAK

Kebutuhan ibu hamil, ibu yang melahirkan dan kebutuhan anak akan fasilitas kesehatan yang menunjang kesehatan fisik dan psikis menjadi fenomena yang perlu diperhatikan dalam perkembangan rumah sakit ke depan. Adanya gangguan kesehatan akibat kelelahan ibu, cedera/jatuh/pendarahan, dan sebagainya dapat memicu stress, disamping stres yang ditunjukkan oleh perilaku ibu dan anak yang tentunya tidak sama. Hal ini menunjukkan perlunya ruang pelayanan medik kebidanan dan pelayanan medik untuk anak di rumah sakit ibu dan anak yang tidak hanya memperhatikan standar pelayanan tetapi juga kebutuhan psikis ibu dan anak.

Metode penelitian dalam menyusun kriteria perancangan dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data dan mengkaji teori standar rumah sakit kelas C khusus ibu dan anak dan konsep perawatan. Selanjutnya setelah observasi perilaku/psikologi ibu dan anak dianalisa, disusun berupa kriteria perancangan kemudian diterapkan pada kasus rumah sakit ibu dan anak.

Kriteria perancangan yang meliputi aspek kedekatan, kenyamanan, dan keamanan ruang diaplikasikan pada konsep perancangan. Aspek kedekatan ruang membahas letak ruang, penyediaan fasilitas, dan penataan perabot. Pada aspek kenyamanan dibahas pencahayaan dan penghawaan, suara, dan pandangan sedangkan aspek keamanan menjadi pendukung aspek kedekatan dan kenyamanan dari sistem struktur dan utilitas. Aplikasi kriteria perancangan dari observasi perilaku ibu dan anak dan dari studi banding pada RSIA sejenis menghasilkan konsep rancangan tapak dan bangunan. Konsep tapak menjawab kebutuhan pasien melalui penataan zoning dan tata ruang luar sedangkan konsep bangunan menjawab kebutuhan pasien melalui tata massa bangunan, hubungan ruang, sirkulasi, struktur, tampak bangunan, dan utilitas. Konsep tersebut selanjutnya diaplikasikan dalam rancangan ruang yang berhubungan erat dengan kondisi psikis pasien seperti ruang perawatan, ruang tunggu, dan ruang penunjang pada unit rawat jalan, unit rawat inap, UGD, unit kebidanan, dan unit bedah.

Kata kunci : RSIA, perilaku ibu dan anak, warna untuk kesehatan

ABSTRACT

Needs of pregnant women, mothers who gave birth and the child's need of health facilities that support physical health and psychological phenomenon to consider in the future development of the hospital. The existence of maternal health problems due to fatigue, injury / fall / bleeding, and so can lead to stress, in addition to stress that shown by the behavior of mothers and children are certainly not the same. This suggests the need for medical services in obstetrics and space medical services for children in hospital mother and child are not only concerned with standards of care but also the psychological needs of mothers and children.

Research methods in developing the criteria for design carried out by collecting data and reviewing the standard theory of special C-class hospitals and child and mother care concept. Furthermore, after the observation of behavior / psychology of women and children were analyzed, compiled in the form of design criteria is then applied to the case of mother and child hospital.

Design criteria which include aspects of closeness, comfort, and safety was applied to the concept of design space. Discuss aspects of the proximity of space room layout, provision of facilities, and furniture arrangement. In the aspect of comfort and penghawaan discussed lighting, sound, and security aspects into view while supporting aspects of closeness and comfort of the structure and utility systems. Application criteria for design of behavior observation of mothers and children and of comparative studies on similar RSIA produce design concepts and building footprint. Footprint concept to answer the needs of patients through zoning and spatial arrangement outside the building while the concept of answering the needs of patients through the system mass of buildings, the relationship of space, circulation, structure, looking buildings, and utilities. The concept was subsequently applied in the design space is closely related to psychological conditions such as patient treatment rooms, waiting rooms, and space support in outpatient units, inpatient units, emergency, obstetrics unit, and surgical units.

Key words : women and child hospital, behaviorist, color for health