


## Postpartum Mothers' Behavior Regarding Perennial Wound Care At The Murniati Clinic

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Article Info	Abstract
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Behavior Of Puerperal Mothers Towards Perenium Wound Care</p>	<p>Opening oferlukaan the jalan birth canal in the puerperium occurs in almost 90% of childbirth, either with or without episiotomy. The incidence luka pereniof Maple wound in ibu maternity capital in the world in 2015 there were 2.7 million cases, where this figure is expected to reach 6.3 million by 2050. Based on an initial survey conducted by researchers in May to June 2022, it was found that as many as 12 postpartum mothers experienced perenium injuries at the Murniati Kisaran Clinic. Perineal care is the fulfillment of the need to nourish the area between the thighs bounded by the vulva and anus in mothers who are in the period between the birth of the placenta until the return of the genital organs as in the time before pregnancy. The purpose of perenium wound care for women after childbirth is to reduce discomfort , manan, prevent infection, and promote healing. (Morison, 2003). The design of this study is bersifat descriptive , namely to describe how the behavior ibu of postpartum mothers towards perawatan luka perenium wound care at the Murniati Clinic in the range of 2018. By sampling the total sampling of the entire population was used as a sample of 37 puerperal mothers with perenium wounds. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the behavior of puerperal mothers in performing perenium wound treatment at the Murniati clinic in the 2018 Range was sufficient, namely as many as 23 respondents (62%), sufficient knowledge, namely as many as 23 respondents( 62%), sufficient attitude, namely as many as 17 respondents (46%), and sufficient action, namely as many as 20 respondents (35%). The suggestions that can be given on the issue include that the mother always do perenium wound care during the puerperium in order to accelerate the healing process of the wound.</p>
<p>This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC BY-NC</a> license</p> 	<p><b>Corresponding Author:</b> Fauziah Gusvita Syarah Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan As Syifa Kisaran <a href="mailto:Mahyu.nidar@yahoo.com">Mahyu.nidar@yahoo.com</a></p>

### INTRODUCTION

Puerperium is the period after the discharge of the placenta until the reproductive organs recover as before pregnancy and normally the puerperium lasts for 6 weeks or 40 days (Elisabeth dkk, 2015). Infeksi Puerperal infections still play a penyebab major cause kematian of maternal mortality , especially in negara developing countries such as Indonesiaini, the problem itu occurs as a result of pelayanan obstetric services are still far from perfect. (Dynamics Of Obstetrics, 2011).

The incidence of perineal injuries in women during labor in the world in 2015 was 2.7 million cases, of which this figure is expected to reach 6.3 million by 2050. In Asia, the problem of perineal tears is quite a lot in society, 50% of the incidence of perineal tears in the world occurs in Asia. The prevalence of perineal tears in Indonesia in the age group of 25-30 years is 24%, and in mothers aged 32-39 years is as high as 62% (*World Health Organization, 2015*).

According to research conducted by Lamadah (2016) found that every woman during vaginal delivery will suffer from perineal trauma, will experience pain and edema. Women with perineal trauma 60% experienced pain for three months, and 30% experienced pain for six months during sexual intercourse.

According to the journal *Ners and Midwifery Indonesia* is the cause of postpartum infections, because due to injuries to the perineum, lacerations in the genital tract including episiotomy of the perineum, vaginal wall and cervix (1). Wounds in the perineum due to episiotomy or laceration is an area that is not easy to dry (2). The incidence of infection due to episiotomy is still high, it is estimated that the incidence of perineal trauma or episiotomy is experienced by 70% of women who give birth vaginally. A birth canal tear is the second cause of bleeding after uterine atony.

According to Elida's research, the need for the birth canal can also occur because it is designed like an episiotomy. Almost 90% of laborers experience perineal tears, either with or without an episiotomy. Usually the healing of wounds on this perineal tear will heal varies, some heal normally and some experience a delay in healing, it can be influenced by several things including the behavior of the puerperal mother to the treatment of perineal wounds.

Research Kurnian (2009) states that the healing rate of perineal wounds that is 92.8% healed on Day 6, and there is a significant relationship between the behavior of respondents performing vulvar hygiene with the healing rate of perineal wounds in puerperal mothers. This is supported by the results of research Mariyatul (2006), that the speed of perineal wound healing can be influenced by the level of knowledge of postpartum mothers.

