

ISSN 2354-8428
e-ISSN 2598-8727

JURNAL KEPERAWATAN

KOMPREHENSIF

COMPREHENSIVE NURSING JOURNAL

Published by :

Vol. 9 Special Edition, June 2023

**Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Keperawatan
PPNI Jawa Barat**



JURNAL KEPERAWATAN KOMPREHENSIF	VOL. 9	Special Edition	Bandung June 2023	ISSN 2354-8428	e-ISSN 2598-8727
------------------------------------	--------	--------------------	-------------------------	-------------------	---------------------



Research Article

Factors Affecting Perineal Wound Healing in Postpartum Women at Puskesmas X

Ai Desti^{1*} | Tuti Yanuarti²

^{1,2}Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Abdi Nusantara, Jakarta – Indonesia

*contact

Aidesti27@gmail.com

Received : 26/06/2023

Revised : 28/06/2023

Accepted : 29/06/2023

Online : 29/06/2023

Published : 30/06/2023

Abstract

Aims: There were 2.7 million cases of perineal lacerations or lesions among birthing mothers worldwide in 2019. This number is projected to reach 6,300,000 by 2050. In Indonesia, 75% of vaginally birthing women encounter perineal lacerations or wounds. 57% of mothers who had spontaneous vaginal births in the year 1951 obtained perineal sutures (28% due to episiotomy and 28% due to spontaneous tears).

Objectives: To determine the effect of knowledge, personal hygiene and early mobilization, family environment, and culture on the healing of perineal wounds in postpartum mothers at Puskesmas X in 2022.

Methods: The research design utilized a cross-sectional, analytic survey methodology. Cross-sectional methodology. There were as many as 28 postpartum women in this study who suffered perineal injuries. The data technique is incorporated into the SPSS program's univariate statistical calculations..

Results: The results of this study indicate that there are influences of knowledge, personal hygiene, early mobilization, family environment and culture on the healing of perineal wounds in postpartum mothers. With a value of $p = 0.005$, $p = 0.034$, $p = 0.014$, $p = 0.001$, $p = 0.004$.

Conclusion : Knowledge, personal hygiene, early mobilization, family environment, and culture impact perineal wound healing in health centers in 2022, with a significant relationship.

Keywords:

Perineum Wound Care, Post Partum Mother

INTRODUCTION

According to estimates, 60% of maternal pregnancy deaths occur after birth, and 50% occur within the first 24 hours of puerperal life. In the United States, the rate of infection during the puerperium is 2.7%, with 0.7% evolving into acute infection. A compromised immune system, inadequate care and cleanliness in birth canal injuries, and infection can occur when mothers give birth in the presence of health workers who use non-sterile tools are all factors contributing to the high infection rate. (1)

Poor perineal care causes the perineum to become moist, (2) which promotes the

growth of germs that cause infection in the perineum and can hinder the wound healing process. Puerperal sepsis is an infection that typically affects postpartum mothers. In developing nations, puerperal diseases such as sepsis are still a leading cause of maternal death. (3)

Based on the findings of a preliminary study conducted by the author by observation at the X Health Center in May - July 2022, it was discovered that at the Health Center, there were cases of perineal rupture from 17 mothers giving birth, 13 of whom experienced rupture of the perineum, 5 of whom experienced perineal wound healing (less than 6 days), including 2 mothers who

practiced good personal hygiene in accordance with midwife recommendations, and 3 other mothers who did not. (4)8 mothers experienced slow healing of perineal wounds for more than 10 days, namely the wound had not been closed (not yet dry), 5 mothers did not perform early mobilization because the mother could not get out of bed despite being declared to have no abnormalities and allowed to perform early mobilization, and the other 3 mothers did not perform personal hygiene properly for fear of the stitches opening again and sore. The researcher is interested in performing study on "factors that influence perineal wound healing in postpartum mothers" based on the description above.

METHODS

The study employed a cross-sectional analytic survey research design. (5)The cross-sectional approach is a research strategy that uses samples from the community and then measures or observes at the same time (one time) to investigate the factors that influence perineal wound healing in postpartum women at Puskesmas X in 2022. The entire population sampled consisted of 28 postpartum mother respondents. In terms of the variables that.

RESULTS

UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

The purpose of this analysis is to describe each variable that is examined. This analysis is carried out on each variable of the study. In general, the analysis only produces the frequency distribution and percentage of each variable.

The following are the results of univariate analysis :

1. Knowledge of the frequency distribution of knowledge is 28 respondents (100%), those with good knowledge are 5 respondents (17.8%), respondents with sufficient knowledge are 13 respondents (46.5%) and those with less knowledge are 10 respondents (35.7 %).

