

The Relationship Of Pubter Women's Knowledge And Perineal Wound Care At The Atikah Midwifery Clinic, Panyabungan District, Kota, Mandailing Natal District

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ABSTRACT

Caring for perineal wounds is one part that must be done to prevent infections in the vulva and perineum area caused by bacteria. And improper care of the perineum really supports the growth of bacteria that cause infections in the perineum. Good and correct care for perineal wounds avoids infections, complications, and post-partum maternal death. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care at the Atikah midwife clinic, Panyabungan subdistrict, Mandailing Natal district. The type of research used was analytical survey research with a cross section approach, the sample size was 37 people, the instrument used was a questionnaire. The results of the analysis prove that the majority of mothers have sufficient knowledge, 19 people (51.4%), while the minority are mothers with good knowledge, 4 people (10.8%) and 14 people who don't know enough (37.8%). The research results show that there is a relationship between knowledge and age (p value = 0.039), knowledge based on education (p value = 0.001), knowledge based on parity (p value = 0.031), knowledge based on work 0.019), knowledge based on information sources (p value = 0.018) postpartum mothers with perineal wound care at the Atikah midwife clinic, Panyabungan sub-district, Mandailing Natal district. In conclusion, from the research results it is known that the majority had a sufficient level of knowledge, 19 people (51.4%), while the minority were mothers with good knowledge, 4 people (10.8%). The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care. It is hoped that health workers need to increase education for postpartum mothers about how to care for perineal wounds properly and correctly in order to prevent the proliferation of bacteria that cause infections in the perineum.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Every woman in the world will experience the process of giving birth, this period is a condition that a mother is waiting for, but in the process perineal tears can occur spontaneously or through episiotomy, perineal tears are injuries to the perineum, vulva and vagina that occur during vaginal birth (Abedzadeh -Kalahroudi, 2019). This injury to the birth canal is called a perineal wound. Perineal wounds that often occur during normal childbirth usually occur in the skin layer, vaginal scar tissue, and even muscle, requiring multiple layers of stitches.

According to WHO (2019), the maternal mortality rate (MMR) in the world is 303,000. The maternal mortality rate (MMR) in ASEAN is 235 per 100,000 live births (ASEAN Secretariat, 2020). In general, there was a decrease in MMR in Indonesia during the 2010-2015 period from 305 per 100,000 live births from the 2024 target of 232 per 100,000 live births, accounting for 14,640 cases of maternal death with 4,999 cases of death reported and 9.41 cases unreported (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019).

Based on causes, the majority of maternal deaths in 2020 were caused by bleeding with 1,330

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cases, hypertension in pregnancy with 1,110 cases, and circulatory system disorders with 230 cases (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

The number of maternal deaths summarized from the family health program records at the Ministry of Health in 2020 shows 4,627 deaths in Indonesia. This number shows an increase compared to 2019 when 4,221 people died. Judging from the causes, the majority of maternal deaths in 2020 were caused by bleeding with more than 1,330 cases, hypertension in pregnancy with more than 1,110 cases, and circulatory system problems with 230 cases (Indonesia Health Profile, 2020).

Perineal wounds are injuries to the urogenital diaphragm that occur during normal delivery. Meanwhile, rupture is a wound in the perineum that is caused by natural tissue damage caused by the process of pressure on the fetal head or shoulders during the normal birth process. Episiotomy is a surgical incision in the prineum to enlarge the opening of the vagina which is done right before the baby's head comes out. Episiotomy is the most common obstetric intervention in the world, with a prevalence of 43% to 100% in primiparous women in Asia. The prevalence of perineal pain in mothers with episiotomy is about four times higher than in mothers without episiotomy (Francisco, Oliviera, Santos, & Silva, 2019). Perineal wounds can be the initial site of infection in mothers after childbirth. This is due to the presence of open tissue so that germs and bacteria can easily enter. The incidence of infection ranges between 0.1% - 23.6% in postpartum mothers (Jones et al, 2019).