At Klinik Murniati Clinic Kisaran, the number of postpartum mothers ranges from 56 people from January to June 2022. The number of mothers who experienced perineal injuries as many as 37 people while mothers who did not experience perineal injuries as many as 19 people. And based on the initial survey conducted by researchers in May to June 2022, found as many as 12 puerperal mothers who suffered perineal injuries. Therefore, the researchers were interested in conducting research on the behavior of postpartum mothers against Perineal Wound Care.

## METHOD

The design of this study is descriptive, the samples in this study were all postpartum mothers with perenium wounds who gave birth at the Murniati clinic from January to June 2022. With the technique of *Total Sampling* of the entire population made as a sample. This study is a descriptive study using primary data obtained from respondents through direct interviews using questionnaires.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Behavior Of Puerperal Mothers

**Table 1** Frequency Distribution Of Puerperal Behavior Towards Treatment Luka Perenium At Klinik Murniati Range Of 2022

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage %
1	Good	14	38
2	Enough	23	62
3	Less	0	0
	Total	37	100

From the table above it can be seen that the behavior of puerperal mothers in the treatment of wounds perenium sufficient majority as many as 23 respondents (62%) and a minority with less behavior.

### Puerperal Maternal Knowledge

**Table 2** Frequency Distribution Of Puerperal Knowledge Of Care Luka Perenium At Klinik Murniati Range Of 2022

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage %
1	Good	11	30
2	Enough	23	62
3	Less	3	8
	Total	37	100

From Table 2 above it can be seen that the knowledge of puerperal mothers in performing wound care perenium sufficient majority of 23 respondents (62%) and a minority with less behavior as many as 3 respondents (8%).

### Attitude Of Pregnant Women

**Table 3** Frequency Distribution Of The Attitude Of The Puerperal Mother To Care Luka Perenium In The Clinic MurniatiKisaran In 2022

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage %
1	Good	15	41
2	Enough	17	46
3	Less	5	13
	Total	37	100

From the table above it can be seen that the attitude of postpartum mothers in the treatment of wounds perenium sufficient majority of 17 respondents (46%) and a minority with less attitude as many as 5 respondents (13%).

#### **Actions Of Pregnant Women**

**Table 4 Frequency Distribution Of Actions Of The Puerperal Mother Towards Care Luka**

<b>Perenium At Klinik Murniati Range Of 2022</b>			
No	Category	Frequency	Percentage %
1	Good	13	35
2	Enough	20	54
3	Less	4	11
Total		37	100

From the table above it can be seen that the actions of postpartum mothers in the treatment of wounds perenium sufficient majority of as many as 20 respondents (54%) and a minority with less action as many as 4 respondents (11%).

#### **Discussion**

##### **Behavior Of Puerperal Mothers**

From Table 1 Above It can be seen that the behavior of postpartum mothers in the treatment of wounds perenium sufficient majority of as many as 23 respondents (62%) and Minoritas with less behavior. Behavior is viewed from a biological point of view is an activity or activities of the organism in question. So human behavior is essentially an activity of the human itself that has a very broad expanse, among others: walking, crying, laughing, working, studying, writing, reading and so on (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Health maintenance behavior is a person's behavior or efforts to maintain or maintain health so as not to get sick and strive for healing when sick.

According to the assumption of the researchers, the respondents have sufficient majority behavior because postpartum mothers only partially know about how and what to do when treating perenium wounds. The mother is also worried about the care of her wound so that she is afraid to do wound care, then the behavior of the puerperal mother in doing perenium wound care is also influenced by the experience of the mother during the puerperium and also from the beliefs and customs of the mother and family, the mother and family are also active in asking the midwife.

Meanwhile, according to previous research conducted by Ririn Yulyana in 2013 the behavior of puerperal Mothers Against wound care perenium majority enough to encourage mothers to maintain the entire cleanliness, especially perenium, encourage mothers to change pads at least 2 times a day, wash hands before and after Wound Care, and encourage mothers not to often touch the pubic area (Salemba, 2009).

