

Relationship between the Level of Knowledge of Primiparous Postpartum Mothers and Mothers' Attitude Regarding the Care of Perineal Suture Wounds in Lumajang Regency

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Abstract:

The postpartum period is the recovery period after the mother gives birth. The uterus will contract until it is the same size as the uterus before pregnancy. The postpartum period is the period that the mother will go through after childbirth, which starts after the birth of the baby and placenta, namely after the end of the fourth stage of labor and ends up to 6 weeks (42 days) which is marked by the cessation of bleeding. During the puerperium period, the reproductive organs must be cared for properly in order to prevent infection during the post partum period. The method used is a quantitative method with a research design in the form of a cross sectional approach. The aim was to find out whether there was a relationship between the level of knowledge of primiparous postpartum mothers and attitudes regarding perineal suture wound care at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency. The results of statistical tests using the Spearman Rank test showed a p-value of 0.000, because the p-value < α (0.05) then H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, which means there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of primiparous postpartum mothers and the mother's attitude regarding care for perineal suture wounds in PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency with a correlation coefficient of 0.693. The conclusion from the research results was that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge of primiparous postpartum mothers and the mother's attitude regarding the care of perineal suture wounds at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency in 2024.

Article info:

Submitted:
16-06-2024
Revised:
29-07-2024
Accepted:
31-07-2024

Keywords:

primiparous postpartum mothers; level of knowledge; wound care; perineum

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.53713/htechj.v2i4.209>

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INTRODUCTION

After labor is complete, the mother will experience what is called the postpartum period. The postpartum period is the recovery period after the mother gives birth. The uterus will contract until its size matches the size of the uterus before pregnancy (Safitri & Cahyanti, 2016). The postpartum period is the period that the mother will go through after childbirth, which starts after the birth of the baby and placenta, namely after the end of the fourth stage of labor and ends up to 6 weeks (42 days) which is marked by the cessation of bleeding (Hidayat & Susanti, 2024). During the puerperium, the reproductive organs must be cared for properly in order to prevent infection during the post-partum period (Wulandari & Rahayuningsih, 2022). The occurrence of infection can result in a decrease in the body's immunity so that it can be attacked by bacteria and viruses, this can cause prolonged illness. If this is left unchecked, it can result in a decrease in the body's immunity and the risk of causing cancer (Azkiya et al, 2024).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the world maternal mortality rate (MMR) in 2021 is 303,000 people. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in ASEAN is 235 per 100,000 live births (Petalina, 2019). Based on other data, the maternal mortality rate (AKI) in Indonesia reached 4,627 people. This figure increased by 8.92% compared to the previous year, namely 4,197 people. The causes of maternal death in the last year included bleeding (28.29%), hypertension (23%), infection (3%) and circulatory system disorders (4.94%). According to government data, this is the most common cause of maternal death. in Indonesia in 2020 are bleeding, hypertension in pregnancy, infection, metabolic disorders, and others (Rahmawati et al., 2020). Postpartum infections still play a role as the main cause of maternal death, especially in developing countries like Indonesia. This problem occurs as a result of midwifery services which are still far from perfect (Ratih, 2020). Other factors causing postpartum infections include poor immune system, poor postpartum care, malnutrition/malnutrition, anemia, poor hygiene, and fatigue (Sari, 2022). This can also have an impact on other health, related to hygiene which has a very high risk of causing infection (Kurniawan et al, 2023; Putri & Afandi, 2024).

As a result of improper care of the perineum, it can result in a moist perineum condition which will greatly support the growth of bacteria which can cause infections in the perineum. Infection not only inhibits the wound healing process but also causes damage to the supporting cell tissue, thereby increasing the size of the wound itself, both in length and depth. Perineal wound care aims to prevent infection, increase comfort and speed healing (Novitasari, 2022). In everyday life, cleanliness is very important and must be paid attention to because cleanliness will affect the health, comfort, safety and welfare of clients. In the post partum period, a mother is very susceptible to infection. Infection as another important factor causing maternal death often occurs due to poor hygiene after untreated childbirth, infection accounts for 10 percent of maternal deaths (Novitasari, 2022).

