

GAMBARAN LAMA LEPASNYA TALI PUSAT BERDASARKAN TIGA METODE PERAWATAN DI BIDAN PRAKTIK MANDIRI WILAYAH KLATEN JAWA TENGAH

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Di Indonesia angka kematian bayi yang terinfeksi tetanus neonatorum masih tinggi berdasarkan persentase bayi meninggal di antara neonatus yang terinfeksi tetanus dari tahun 2007-2011 berkisar antara 48% - 61% (Kemenkes RI, 2012). Untuk menurunkan kematian bayi yang terinfeksi tetanus neonatorum diperlukan perawatan tali pusat. Perawatan tali pusat setelah bayi lahir harus dilakukan secara baik dan benar. Metode perawatan tali pusat yang banyak digunakan di Indonesia adalah kasa kering steril, kering terbuka, dan kasa povidon-iodine 10%.

Tujuan : Diketahui gambaran lama lepasnya tali pusat berdasarkan tiga metode perawatan di Bidan Praktik Mandiri Wilayah Klaten Jawa Tengah.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif analitik. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling*, sampel sebanyak 30 responden. Dengan pendekatan observasional dan analisa data yang digunakan adalah analisa *univariat*.

Hasil : Lama lepasnya tali pusat berdasarkan tiga metode perawatan di BPM Wilayah Klaten Jawa Tengah. Mayoritas lama lepasnya tali pusat dengan metode perawatan kasa kering steril dalam kategori cepat 80%, kering terbuka 100%, dan kasa povidon-iodine 10% kategori lambat (100%).

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan nilai tersebut mayoritas lama lepasnya tali pusat dengan kategori cepat dengan metode perawatan kasa kering steril dengan 8 responden (80%) dan kering terbuka dengan 10 responden (100%). Metode perawatan kasa povidon-iodin 10% kategori lambat 10 responden (100%).

kata kunci : *Tali pusat, metode perawatan*

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DESCRIPTION OF THE DURATION OF UMBILICAL CORD RELEASE BASED ON THREE CARE METHODS IN PRIVATE PRACTICE OF MIDWIVES IN KLATEN CENTRAL JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Background : Indonesia has high fetal mortality rate due to neonaturum tetanus infection . The percentage of neonatal mortality due to tetanus infection ranges between 48%-61% from year 2007-2011. In order to decrease the rate of fetal mortality due to tetanus infection, it is necessary to perform umbilical cord care. Umbilical cord cares which are common in Indonesia are sterilized dried bandage, opened dried bandage, and povidon-iodine bandage care.

Objective : to find out the description of the duration of umbilical cord release based on three care methods in private practice midwife in Klaten, Central Java.

Method : This study was an analytical descriptive study. Samples were selected by using total sampling method as many as 30 respondents with observational approach. Data analysis used single variable analysis

Result : The duration of umbilical cord release based on three care methods in private practice of midwife Klaten, Central Java. The majority of the duration of umbilical cord release with sterilized dried bandage care was in short term release as many as 80%, opened dried as many as 100%, and povidon-iodine 10% prolonged term release (100%).

Conclusion : Based on the figures, it could be concluded that the majority of the duration of umbilical cord release was in short term release category with sterilized dried bandage care (80%) and opened dried (100). Povidone-iodine 10% bandage care method prolonged term release (100%).

Keyword : *umbilical cord, care method*

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