2. Personal hygiene frequency distribution of knowledge is 28 respondents (100%), with good personal hygiene is 11 respondents (39.3%) respondents with less personal hygiene is 17 respondents (60.7%).
3. Early mobilization The frequency distribution of early mobilization was 28 respondents (100%), those with good early mobilization were 8 respondents (28.6%), respondents with less mobilization were 20 respondents (71.4%).
4. Family environment, the frequency distribution is 28 respondents (100%), those with good family environment are 12 respondents (42.9%) respondents and those with poor family environment are 16 respondents (57.1%).
5. Culture in the distribution of cultural frequencies amounted to 28 respondents (100%) with good culture amounted to 18 respondents (64.3%) and those with poor culture amounted to 10 respondents (35.7%).
6. Wound healing time The frequency of wound healing was 28 respondents (100%), those with fast wound healing were 9 respondents (32.1%) and those with slow wound healing were 11 respondents (67.9%).

BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Bivariate analysis was used to analyze the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The research results showed $p = \text{value} < 0.005$, so it was said (H_0) was rejected, meaning that there was a statistically significant relationship between the two variables. The variables tested include: knowledge, personal hygiene, early mobilization, family environment, culture.

DISCUSSION

The relationship between the knowledge of postpartum mothers and the healing of perineal wounds at the x Health Center in 2022

Statistical studies using the chi square test demonstrate that there is a relationship between knowledge and the period of healing of perineal wounds in postpartum women at Puskesmas X in 2022, with a p value = 0.005. The study's findings are congruent with those of Suryati et al. The Chi Square correlation test produced significant results (P values 0.030 and 0.008). The wound healing process is linked to postpartum moms' knowledge of perineal wound management. According to the findings of the analysis, there was a relationship between the amount of knowledge of postpartum moms and the wound healing process with (P value 0.030), the high knowledge possessed by respondents would help them to correctly treat perineal wounds. This was bolstered by the presence of responders who lacked understanding and had aberrant wound healing processes (63.6%). The researcher believes that the majority of respondents' knowledge of care for perineal wounds in postpartum women at Puskesmas X in 2022 is adequate. The reason for postpartum moms' knowledge is sufficient because respondents do not know how to treat perineal wounds appropriately and correctly; thus, to improve maternal knowledge, the role of health workers must be improved by offering counseling to postpartum mothers. Because the information acquired will have an impact on his understanding of wound healing.

The relationship between personal hygiene for postpartum mothers and healing of perineal wounds at the X Public Health Center in 2022

According to the findings of the study, statistical analyses using the chi square test demonstrate that there is a relationship between Personal Hygiene and Perineal Wound Healing Time in Postpartum Mothers at Puskesmas X in 2022, with p = value 0.034. The findings of this study are consistent with the findings of Afandi et al's 2017 study, The Relationship of Early Mobilization and Personal Hygiene to Accelerated Healing of Perineal Wounds in Mothers, done at the

Pertiwi Health Center Makasar. This is a Cross Sectional Study Analytical Correlative study with a test design test chi-square with a significant interval of 0.05. Purposive sampling was employed to collect a total of 75 respondents in accordance with predetermined sample criteria. Personal hygiene (p = 0.001, OR = 88.0) and early mobilization (p = 0.001, OR = 63.0) were found to have a significant relationship with quick perineal wound healing. The Pertiwi Health Center in Makasar discovered a relationship between early mobilization and personal hygiene and the acceleration of perineal wound healing in postpartum women. (6,7) All postpartum mothers who give birth at the Pertiwi Makassar Health Center should focus on early movement and personal hygiene to speed up the healing of perineal lesions. The researcher assumes that the majority of personal hygiene for postpartum mothers at Puskesmas X Year 2022 is in the less category, that mothers' personal hygiene is lacking because mothers during childbirth do not know how to properly care for their genital area, and that mothers only take a shower once a day because mothers are afraid of wet stitches, because if they are wet, the stitches will heal for a long time. And, according to suggestions, mothers should replace their pads 4-5 times a day or after diarrhea and urination, in order to improve personal hygiene in postpartum mothers.

The relationship between early mobilization of postpartum mothers on perineal wound healing at Health Center X in 2022

Statistical tests using the chi square test, based on the study's findings, demonstrate that there is an association between early mobilization and the duration of healing of perineal wounds in postpartum women at Puskesmas X in 2022, with p = 0.014. This study's findings back up (8) study, The Relationship Between Early Mobilization and the Process of Healing Perineal Rupture Wounds in the Proliferation Phase of Postpartum Mothers at RSIA Paradise Simpang Empat, Tanah Bumbu District. An

analytical design and an analytic strategy are used in this investigation. Time as seen through a cross-section. Primary data was obtained by direct interviews with respondents using a questionnaire about early mobilization and firsthand observation of the wound healing process. The results of statistical testing using the Chi-Square Test with a significance level of 5% (0.05) yielded a p value of 0.000. If $p = 0.000$, p is smaller than α ($p = 0.05$), and hence H_0 is rejected but H_1 is permitted. According to the findings of this study, there is a close relationship between early mobilization and the healing process of perineal rupture wounds during the proliferative phase. According to the researcher, the majority of Early Mobilization for postpartum women at Puskesmas X in 2022 will be in the less category. The lack of mobilization of postpartum mothers is due to mothers' fear that the stitches will come off when they move; therefore, health workers' role is required to provide information to postpartum mothers so that postpartum mothers who have stitches are no longer afraid to move early so that perineal injuries in postpartum mothers can recover quickly (9).