Based on this description, it can be concluded that respondents who have good knowledge tend to treat perineal wounds well compared to respondents who have less good knowledge. This is because mothers with a good level of knowledge understand better the methods and benefits of treating perineal wounds, while mothers with a poor level of knowledge tend to understand less about the methods and benefits of treating perineal wounds. Birth canal infections can be prevented with clean and healthy living habits including personal and environmental hygiene. As is known, the mother's immune system and health after giving birth will decrease from normal, which is very risky for the proliferation of germs that enter the birth canal (Khatimah & Saleh, 2022; Afandi et al, 2023). Postpartum infections also often occur due to mothers' lack of knowledge and response regarding perineal wound care (Dwijayanti et al, 2023)

Based on the problems above, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "The Relationship between the Knowledge Level of Primiparous Postpartum Mothers and the Mother's Attitude Regarding Stitched Wound Care in Lumajang Regency". Based on the results of the research from 01 May 2024 to 30 May 2024, the population in this study were all postpartum mothers in PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. There were 60 respondents in Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency. The minimum sample size required in this research was determined using the Slovin formula, namely 52 respondents from postpartum mothers.

METHOD

The type of research used is a quantitative method. The design of this study used a cross-sectional approach. The aim of this study was to determine whether there was a relationship between the level of knowledge of primiparous postpartum mothers and attitudes regarding perineal suture wound care at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency. The population in this study were all postpartum mothers at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency, namely 60 postpartum mother respondents. The sample is part of an accessible population that can be used as research respondents through sampling. Sampling is carried out by: Non-probability sampling with technique purposive sampling namely by selecting samples from the population according to the wishes of the researcher. Inclusion criteria in this study included being able to read and write, carry out examinations, primiparous postpartum until the 7th day, and normal delivery. The exclusion criteria in this study were births with complications and cesarean section operations. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire sheet which was filled in by the respondent.

RESULT

This chapter will present the results of data collection and processing consisting of research results including a general description of the research location, sample characteristics and data analysis consisting of general data, research-specific data and bivariate analysis. General data consists of data on age, education, employment and parity of respondents. Meanwhile, specific data consists of the level of knowledge and incidence of pre-eclampsia at Bhayangkara Lumajang Hospital, mothers' attitudes regarding perineal suture wound care which was carried out in January 2024.

General Description of Research Locations

This research was carried out at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency January-February 2024. PMB is an independent midwife practice that provides basic health services to individuals, families and the community which includes pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, infant, toddler and family planning (KB) services. The standard PMB practice room consists of a waiting room, examination room, delivery room, postpartum room and infection prevention room. The PMB officers consist of the midwife who owns the PMB and the one shift midwife, who collects primary data on mothers' knowledge level and attitudes towards perineal wound care using questionnaires and observation sheets at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency.

Data Analysis

Table 1 shows that the 52 respondents were mainly in the 20-35 age range with 35 respondents (67.3%). Most of the 52 respondents had a high school education, with 31 respondents (59.6%). Of the 52 respondents, most work as housewives (IRT) with 40 respondents (76.9%). All respondents were primiparas with 52 respondents (100%).

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents based on Age, Education, Occupation, and Parity (n=52)

Characteristic	Frequency	Percentage
Age (years)		
< 20	17	32.7
20 – 35	35	67.3
>35	0	0
Education		
Elementary School	8	15.4
Junior High School	13	25.0
Senior High School	31	59.6
Work		
Housewife	40	76.9
Self-Employed	6	11.5
Private Employed	6	11.5
Parity		
Primipara	52	100
Multiparous	0	0

Table 2 shows that most of the 52 respondents needed a better level of knowledge, with 29 respondents (55.8%). Most of the 52 respondents had a negative attitude toward perineal wound care, with 31 respondents (59.6%)

Table 2. Knowledge Level and Attitude toward Perineal Wound Care (n=52)

Characteristic	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge Level		
Good	10	19.2
Enough	13	25.0
Not enough	29	55.8
Attitude		
Positive	21	40.4
Negative	31	59.6

Table 3. Correlation between Knowledge Level and Attitudes towards Perineal Wound Care

Knowledge level	Attitude				Total		p-value
	Positive		Negative				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Good	7	13.5	3	5.8	10	19.2	0.000
Enough	12	23.1	1	1.9	13	25.0	
Not enough	2	3.8	27	51.9	29	55.8	
Total	21	40.4	31	59.6	52	100	

Table 3 shows respondents who have a good level of knowledge and a positive attitude with a total of 7 respondents (13.5%), respondents who have a good level of knowledge and a negative attitude with a total of 3 respondents (5.8%), respondents who have a sufficient level of knowledge and positive attitude with a total of 12 respondents (23.1%), respondents who had a sufficient level of knowledge and a negative attitude with a total of 1 respondent (1.9%), respondents who had a low level of knowledge and a positive attitude with a total of 2 respondents (3.8 %), respondents who had a lack of knowledge and negative attitudes were 27 respondents (51.9%).