Infections are among the direct causes of maternal injury and death. This infection can be prevented by maintaining cleanliness and regarding the early signs and symptoms of infection (World Health Organization) (WHO), 2023. In ASIAN countries, the incidence of perineal lacerations is a fairly high problem in society (Ghassani, 2020). Based on the Indonesian Health Democracy (SDKI) survey, it shows that in Indonesia perineal tears or ruptures are experienced by 75% of mothers giving birth. The prevalence of mothers experiencing perineal tears in Indonesia in the 25-30 year age group is 24%, and in mothers 32-39 years it is 62% (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2017 there were 2.9 million cases of perineal tearing (rupture) in mothers giving birth. This figure is estimated to reach 6.8 million in 2020. In America, of the 26 million mothers giving birth, 40% experience perineal lacerations. In Asian countries, the problem of perineal lacerations is quite common in 50% of society and the incidence of perineal tears in the world occurs in Asia (Surwano, 2020).

In Indonesia, perineal wounds are experienced by 75% of mothers giving birth vaginally (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019). The causes of maternal death in Indonesia in 2019 are still dominantly bleeding (1,280 cases), hypertension in pregnancy (1,066 cases), infection (207 cases) (Indonesian health profile, 2019).

Based on a Thai study, the incidence of perineal wound morbidity was 2.9% (wound infection 1.7% and wound dehiscence 1.2%) (thongtip, srilar and luengmettakul, 2023). The incidence of perineal wounds in Iran is 84.3% and 50% are primiparas (Abedzadeh-Klahroudi et al, 2019). The incidence of perineal wounds in Bali, Indonesia is 75.70% and most are found in those aged < 20 years, primigravida, premature gestational age, macrosomia, birth assisted by vacuum (Megadhan et al, 2022). Perineal wounds are most common during childbirth, 76.8% and 1.9% experience infection due to inappropriate care (Wiseman et al, 2019). Perineal wounds can be the initial site of infection in mothers after childbirth. This is due to the presence of open tissue so that germs and bacteria can easily enter. The incidence of infection ranges between 0.1% - 23.6% in postpartum mothers (Jones et al, 2019).

Trauma due to spontaneous tearing or episiotomy often results in complications such as perineal wound infection. About 90% of mothers experience trauma during the birthing process. This is often experienced by postpartum mothers who undergo a normal delivery process (Ari, 2019). Infection not only inhibits the wound healing process but can also cause damage to the supporting cell tissue, thereby increasing the size of the wound itself, both the length and depth of the wound (Cobanoglu A, 2019).

Based on the health profile of Mandailing Natal in 2021, the maternal mortality rate is 60 per 100,000 live births, this means that the MMR achievement in 2021 has far exceeded the target set based on the restra of the Mandailing Natal District Health Service, namely 72 per 100,00 live births. The causes of maternal death in Mandailing Natal in 2021 are due to bleeding, uterine rupture,

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hypertension in pregnancy and other cases (Mandailing Natal Health Service, 2021).

Based on the initial survey that researchers conducted on January 18 2023 at the Atikah Clinic, Sipolu-Polu Village, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency, there were 7 out of 10 postpartum mothers who did not know about proper and correct care for perineal wounds and 3 postpartum mothers who already knew about perineal wound care. which is good and true. Based on the background above, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title Relationship between Knowledge of Postpartum Mothers in Perineal Wound Care at the Atikah Midwife Clinic, Sipolu-Polu Village, Panyabungan District, Mandailing City, Natal Regency, Year 2023.

2. METHOD

The type of research used is quantitative. This design uses a cross sectional study approach with the aim of finding out the relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care at the Atikah Panyabungan Midwife Clinic, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2023. This research was conducted at the Atikah midwife clinic regarding the relationship between knowledge of postpartum mothers regarding perineal wound care and location selection was based on the size of the study population. This research was carried out from January to February 2023. The research population is all research objects or objects that will be studied. The population in this study was all data from postpartum mothers who experienced perineal wounds at the Atikah midwife clinic, totaling 37 people. The sampling technique for this research is to use total sampling, a sampling technique where the number of samples is the same as the population. The reason for taking total sampling is because according to Sugiyono (2019) the total population is less than 100, the entire population is used as the entire research sample. The sample taken from this research was 37 people.