##### **Puerperal Maternal Knowledge**

From Table 2 above it can be seen that the knowledge of puerperal mothers in performing wound care perenium sufficient majority of 23 respondents (62%) and a minority with less behavior as many as 3 respondents (8%). Maternal knowledge is a variety of symptoms that humans encounter and acquire through sensory observation. Knowledge

arises when a person uses his senses or mind to recognize certain objects or events that have never been seen or felt before (Sudrajat, 2004).

According to the assumption of researchers the results of this study the majority of respondents are knowledgeable enough because there are already experienced previous puerperium and active respondents asked the midwife about perenium wound care during nifa, the mother is still kahwati to the wound in the pubic area and the mother. Meanwhile, according to previous research conducted by Handayani in 2012 with the title overview of the level of knowledge of postpartum mothers on Perenium Wound Care obtained both with most respondents already know about perenium wound care.

### **Attitude Of Puerperal Mothers**

From Table 3 it can be seen that the attitude of puerperal mothers in the treatment of wounds perenium enough majority of 17 respondents (46%) and a minority with less attitude as many as 5 respondents (13%). Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from a person to a stimulus or object. Attitude is the readiness or willingness to act and not the implementation of a particular motive because the attitude is not yet an action or activity but the attitude *predisposes* to action. According to Allport quoted in Notoatmodjo 2005, explained that the attitude has three group jumponen namely: Kepercsyaan (belief) ideas and concepts of an object, emotional life or evaluation of an object, the tendency to act.

According to the assumption of the researchers, the majority of the results of this study have enough attitude because it is partly supported by sufficient knowledge of the mother to care for perenium wounds during the puerperium. The mother is also worried about the care of her wound so that she is afraid to do wound care, then the behavior of the puerperal mother in doing perenium wound care is also influenced by the experience of the mother during the puerperium and also from the beliefs and customs of the mother and family, the mother and family are also active in asking the midwife.

Meanwhile, according to previous research conducted by Ade Haris in 2011, the attitude of postpartum mothers about the treatment of perineal wounds that lack a tendency not to heal perfectly perineal wounds are the better the level of knowledge of postpartum mothers about the treatment of perineal wounds will be the faster the healing process of perineal wounds. This is due to the good level of maternal attitude.

### **Actions Of The Puerperal Mother**

From Table 4 it can be seen that the actions of puerperal mothers in the treatment of wounds perenium sufficient majority of 20 respondents (35%) and a minority with less action as many as 4 respondents (11%). According Notoatmodjo year 2003 that an attitude is not necessarily manifested in an action, for the realization of the attitude to be a real action required supporting factor or a condition that allows, among others, from other parties. Action has a motivational aspect which means a dynamic aspect towards a goal, trying to achieve a goal. Actions can be positive and can also be negative.

According to the conclusion of researchers from the results of research conducted that the majority of mothers have enough action. The mother is also worried about the care of her wound so that she is afraid to do wound care, then the behavior of the puerperal mother

in doing perineum wound care is also influenced by the experience of the mother during the puerperium and also from the beliefs and customs of the mother and family, the mother and family are also active in asking the midwife. Because it is supported by sufficient knowledge and sufficient attitude so that the implementation of his actions in the treatment of wounds perineum during puerperium was enough anyway.

Whereas in previous research conducted by Rini Hariani in 2017, the results obtained in positive actions are the tendency to approach, like, expect certain objects, while negative attitudes have a tendency to avoid, avoid, hate or dislike certain objects. This could be because the location of the respondent is close to health workers or health facilities, making it easier to get treatment. Respondents with good knowledge but do not treat perineal injuries. This can be caused by a lack of personal hygiene, mothers pay less attention to the cleanliness of the perineum area and do not treat perineal wounds properly.

### **Actions Of The Puerperal Mother**

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## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of a study conducted entitled postpartum maternal behavior towards Perineum Wound Care at the Murniati Clinic in the 2018 range, it can be concluded as follows : The majority of puerperal behavior in performing wound care perineum enough that as many as 23 respondents (62%). The majority of puerperal mothers ' knowledge in perineum wound care is sufficient, namely 23 respondents (62%). The majority of postpartum mothers ' attitudes in treating perineum wounds are sufficient, namely as many as 17 respondents (46%). The majority of puerperal mothers ' actions in treating perineum wounds are sufficient, namely as many as 20 respondents (35%).

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