

SIKAP IBU NIFAS DALAM MERAWAT TALI PUSAT PADA NEONATUS DI PUSKESMAS MLATI II SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Merawat tali pusat merupakan tindakan perawatan tali pusat pada neonatus yang bertujuan agar tetap kering dan mencegah terjadi infeksi. Infeksi tali pusat telah menjadi kesakitan dan kematian pada neonatus. Merawat tali pusat sebenarnya tidak begitu sulit karena hanya perlu dijaga kebersihannya.

Tujuan Penelitian : Untuk mengetahui sikap ibu nifas dalam merawat tali pusat pada neonatus di Puskesmas Mlati II Sleman Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *deskriptif*. Populasi ibu nifas sebanyak 30 responden, menggunakan *accidental sampling*. Alat pengumpulan data adalah kuesioner, sedangkan analisa data menggunakan analisis *univariat*.

Hasil Penelitian : Sikap ibu nifas dalam merawat tali pusat pada neonatus di Puskesmas Mlati II Sleman Yogyakarta mayoritas memiliki sikap positif sebanyak 24 responden (80%).

Kesimpulan : Mayoritas ibu nifas dalam merawat tali pusat di Puskesmas Mlati II Sleman Yogyakarta memiliki sikap positif dalam merawat tali pusat. Disarankan kepada tenaga kesehatan khususnya bidan dapat meningkatkan pelayanan fasilitas bagi ibu nifas dalam merawat tali pusat.

Kata Kunci : Sikap, Merawat Tali Pusat

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**POSTPARTUM MOTHER ATTITUDES IN CARING FOR THE
UMBILICAL CORD AT NEONATAL IN PUSKESMAS
MLATI II SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Caring for the umbilical cord is an act of neonatal cord care that aims to keep it dry and prevent infection. When caring for the umbilical cord was not done properly there will be infection of the umbilical cord and will result in tetanus infection in neonates. Neonatal tetanus infection has become one of the causes of morbidity and mortality in neonates. In this case, postpartum mothers attitudes affect to caring for the umbilical cord. Thus, caring for the umbilical cord can be done by postpartum mothers with the principle of optimal dry and clean.

Objective: To determine the postpartum mothers attitudes in caring for the umbilical cord at neonates in Puskesmas Mlati II Sleman Yogyakarta.

Methods: This study used a descriptive method. Population are postpartum mothers as many as 30 respondents, using purposive sampling. Data collection tool was a questionnaire, while the analysis of the data using univariate analysis.

Results: The postpartum mothers attitudes in caring for the umbilical cord at neonates in Puskesmas Mlati II Sleman Yogyakarta majority have a positive attitude as many as 24 respondents (80%).

Conclusion: The majority of postpartum mothers in caring for the umbilical cord at neonates in Puskesmas Mlati II Sleman Yogyakarta has a positive attitude in taking caring for the umbilical cord.

Suggestion: It is suggested to midwives and other health workers can improve service facilities for postpartum mothers in caring for the umbilical cord.

Keywords: Attitude, Caring for Umbilical Cord

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