

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI RESIKO INFEKSI LUKA EPISIOTOMI PADA POST PARTUM SPONTAN DI RSUD GAMBIRAN KOTA KEDIRI

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Latar Belakang : Kurangnya pengetahuan, perilaku personal hygiene dan vulva hygiene yang baik pada ibu post partum sehingga beresiko terhadap infeksi luka episiotomi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi resiko infeksi luka episiotomi pada post partum spontan di RSUD Gambiran Kota Kediri.

Metode : Desain penelitian ini adalah *analitik observasional* dengan pendekatan metode *cross sectional*. Responden diambil dengan teknik *kuota sampling* dengan sampel sebanyak 30 orang. Variabel independen adalah pengetahuan, perilaku personal hygiene dan vulva hygiene dan variabel dependen adalah resiko infeksi luka episiotomi. Hasil uji statistik menggunakan *regresi logistik*.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden 21 (70%) berpengetahuan baik. Sebagian besar responden 22 (73%) memiliki perilaku personal hygiene baik. Hampir seluruh responden 25 (83%) melakukan vulva hygiene. Hampir seluruh responden 28 (93%) dalam kategori tidak terjadi infeksi luka episiotomi.

Analisis : Hasil analisa data menunjukan bahwa tingkat signifikansi pengetahuan ibu post partum spontan ($0.667 > \alpha = 0,05$), perilaku personal hygiene ($0.002 < \alpha = 0,05$), vulva hygiene ($0.760 > \alpha = 0,05$). Dari ketiga variabel yang diteliti diketahui bahwa faktor yang paling mempengaruhi resiko infeksi luka episiotomi pada post partum spontan adalah variabel perilaku personal hygiene.

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian maka disimpulkan bahwa ada pengaruh perilaku personal hygiene terhadap resiko infeksi luka episiotomi pada post partum spontan. Disarankan agar ibu dapat membersihkan luka secara benar yaitu menggunakan sabun antiseptic dan air dari depan ke belakang agar dapat mencegah infeksi.

Kata Kunci : Post Partum Spontan, Resiko Infeksi Luka Episiotomi

ABSTRACT

FACTORS AFFECTING THE RISK OF EPISIOTOMY WOUND INFECTION IN SPONTANEOUS POSTPARTUM AT GAMBIRAN HOSPITAL KEDIRI CITY

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Introduction : Lack of knowledge, good personal hygiene and vulva hygiene behavior in post partum mothers so that they are at risk of episiotomy wound infection. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the risk of episiotomy wound infection in spontaneous post partum at Gambiran Hospital, Kediri.

Methods : The design of this research is observational analytic with cross sectional method approach. Respondents were taken using a quota sampling technique with a sample of 30 people. The independent variables are knowledge, personal hygiene behavior and vulva hygiene and the dependent variable is the risk of episiotomy wound infection. Statistical test results using logistic regression.

Results : The results showed that most of the respondents 21 (70%) had good knowledge. Most of the respondents 22 (73%) have good personal hygiene behavior. Almost all respondents 25 (83%) did vulva hygiene. Almost all respondents 28 (93%) in the category of episiotomy wound infection did not occur.

Analysis : The results of data analysis showed that the significance level of spontaneous postpartum mothers' knowledge ($0.667 > \alpha = 0.05$), personal hygiene behavior ($0.002 < \alpha = 0.05$), vulva hygiene ($0.760 > \alpha = 0.05$). Of the three variables studied, it is known that the factor that most influences the risk of episiotomy wound infection in spontaneous post partum is the personal hygiene behavior variable.

Discussion : Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that there was an effect of personal hygiene behavior on the risk of episiotomy wound infection in spontaneous post partum. It is recommended that mothers can clean the wound properly, namely using antiseptic soap and water from front to back in order to prevent infection.

Keywords : Spontaneous Post Partum, Risk of Episiotomy Wound Infection