3. RESULTS

Univariate Analysis

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Respondents' Knowledge Characteristics at the Atikah Sipolu - Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, Natal 2023

No	Knowledge	F	(%)
1	Good	4	10.8
2	Enough	19	51.4
3	Not enough	14	37.8
	Total	37	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents had sufficient knowledge, 19 people (51.4%) and the minority of respondents had good knowledge, 4 people (10.8%).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Age Characteristics of Respondents at the Atikah Sipolu - Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, City, Mandailing Regency, Christmas 2023

No	Age	F	(%)
1	<20 years	5	13.5
2	20-35 years	23	62.1
3	>35 years	9	24.3
	TOTAL	37	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents aged 20 - 35 years were 23 people (62.1%) and the minority of respondents aged >20 years were 5 people (13.5%).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Respondents' Educational Characteristics at the Atikah Sipolu - Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, Natal 2023

No	Education	F	(%)
1	elementary school	5	13.5
2	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	13	35.1
3	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	15	40.5
4	PT	4	10.8

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No	Education	F	(%)
	Total	37	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents had a high school education of 15 people (40.5%) and the minority had a college education of 4 people (10.8%).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Job Characteristics of Respondents at the Atikah Sipolu - Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, City, Mandailing Regency, Christmas 2023

No	Work	F	(%)
1	Farmer	3	8.1
2	Self-employed	14	37.8
3	IRT	17	45.9
4	Civil servants	3	8.1
	Total	37	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents work as housewives, namely 17 people (45.9%) and the minority work as civil servants as many as 3 people (8.1%).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Parity Characteristics of Respondents at the Atikah Sipolu - Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, City, Mandailing Regency, Christmas 2023

No	Parity	F	(%)
1	Primipara	14	37.8
2	Scundipara	11	29.7
3	Multiparous	10	27.0
4	Grande is multiparous	2	5.4
	Total	37	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of primipara respondents were 14 people (37.8%) and the minority of grande multipara respondents were 2 people (5.4%).

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on the Characteristics of Respondents' Information Sources at the Atikah Sipolu - Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, Natal 2023

No	Resources	F	(%)
1	Print media	4	10.8
2	Electronic media	20	54.1
3	Health workers	6	16.2
4	Friends/family	7	18.9
	Total	37	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents source information from electronic media, namely 20 people (54.1%) and a minority from print media sources, namely 4 people (10.8%).

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis in this study was carried out for To test the relationship between independent variables which include age, parity, occupation, education, source of information with the dependent variable, namely maternal knowledge about perineal wound care, bivariate analysis uses the chi square test with $\alpha=0.05$.

Results of the analysis of respondent relationships based on the age characteristics of respondents at the Atikah Sipolu - Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, Natal 2023

Mother's Age	Mother's Knowledge						Total	P-Value	
	Good		Enough		Not enough				
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
<20 years	0	0%	1	2.7	4	10.8	5	13.5	0.039
20-35 years	1	2.7	14	37.8	8	21.6	23	62.2	

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>35 years	3	8.1	4	10.8	2	5.4	9	24.3
Total	4	10.8	19	51.4	14	37.8	37	100.0

The results of the analysis of the relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge about perineal wound care based on age showed that of the 23 postpartum mothers aged 20-35 years, the majority had sufficient knowledge about perineal wound care, 14 people (37.8%). Furthermore, the majority of respondents aged <20 years had poor knowledge, 4 people (10.8%), while the majority of respondents aged >35 years had good knowledge, 3 people (8.1%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge about perineal wound care based on age, with p value = 0.039 (p<0.05).

Results of the analysis of the relationship between respondents based on the educational characteristics of respondents at the Atikah Sipolu - Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, City, Mandailing Regency, Natal 2023

Education	Mother's Knowledge						Total		P-Value
	Good		Enough		Not enough		F	%	
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Elementary school	0	0	2	5.4	3	8.1	5	13.5	0.001
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	0	0	6	16.2	7	18.9	13	35.1	
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	1	2.7	10	27.0	4	10.8	15	40.5	
PT	3	8.1	19	51.4	14	37.8	37	100.0	
Total	4	10.8	19	51.4	14	37.8	37	100.0	

The results of the analysis of the relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge about perineal wound care based on education showed that of the 15 mothers with high school education, the majority had sufficient knowledge, 10 (27.0%). Furthermore, the majority of respondents with junior high school education had less knowledge, 7 people (18.9%), while the majority with tertiary education had good knowledge, 3 people (8.1%).

