**Pusat Informasi Kesehatan Masyarakat >> S2 - Tesis**

# Hubungan antara metoda perawatan tali pusat dengan lamanya puput tali pusat di rumah sakit kesdam jaya Jakarta 2009  

Sumartini

Deskripsi Lengkap: https://lib.fkm.ui.ac.id/detail.jsp?id=71205&lokasi=lokal

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK Masih tingginya angka kematian neonatal di Indonesia dimana masih mencapai 34/1000 kelahiran hidup. Penyebab kematian neonatal tersebut antara lain adalah disebabkan oleh tetanus neonatorium, diare, pneumoni dan infeksi tali pusat yang mencapai 57,1 % (Djaja, 2003). Dari beberpa penelitian perawatan tali pusat menunjukkan pengaruh metoda terhadap lama puput dan terjadinya infeksi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan desain kohort karena melakukan observasi terhadap perawatan tali pusat sampai lepas puput tali pusat yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan metoda perawatan tali pusat terhadap lama puput tali pusat. Populasi penelitian adalah bayi sehat yang lahir secara spontan di Rumah Sakit Kesdam Jaya Jakarta dibagi tiga populasi untuk masing-masing metoda sebesar 24 bayi. Analisis data meliputi analisa univariat, analisis bivariat dengan uji chi square. Untuk melihat hubungan antara variabel bebas dengan variabel terikat dan analisis multivariat dengan uji regresi logistik untuk melihat faktor yang paling dominan. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 5 variabel yang berhubungan dengan lama puput tali pusat di Rumah Sakit Kesdam Jaya Jakarta yaitu variabel metoda perawatan tali pusat, timbulnya infeksi, cara perawatan, kelembaban tali pusat dan sanitasi lingkungan. Sedangkan berat lahir bayi dan lingkar tali pusat tidak berhubungan. Variabel yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan lama puput tali pusat adalah timbulnya infeksi dan sanitasi lingkungan . Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rerata waktu pelepasan tali pusat yang dirawat dengan metoda kering terbuka adalah 4,58 hari, kering tertutup 6,58 hari dan alkohol 8,46 hari. Bila dibandingkan perbedaan rata rata lama puput antara metoda alkohol dengan kering terbuka 3,38 hari, antara metoda alkohol dengan kering tertutup 1,88 hari dan antara metoda kering terbuka dengan kering tertutup 2,00 hari (p=0,000) terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna. Sehingga dapat ditarik kesimpulan perawatan tali pusat metoda kering terbuka puput lebih cepat dibandingkan metoda alkohol dan kering tertutup. Disarankan kepada rumah bersalin dan bidan dapat menerapkan dan dapat memberikan pendidikan kesehatan yang benar kepada ibu yang baru melahirkan agar dapat melaksanakan metoda dan cara perawatan tali pusat yang baik. <hr />   ABSTRACT Neonatal mortalities in Indonesia are still high reached 34/1000 live births. Some of them are caused by neonatarium tetanus, diarhea, pneumonia and umbilical cord infection that reach 57.1% (Djaja, 2003). Some researches show that there are influences of umbilical cord treatment method to the length of umbilical cord separation and infection occurance. This study is an observational research using kohort design because it observed the umbilical cord treatment till its separation that aims at knowing the correlation of the umbilcal cord treatment method to the length of its ravelation. The population of this study are normal born healthy babies in Kesdam Jaya Jakarta Hospital which are devided into three populations with 24 babies for each method. The data analysis includes univariat analysis; bivariat analysis with chi square test to see the correlation between independance variable and dependance variable; and multivariat analysis with logistic regression test to see the most dominant factor. Multivariat analysis results show that there are 5 variables related to the long of umbilical cord separation in kesdam jaya jakarta

hospital, that are umbilical cord treatment method, infection occurrence, treatment ways, umbilical cord humidity, and environmental sanitation. While babies? birth weight and the umbilical cord bend are not related. The most dominant variables related to the the long of umbilical cord revelation are the infection occurence and environmental sanitation. The results show that the time average of umbilical cord ravelation with dry-open treatment method is 4.58 days, 6.58 days with dry-closed method, and 8.46 days with alcohol method. The time average comparation between alcohol and dry-open method is 3.38 days, alcohol and dry-closed method is 1.88 days, and between dry-open and dry-closed method is 2.00 days (p=0.000) which means there is a difference. Therefore, it can be concluded that the umbilical cord ravelation treatment with dry-open method is faster than alcohol and dry-closed method. It is recommended to the maternity home and the midwife to apply and provide the proper health education to new mothers who give birth in order to implement the proper umbilical cord treatment methods.;Neonatal mortalities in Indonesia are still high reached 34/1000 live births. Some of them are caused by neonatarium tetanus, diarhea, pneumonia and umbilical cord infection that reach 57.1% (Djaja, 2003). Some researches show that there are influences of umbilical cord treatment method to the length of umbilical cord separation and infection occurance. This study is an observational research using kohort design because it observed the umbilical cord treatment till its separation that aims at knowing the correlation of the umbilcal cord treatment method to the length of its ravelation. The population of this study are normal born healthy babies in Kesdam Jaya Jakarta Hospital which are devided into three populations with 24 babies for each method. The data analysis includes univariat analysis; bivariat analysis with chi square test to see the correlation between independance variable and dependance variable; and multivariat analysis with logistic regression test to see the most dominant factor. Multivariat analysis results show that there are 5 variables related to the long of umbilical cord separation in kesdam jaya jakarta hospital, that are umbilical cord treatment method, infection occurrence, treatment ways, umbilical cord humidity, and environmental sanitation. While babies? birth weight and the umbilical cord bend are not related. The most dominant variables related to the the long of umbilical cord revelation are the infection occurence and environmental sanitation. The results show that the time average of umbilical cord ravelation with dry-open treatment method is 4.58 days, 6.58 days with dry-closed method, and 8.46 days with alcohol method. The time average comparation between alcohol and dry-open method is 3.38 days, alcohol and dry-closed method is 1.88 days, and between dry-open and dry-closed method is 2.00 days (p=0.000) which means there is a difference. Therefore, it can be concluded that the umbilical cord ravelation treatment with dry-open method is faster than alcohol and dry-closed method. It is recommended to the maternity home and the midwife to apply and provide the proper health education to new mothers who give birth in order to implement the proper umbilical cord treatment methods.;Neonatal mortalities in Indonesia are still high reached 34/1000 live births. Some of them are caused by neonatarium tetanus, diarhea, pneumonia and umbilical cord infection that reach 57.1% (Djaja, 2003). Some researches show that there are influences of umbilical cord treatment method to the length of umbilical cord separation and infection occurance. This study is an observational research using kohort design because it observed the umbilical cord treatment till its separation that aims at knowing the correlation of the umbilcal cord treatment method to the length of its ravelation. The population of this study are normal born healthy babies in Kesdam Jaya Jakarta Hospital which are devided into three populations with 24 babies for each method. The data analysis includes univariat analysis; bivariat analysis with chi square test to see the correlation between independance variable and dependance variable; and multivariat analysis with logistic regression test to see the most dominant factor. Multivariat analysis results show that there are 5 variables related to the

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