

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU NIFAS YANG MELAKUKAN PERAWATAN LUKA PERINEUM DI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL KABUPATEN BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang: Salah satu tujuan pembangunan MDG'S adalah menurunkan angka kematian ibu. Jumlah kematian ibu pada tahun 2011 yaitu berjumlah 228 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup. Jumlah ini masih jauh dari target MDG'S tahun 2015 yaitu sebesar 102 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup. Pada pasca persalinan dapat terjadi masalah kesehatan diantaranya infeksi masa nifas yang dapat menyebabkan kematian pada ibu nifas. Hasil studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan di Rumah Sakit Panembahan Senopati Bantul melalui teknik wawancara pada 10 orang ibu nifas, dari 3 (30%) ibu nifas berpengetahuan baik Sedangkan 7 (70%) ibu nifas berpengetahuan kurang.

Tujuan: Mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan ibu nifas yang melakukan perawatan luka *perineum* di RSUD Panembahan Senoati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Metode penelitian ini adalah *diskriptif kuantitatif*. Jumlah populasi yang digunakan adalah 68 responden dengan teknik penentuan sampel *purposive sampling* yaitu sebanyak 40 responden yang mempunyai luka *perineum* di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta. Analisis data yang digunakan Univariat.

Hasil Penelitian: Pengetahuan ibu nifas yang melakukan perawatan luka *perineum* di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta dalam kategori cukup yaitu 29 responden (72.5%) dari 40 responden.

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil penelitan tentang gambaran tingkat pengetahuan ibu nifas yang melakukan perawatan luka *perineum* secara umum cukup

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan ibu nifas, perawatan luka *perineum*

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**THE DESCRIPTION OF THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF POSTNATAL
MOTHER WHO UNDERGO PERINEUM SCARS IN PANEMBAHAN
SENOPATI GENERAL HOSPITAL BANTUL YOGYAKARTA**

ABSTRACT

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Background: one of the aims of MDG's Development is o decrease maternal mortality rate. Maternal mortality rate in 2011 were 228 pe 100.000 live births. This rate was still far from MDG's target in 2015 which is 102 per 100.000 live births. There is a potential of health disorder to emerge during postnatal period such as postnatal infection which may lead to postnatal maternal mortality. Early study implemented in bantul panembahan senopati general hospital through interviews to 10 postnatal mother discovered 3 postnatal mother (30%) had good knowledge and 7 postnatal mother (70%) had poor knowledge.

Objective : to reveal the description of knowledge level of postnatal mother who undergo perineum scars in panembahan senopati general hospital, Bantul regency, Yogyakarta.

Method: this study was quantitative descriptive. Population was 68 respondents. Sample were selected with purposive sampling technique as many as 40 respondents who were aaffected with perineum scars in bantul panembahan sehopati General hospital Yogyakarta. Data analysis was univariabel.

Result : the knowledge level of postnatal mother who underwent perineumscars tretmen in bantul panembahan senopati general Yogyakarta, was in sufficient category as many as 29 respondents (72.5%) out of 40 respondents.

Conclusion : Reerring to the result of this sstudy, the description of the knowledge level of posnaatal mother who underwent perineum scars treatment was sufficient in general.

Keywords" the knowledge level of postnatal mother, perineum scars treatment

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