Results of analysis of respondent relationships based on respondents' job characteristics at the Atikah Sipolu - Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, City, Mandailing Regency, Natal 2023

Work	Mother's Knowledge						Total		P-Value
	Good		Enough		Not enough		F	%	
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Civil servants	2	5.4	1	2.7	0	0	3	8.1	0.019
Self-employed	1	2.7	10	27.0	3	8.1	14	37.8	
Farmer	0	0	1	2.7	2	5.4	3	8.1	
IRT	1	2.7	7	18.9	9	24.3	17	45.9	
Total	4	10.8	19	51.4	14	37.8	37	100.0	

The results of the analysis of the relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on work showed that the majority of 17 postpartum mothers whose jobs were housewives had sufficient knowledge about perineal wound care, 9 people (24.3%). Furthermore, the majority of respondents who work as self-employed workers have poor knowledge as many as 3 people (8.1%), while the majority of respondents who work as civil servants have good knowledge as many as 2 people (5.4%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on occupation, with p value = 0.019 (p<0.05).

Results of the analysis of respondent relationships based on the characteristics of respondents'

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information sources at the Atikah Sipolu - Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Regency, Natal 2023

Resources	Mother's Knowledge						Total		P Value
	Good		Enough		Not enough		F	%	
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Print media	1	2.7	1	2.7	2	5.4	4	10.8	0.018
Media electronic	1	2.7	13	35.1	6	16.2	20	54.1	
Power health	2	5.4	4	10.8	0	0	6	16.2	
Family/friends	0	0	1	2.7	6	16.2	7	18.9	
Total	4	10.8	19	51.4	14	37.8	37	100.0	

The results of the analysis of the relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and occupational care of perineal wounds showed that 13 of the 20 postpartum mothers whose sources of information were electronic media had sufficient knowledge about perineal wound care, 13 (35.1%). Furthermore, the majority of respondents whose information sources were family or friends had poor knowledge as many as 6 people (16.2%), while the majority of respondents whose information sources were health workers had good knowledge as many as 2 people (5.4%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on occupation, with p value = 0.018 (p<0.05).

Results of analysis of respondent relationships based on parity characteristics of respondents at the Atikah Sipolu - Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, City, Mandailing Regency, Natal 2023

Parity	Mother's Knowledge						Total		P Value
	Good		Enough		Not enough		F	%	
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Primipara	0	0	4	10.8	10	27.0	14	37.8	0.031
Scundiparan	2	5.4	8	21.6	1	2.7	11	29.7	
Multiparous	2	5.4	5	13.5	3	8.1	10	27.0	
grandemultiparous	0	0	2	5.4	0	0	2	5.4	
Total	4	10.8	19	51.4	14	37.8	37	100.0	

The results of the analysis of the relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on parity showed that the majority of 14 postpartum mothers who were primiparous had less knowledge about perineal wound care, 10 (27.0%). Furthermore, the majority of respondents with scundipra parity had sufficient knowledge as many as 8 people (21.6%), while the majority of respondents with multipara parity had good knowledge as many as 2 people (5.4%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on occupation, with p value = 0.031 (p<0.05).

Discussion

The Relationship between Knowledge of Postpartum Women and Perineal Wound Care Based on Age at the Atikah Midwife Clinic in 2023

The results of the analysis of the relationship between age and maternal knowledge showed that the majority of 23 postpartum mothers aged 20 - 35 years had sufficient knowledge, 19 (51.4%), then respondents who were <20 years old showed that 5 postpartum mothers had insufficient knowledge, 4 people (10.8%), then respondents aged >35 years found that there were 5 postpartum mothers aged >35 years who had good knowledge as many as 3 people (8.1%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on age, with p value = 0.039 (p < 0.05).

Age is also a factor that influences a person's knowledge. The results of the analysis show that

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respondents of productive age are between 20 - 35 years. Where this age is the age that is mature enough for a person's physical and thinking abilities and the older a person is, the more experience they gain (Mayasari, 2015). At the age of 20 -35 years, individuals will spend more time reading (Erdian, 2009 in Suwaryo, 2017).

Relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on education at the Atikah Midwife Clinic in 2023

The results of the analysis of the relationship between education and maternal knowledge showed that the majority of 15 postpartum mothers with high school education had sufficient knowledge, 10 (27.0%), then with maternal knowledge, it was found that 13 postpartum mothers with junior high school education had less knowledge, 7 (18, 9%), then maternal knowledge was obtained that 4 postpartum mothers had tertiary education and good knowledge as many as 3 people (8.1%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on education, with p value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$).