The results of statistical tests using the Spearman Rank test showed a p-value of 0.000, because the p-value < α (0.05) then H0 was rejected and Ha was accepted, which means there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of primiparous postpartum mothers and the mother's

attitude regarding care for perineal suture wounds in PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency. With a correlation coefficient value of 0.693. This means that the level of knowledge has a strong relationship with the mother's attitude regarding perineal wound care.

DISCUSSION

Level of Knowledge of Primipara Postpartum Mothers at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency in 2024

The measurement results show that of the 52 respondents, the majority had a poor level of knowledge with 29 respondents (55.8%), respondents had a sufficient level of knowledge with 13 respondents (15%), and respondents had a good level of knowledge with 10 respondents (10.2%).

Knowledge is the result of knowing after people sense a particular object. Knowledge about perineal wounds is the mother's understanding of how to care for perineal wounds well to prevent infection, namely by applying ice compresses to the perineal wound area to reduce pain, giving antiseptic fluids such as povidone-iodine to the perineal wound area and doing Kegel exercises. Perineal wound care can be done when bathing, when urinating, and when defecating. The level of knowledge is influenced by age, education, and employment factors (Yuswati et al, 2021; Kurniawan et al., 2023).

The characteristics of respondents based on age show that some respondents are <20 years old (32.7%), an age that is not only mature in terms of reproduction but also in terms of knowledge and experience, which can influence the level of knowledge about something. In accordance with the research results of Arsesiana et al (2022) which states that age influences a person's ability to perceive and think. The older you get, the more your understanding and thinking patterns will develop so that the knowledge you gain will get better.

The characteristics of respondents based on education show that some respondents still have elementary-middle school education (40%), so it is not surprising that most of them have insufficient knowledge. According to Wardani et al. (2019), education influences the learning process; the higher a person's education, the easier it is for that person to receive information. With higher education, a person will tend to get information, both from other people and from the mass media. Manuntungi's research (2019) also states that educational factors influence a postpartum mother to treat perineal wounds.

The characteristics of respondents based on work are mostly housewives (76.9%). This also influences respondents' knowledge, where most respondents have housewife status so they are more likely to have less knowledge. According to Yuliana & Wahyuni (2020), work is not a source of pleasure, but is more a way of earning a living that is boring, repetitive and has many challenges. Working for mothers will influence family life. Knowledge and experience can be obtained from the work environment.

According to researchers' assumptions, maternal knowledge greatly determines perineal wound care, influencing the healing process of perineal wounds. When mothers have insufficient knowledge, health problems can arise and can prolong the healing time of perineal wounds. Therefore, education on perineal wound care can be delivered from the start to mothers during the antenatal care period. Based on this, the knowledge given to mothers either during the post partum period or during the antenatal care period can be used to increase the mother's knowledge in treating perineal wounds.

Mother's Attitude Regarding Perineal Suture Wound Care at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency in 2024

The measurement results show that most of the 52 respondents had a negative attitude towards perineal wound care with a total of 31 respondents (59.6%) and some respondents had a positive attitude towards perineal wound care with 21 respondents (41.4%).

Attitude is readiness or willingness to act and not the implementation of certain motives. Attitude is a readiness to react to certain objects as an appreciation consisting of accepting, responding, appreciating, and being responsible. Attitude makes someone close to or away from something. Attitudes will be followed or not by an action based on a person's little or much experience (Yuswati et al, 2021).

Attitude has a motivational aspect which means a dynamic aspect towards a goal, trying to achieve a goal. Attitudes can be positive and can also be negative. In a positive attitude there is a tendency to approach, like, hope for certain objects, while in a negative attitude there is a tendency to stay away from, avoid, hate or dislike certain objects. The factors that influence a person's attitude are personal experience, the influence of other people who are considered important, the influence of culture, mass media, education, religious institutions and the influence of emotional factors (Widyastuti & Trisnawati., 2018).

The characteristics of respondents that influence mothers' attitudes toward wound care are education and parity. Most respondents still have elementary-middle school education (40%). Educational institutions and religious institutions as a system have an influence in forming a person's attitudes because they lay the foundation for understanding and moral concepts within the individual. This is also in line with research by Widyastuti & Trisnawati (2018) that education is one of the factors that can influence a person's attitude.