The relationship between the family environment of postpartum mothers and the healing of perineal wounds at the x health center in 2022

According to the study's findings, statistical tests using the chi square test reveal a relationship between the family environment and the healing of perineal lesions in postpartum women at Puskesmas X in 2022, with $p = 0.001$. This corresponds to the conclusions of Yanti's 2017 study. For the perception variable, the results showed p value = 0.003 0.05, indicating a significant association between the family environment and perineal wound healing, and p value = 0.001 0.05, indicating a significant relationship between the perception of the family environment and perineal wound healing. The researcher assumes that the majority of respondents' family

environments for the treatment of perineal wounds in postpartum women at Puskesmas X in 2022 are in the lower group. The postpartum mother's home environment is characterized by a lack of support and support for postpartum moms' care of perineal wounds.

The relationship between the culture of postpartum mothers on the healing of perineal wounds at the x health center in 2022

Statistical tests using the chi square test demonstrate that there is a correlation between early mobilization and perineal wound healing in postpartum women at Puskesmas X in 2022, with $p = 0.004$. This is also compatible with Rizki statistical tests, which got a P Value (0.004) 0.05, showing that there is a cultural association to the healing of perineal wounds in Postpartum Mothers in the Suhaid Health Center, Kapuas Hulu Regency in 2021. The majority of respondents' culture of the culture given by the family for the care of perineal wounds in postpartum women at Puskesmas X Year 2022, (10,11) according to the researcher's assumptions, is in the favorable category. Postpartum women have inherited a strong tradition from their foremothers, such as perineal wound care, which still involves wiping with betel leaf decoction.

CONCLUSION

The researchers discovered a link between knowledge of perineal wound care and the length of recovery in postpartum moms at Puskesmas X in 2022. The majority of respondents had adequate knowledge, but some had aberrant wound healing processes. To improve maternal knowledge, health workers should offer counseling to postpartum mothers. Personal hygiene and early mobilization were found to have a significant connection with rapid perineal wound healing. The study also discovered a link between early mobilization and the duration of healing of perineal lesions in postpartum moms in 2022 at Puskesmas X. The family environment also played a role in

the healing of postpartum women's perineal lesions at Puskesmas X in 2022. Postpartum mothers' cultures were found to be good, with a strong culture of perineal wound care utilizing betel leaf decoction for wiping. Knowledge, personal hygiene, early mobilization, family environment, and culture all have an impact on perineal wound healing at health centers x in 2022. Knowledge has a p-value of 0.005, personal hygiene has a p-value of 0.034, early mobilization has a p-value of 0.014, family environment has a p-value of 0.001, and wound healing has a p-value of 0.004.

REFERENCES

1. Tesfay N, Tariku R, Zenebe A, Woldeyohannes F. Critical factors associated with postpartum maternal death in Ethiopia. *PLoS One*. 2022;17(6):e0270495.
2. Nugraheny E. *Asuhan kebidanan pathologi*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Rihama. 2010;
3. Romadhon FN, Putri RD, Evayanti Y, Zarma H. Pemberian Ekstrak Kayu Manis Terhadap Nyeri Luka Perineum Pada Ibu Postpartum. *Jurnal Kebidanan Malahayati*. 2021;7(4):757-65.
4. Maternity D, Putri RD, Aulia DLN. *Asuhan Kebidanan Komunitas: Disesuaikan Dengan Rencana Pembelajaran Kebidanan*. 2017;
5. Nursalam J. *Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan* Jakarta: Salembang Medika. 2016;
6. Vogel JP, Souza JP, Mori R, Morisaki N, Lumbiganon P, Laopaiboon M, et al. Maternal complications and perinatal mortality: findings of the World Health Organization Multicountry Survey on Maternal and Newborn Health. *BJOG*. 2014;121:76-88.
7. Suryati Y, Kusyati E, Hastuti W. Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Nifas Tentang Perawatan Luka Perineum Dan Status Gizi Dengan Proses Penyembuhan Luka. *Jurnal Manajemen Keperawatan*. 2013;1(1).
8. Suharja ENF, Widowati R, Novelia S. Factors Related to Perineal Wound Healing in Postpartum Mothers at Jawilan Public Health Center. 2022;
9. Frilasari H, Saudah N, Prameswari VE, Azizah YN, Suhita BM. Nutritional Pattern And Healing Of Perineum Wound On Postpartum Period. *Journal Of Nursing Practice*. 2020;3(2):172-80.
10. Barkin JL, Bloch JR, Hawkins KC, Thomas TS. Barriers to optimal social support in the postpartum period. *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing*. 2014;43(4):445-54.
11. Negron R, Martin A, Almog M, Balbierz A, Howell EA. Social support during the postpartum period: mothers' views on needs, expectations, and mobilization of support. *Matern Child Health J*. 2013;17:616-23.