Based on research conducted by Haris (2011), the results of the research show that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of nursing techniques and the healing of perineal wounds in postpartum mothers, with the results of the chi-square test research obtaining $p = \text{value } 0.000 < 0.05$. This similarity shows that the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information, so that the more knowledge they have and vice versa, if less education will hinder the development of a person's attitude towards the new values that are introduced. A high level of education will make it easier for someone to receive information so that they will have more knowledge, especially regarding perineal wound care. This is based on the theory which states that higher education will make it easier to receive information and the more knowledge one has so that mothers who have good knowledge will easily receive information regarding the care provided by health workers regarding perineal wound care. On the other hand, low education will hinder the development of a person's attitude towards newly introduced values. With the level of basic education still lacking, of course there is information and knowledge about treating perineal wounds, this is due to a lack of understanding of information or health education that can be obtained either from health workers or print and electronic media.

Relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on work at the Atikah Midwife Clinic in 2023

The results of the analysis of the relationship between employment and maternal knowledge showed that the majority of the 17 postpartum mothers who worked as domestic workers had less knowledge, 9 people (24.3%), then the mother's knowledge showed that 10 postpartum mothers who were self-employed respondents had sufficient knowledge (27.0). %, then the mother's knowledge was obtained that 3 postpartum mothers were respondents who worked as civil servants who had good knowledge as many as 2 people (5.4%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on education, with p value = 0.019 ($p < 0.05$).

Over time, the percentage of housewives and mothers who work outside the home has varied according to local regional characteristics. The results of this research show that mothers who live in rural areas and mothers who live in urban areas show almost the same distribution of data between working and non-working mothers. This shows that the work in this research is in accordance with the characteristics of the research area.

The Relationship Between Postpartum Mothers' Knowledge and Perineal Wound Care Based on Parity at the Atikah Midwife Clinic in 2023

The results of the analysis of the relationship between employment and maternal knowledge showed that the majority of 14 primiparous parity postpartum mothers had less knowledge, 10 people (37.8%), then the mother's knowledge showed that 8 of the 11 postpartum mothers who were primiparous parity respondents had sufficient knowledge (21.6 %), then maternal knowledge was obtained that 2 postpartum mothers were multiparous respondents who had good knowledge as many as 2 people (5.4%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant

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relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on education, with p value = 0.031 ($p < 0.05$).

Parity is the number of children born to a mother whether the children are alive or dead. Susilowani (2015) In her research divided maternal parity into categories, namely primipara, multipara and grandemultipara. This research is in line with research entitled knowledge of postpartum mothers about perineal wound care in BPM Banjarmasin sub-district in terms of parity characteristics with the most being >2 , it was found that 12 respondents (75%) had sufficient knowledge about perineal wound care. Parity is the number of children that will increase a person's experience in dealing with events in life. In this case, if a mother has more than one child, the experience will be different in taking care of one child and the other.

The Relationship Between Postpartum Mothers' Knowledge and Perineal Wound Care Based on information sources at the Atikah Midwife Clinic in 2023

The results of the analysis of the relationship between sources of information and maternal knowledge showed that the majority of 20 postpartum mothers had sufficient knowledge of electronic media sources of information, 13 people (35.1%), then the mother's knowledge showed that 7 postpartum mothers were respondents whose sources of information were friends/family who had less knowledge. 6 people (16.2%), then the mother's knowledge was obtained that 6 postpartum mothers were respondents whose sources of information were well-informed health workers as many as 2 people (5.4%). The results of the chi-square statistical test prove that there is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on education, with p value = 0.018 ($p < 0.05$).

4. CONCLUSION

The knowledge of postpartum mothers regarding perineal wound care at the Atikah Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024, 19 people (51.4%) mostly had sufficient knowledge. There is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on age ($p = 0.039$). The age of postpartum mothers at the Atikah midwife clinic shows that the majority are 20 – 35 years old. There is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on education ($p = 0.001$). The education of postpartum mothers at the Atikah midwife clinic showed that the majority had a high school education, 13 people (35.1%). There is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on pariahs ($p = 0.031$). The age of postpartum mothers at the Atikah midwife clinic showed that the majority were primiparas as many as 14 people (37.8%). There is a significant relationship between knowledge of postpartum mothers and perineal wound care based on work ($p = 0.019$). The work of postpartum mothers at the Atikah midwife clinic shows that the majority work as housewives, 17 people (45.9%). There is a significant relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge and perineal wound care based on the source of information ($p = 0.018$). It is hoped that the public, especially postpartum mothers, will carry out proper care of the perineum to avoid bacteria that cause infections. In order to provide health services, especially providing counseling for mothers who do not know how to properly care for perineal wounds. Other researchers should be able to produce better and more useful results in developing science.

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