The characteristics of respondents are based on parity, and all respondents are primipara (100%). Primiparas are women who are giving birth for the first time. A mother who has a history of more pregnancies is certain to have more experience than a mother who is pregnant for the first time or has just had her first child. This concerns someone's experience. Women with more pregnancy experience ideally have higher knowledge than women who are pregnant or giving birth for the first time so that they have a positive attitude towards their health needs (Irna & Jundra., 2020).

According to researchers' assumptions, the mother's attitude is an important factor that determines the behavior of postpartum mothers in carrying out perineal wound care. Mothers who have a negative attitude tend to care less about the health care of their perineum wounds after giving birth. This can cause a high number of complications during the postpartum period. Therefore, it is important to provide counseling, information and education about prenatal wound care during antenatal and postpartum periods through regular neonatal visits (KN). Mothers who are aware of the need for routine perineal wound care tend to have a positive attitude toward perineal wound care.

Relationship between Primiparous Postpartum Mothers' Level of Knowledge and Mother's Attitudes Regarding Perineal Suture Wound Care at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency in 2024

The measurement results show that respondents who have a good level of knowledge and a positive attitude are 7 respondents (13.5%), respondents who have a good level of knowledge and a negative attitude are three respondents (5.8%), respondents who have a good level of knowledge enough and a positive attitude with a total of 12 respondents (23.1%), respondents who have a sufficient level of knowledge and a negative attitude with a total of 1 respondent (1.9%),

respondents who have a low level of knowledge and a positive attitude with a total of 2 respondents (3.8%), respondents who had a lack of knowledge and negative attitudes were 27 respondents (51.9%).

The results of statistical tests using the Spearman Rank test showed a p-value of 0.000, because the $p\text{-value} < \alpha$ (0.05) then H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, which means there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of primiparous postpartum mothers and the mother's attitude regarding care for perineal suture wounds in PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency. With a correlation coefficient value of 0.693. This means that the level of knowledge has a strong relationship with the mother's attitude regarding perineal wound care

Knowledge is an important domain for forming a person's actions or over-behavior. The higher the knowledge, awareness to play a role and have a positive impact on the health of someone who has adequate knowledge about perineal wound care, the knowledge and attitude will be the basic capital for action so that it can lead to action in postpartum mothers in the form of carrying out good and correct perineal care after delivery (Rosita & Rahmayani, 2022; Kurniyawan et al., 2023).

According to Shabir et al. (2013), a person's attitude is determined by knowledge and belief. Attitudes also have an instrumental meaning that someone can act positively for their needs, whereas if they cannot fulfill their needs they will act negatively. This is in line with research by Tambaru et al. (2020) showing that there is a significant relationship between post partum maternal knowledge and maternal attitudes in carrying out perineal wound care with $p\text{ value} = 0.001$ ($p < 0.005$). The higher the mother's knowledge, the more positive the mother's acceptance of perineum wound care.

According to researchers' assumptions, knowledge will influence the actions taken by a person. As for respondents who already have good knowledge about perineal wound care which has been obtained from counseling and applications carried out by midwives, their mothers have a negative attitude towards treating perineum wounds, this is due to several conditions including the perception of being afraid to treat perineal wounds because the mother feels pain and emotional factors that influence the mother's attitude in treating prenatal wounds. To increase the knowledge of postpartum mothers, good Ante Natal Care (ANC) can be supported by providing accurate information about perineal wound care practices to postpartum mothers who experience perineal wounds, especially when the mother wants to go home.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results regarding the relationship between the level of knowledge of primiparous postpartum mothers and the mother's attitude regarding the care of perineal suture wounds at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency in 2024, which was carried out from 01 April 2024 to 30 May 2024, the following conclusions were obtained:

Level of knowledge of primiparous postpartum mothers at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. In 2024, Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency, mostly had a low level of knowledge with 29 respondents (55.8%).

Mother's attitude regarding the care of perineal suture wounds at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency in 2024, the majority had a negative attitude towards perineal wound care with a total of 31 respondents (59.6%).

There is a relationship between the level of knowledge of primiparous postpartum mothers and the mother's attitude regarding the care of perineal suture wounds at PMB Bd. G. A Nyoman Candra, S.ST. Dawuhan Lor Village, Sukodono District, Lumajang Regency in 2024.

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