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Keywords: Husband’s Social Support and Baby Blues Syndrome

Baby Blues Syndrome is an emotional disorder with the risk of postpartum depression and some accompanying impacts. Birthing is not simple process for mothers. The delivery of baby can inundate mothers with new events because mothers will change their role and life style in their husband-wife relationship, and they also find their identity changing into caretaker of baby. The experience of being mother is highly expected. The role change, however, is not always pleasant and therefore, husband’s social support is needed.

Research is quantitative using purposive sample. The sample includes 44 postpartum mothers who deliver at Public Hospital of Sigli and BPS Nurlaila. Data collection methods are questionnaire and interview. The analysis of result uses Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient supported by SPSS 19.0 for Windows.

Of 29 mothers with low support, 18 mothers (62.1 %) experience postpartum blues. Those with moderate support from their husband are counted to 15 mothers with 6 mothers (40.0 %) experiencing postpartum blues. Result of Spearman Correlation Test has shown that $r_s$ count is 0.436 with significance rate = 0.003, while $r_s$ table with freedom level (n-2 = 42) for $\alpha = 0.05$ is 0.305. It is concluded that there is significant relationship between husband’s social support and the occurrence of baby blues. Greater husband support to the delivering mothers, thereby, is important to prevent the Postpartum Blues Syndrome from occurring.