

TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU NIFAS TENTANG INFEKSI LUKA *PERINEUM* DI RUANG NIFAS ALAMANDA RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

Hilyah Fitriyani¹, Endang Suprapti²

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Hasil Survei Demografidan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) tahun 2012, AKI di Indonesia masih tinggi sebesar 359 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup. Pada tahun 2014 di DIY kasus AKI terbanyak ada di Bantul 14 kasus, Sleman 12 kasus, Gunung Kidul 7 kasus, Kulon Progo sebanyak 5 kasus dan kota Yogyakarta terlapor sebanyak 2 kasus kematian ibu (BPPM DIY, 2015). Penyebab kematian ibu tahun 2014 adalah PEB sebanyak 14% (2 kasus), perdarahan sebesar 14% (2 kasus), 15% jantung (2 kasus), infeksi 14% (2 kasus), emboli air ketuban 14% (2 kasus) dan lainnya 29% (4 kasus) (DinkesBantul, 2015). Infeksi jika tidak dicegah atau tidak segera ditangani dapat menyebabkan kematian ibu.

Tujuan Penelitian: Diketuinya tingkat pengetahuan ibu nifas tentang infeksi luka *perineum* di ruang nifas Alamanda RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Rancangan penelitian ini adalah *deskriptif kuantitatif* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 55 ibu nifas dan jumlah sampel yang digunakan 55 responden, menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis *univariate*.

Hasil: Tingkat pengetahuan ibu nifas tentang infeksi luka *perineum* di ruang nifas Alamanda RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta dalam kategori cukup sebanyak 24 responden (43,6%) dan kategori kurang sebanyak 20 responden (36,4%).

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Nifas, Infeksi Luka *Perineum*

¹Mahasiswa Program Studi D-3 Kebidanan Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

²Dosen Pembimbing Program Studi D-3 Kebidanan Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

**THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF POST NATAL MOTHERS ABOUT
PERINEAL WOUND INFECTION IN ALAMANDA POST NATAL
WARD OF PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI GENERAL HOSPITAL
BANTUL YOGYAKARTA**

Hilyah Fitriyani¹ , Endang Suprapti²

ABSTRACT

Background: The result of Indonesian Health and Demographic Survey (SDKI) in 2012 figured out high maternal mortality rate of 359 cases per 100.000 live births. In 2014, Special Province of Yogyakarta identified Bantul as having the most maternal mortality cases as many as 14 cases, Sleman had 12 cases, Gunung kidul had 7 cases, Kulonprogo had 5 cases, and Yogyakarta city had 2 cases (BPPM DIY, 2015). The causal factors of maternal mortalities in 2014 were severe PE as many as 14% (2 cases), hemorrhage as many as 14% (2 cases), heart as many as 15% (2 cases), infection as many as 14% (2 cases), amniotic fluid embolism as many as 14% (2 cases), and other factors as many as 29% (4 cases) (Health Agency of Bantul, 2015). Infection may end with maternal mortality when it receives no preventive or immediate care.

Objective: To identify the knowledge level of postnatal mothers about perineal wound infection in Alamanda postnatal ward of Panembahan Senopati General Hospital, Bantul, Yogyakarta.

Method: The design of this study was descriptive and quantitative with cross sectional approach. Population in this study was 55 postnatal mothers and number of samples were 55 respondents by applying purposive sampling technique. Data analysis was univariate analysis.

Result: The knowledge level of postnatal mothers about perineal wound infection in Alamanda postnatal ward of Panembahan Senopati General Hospital, Bantul, Yogyakarta, was in sufficient category as many as 24 respondents (43,6%) and poor category as many as 20 respondents (36,4%).

Keywords: Knowledge, Postnatal, Perineal Wound Infection

¹A student of D3 Midwifery Study Program in Jenderal Achmad Yani School of Health Science of Yogyakarta

²A counseling lecturer of D3 Midwifery Study Program in Jenderal Achmad Yani School of Health Science of Yogyakarta