



Perineal Wound Treatment with Wound Healing Process on Knowledge of Post Partum Mothers at the Bissappu Bantaeng Community Health Center

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Abstract

Maternal Mortality Rate is an important indicator in assessing health status. Maternal Mortality can be used in monitoring deaths related to pregnancy. This indicator is influenced by general health status, education and services during pregnancy and childbirth. The sensitivity of MMR to improvements in health services makes it an indicator of the success of health sector development. Cases of maternal death include deaths of pregnant women, giving birth and postpartum women. Perineal tears generally occur in the midline and can become extensive if the fetal head is born too early, the angle of the pubic arch is smaller than normal, the fetal head passes through the pelvic inlet with a size that is larger than the circumferential suboccipitobregmatica. A perineal wound is an injury to the urogenital diaphragm and leftator ani muscle, which occurs during normal delivery, or delivery with an instrument, and can occur without injury to the skin of the perineum or vagina, so it is not visible from the outside. The aim is to prove the relationship between post partum mothers' knowledge about perineal wound care and the wound healing process. This research method is an analytical survey with a cross sectional approach, the research population is all 32 post partum mothers at the Bissappu Community Health Center. The sampling technique in this research was carried out using a total population technique. The results of the study found that of the 32 respondents, the majority of respondents' knowledge about perineal wound care was sufficient, namely 15 people (46.9%) and the minority had good knowledge, namely 8 people (25%), normal wound healing, namely 12 people (37.5%) and the fast minority, namely 9 people (28.1%). Chi-Square test results (person Chi-Square) with a p value of $0.00 < \alpha = 0.05$ where H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. The conclusion is that there is a significant relationship between maternal knowledge about perineal wound care and the wound healing process.





Keywords: Treatment, Perineal Wounds, Wound Healing, Post Partum, Bissappu Health Center

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1. Introduction

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) report in 2014, the maternal mortality rate in the world was 289,000 people. The United States is 9,300 people, North Africa 179,000 people, and Southeast Asia 16,000 people. The maternal mortality rate in Southeast Asian countries is Indonesia 214 per 100,000 live births, the Philippines 170 per 100,000 live births, Vietnam 160 per 100,000 live births, Thailand 44 per 100,000 live births, Brunei 60 per 100,000 live births, and Malaysia 39 per 100,000 live births. There are several indicators used to measure maternal health status in a region, one of which is the maternal mortality rate, which is an indicator that is sensitive to quality and accessibility of health service facilities.

Based on the 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey, MMR (which relates to pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum) was 359 per 100,000 live births. This figure is still quite high when compared to neighboring countries in the ASEAN region. In 2007, when the MMR in Indonesia reached 228, the MMR in Singapore was only 6 per 100,000 live births, Brunei 33 per 100,000 live births, the Philippines 112 per 100,000 live births, and Malaysia and Vietnam both reached 160 per 100,000 live births. Trends regarding MMR in Indonesia from 1991 to 2012. (4) Various efforts to reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) are increasingly being carried out in efforts to improve the quality of health in Indonesia and efforts to achieve Global commitments for the next 15 years. This time it was named Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will be achieved by 2030. One of the programs carried out to reduce MMR and IMR is the EMAS (Expanding Maternal and Neonatal Seviva) Program. The program has been socialized and at the same time measurements have been taken of working groups consisting of various health elements, both those directly





involved in the care of mothers and babies, such as doctors, midwives and nurses, or supporting elements, such as those from community organizations, who will support the EMAS Program.

Perineal tears occur in almost all first deliveries and are not uncommon in subsequent deliveries. Perineal tears generally occur in the midline and can become extensive if the fetal head is born too early, the angle of the pubic arch is smaller than normal, the fetal head passes through the pelvic inlet with a size that is larger than the circumferential suboccipitobregmatica. A perineal wound is an injury to the urogenital diaphragm and leftator ani muscle, which occurs during normal delivery, or delivery with an instrument, and can occur without injury to the skin of the perineum or vagina, so it is not visible from the outside. All post partum mothers who carry out perineal wound care properly can speed up the healing of perineal wounds, while perineal wound care that is carried out incorrectly can cause infection. 7 Infection not only inhibits the wound healing process but can also cause damage to the supporting cell tissue, which will increase the size of the wound itself, both length and depth of the wound.

One of the factors causing postpartum infections can come from injuries to the birth canal which is a good medium for the growth of germs. Most post partum mothers don't know much about how to care for perineal wounds. Therefore, if it is not treated properly it can cause infection. The emergence of infection in the perineum can spread to the urinary bladder or birth canal which can result in complications of birth canal infection. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between perineal wound care and perineal wound healing in post partum mothers. This is because most mothers have not received additional information about treating perineal wounds from the mass media or from health workers in their area.

Slow healing of wounds is caused by several problems including bleeding accompanied by changes in vital signs, infections such as redness of the skin, fever and pain, partial or complete rupture of suture wounds due to trauma and internal organs protruding outward due to the wound does not immediately heal properly.

2. Research Methods





This research was carried out at the Bissappu Community Health Center by visiting patients directly at their homes. This research uses an analytical survey research method with a cross sectional approach, namely research that studies the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, which measures the variables simultaneously at the same time. So in this study the author wanted to find out the relationship between post partum mothers' knowledge about perineal wound care and the wound healing process at the Bissappu Community Health Center. To find out the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, the survey data were analyzed using the chi-square test.

3. Results and Discussion

a. Results

a) Age Characteristics Respondent

Table 1.
Frequency Distribution of Categories of Mother's Knowledge about Wound Care and the Perineal Wound Healing Process at the Bissappu Community Health Center

Knowledge Category	f	%
Not enough	8	25.0
Enough	15	46.9
Good	9	28.1
Process Wound healing	f	%
Slow	12	37.5
Normal	13	40.6
Fast	7	21.9

Based on table 1, frequency distribution of categories of maternal knowledge regarding perineal wound care at the Bissappu Community Health Center, it is known that of the 32 mothers, the majority had sufficient knowledge, 15 (46.9%) and the minority had good knowledge, 9 (28.1%). The frequency distribution of post maternal perineal wound healing process was that of the 32 mothers, the majority had sufficient knowledge, 15 people (46.9%) and the minority had good knowledge, 9 people (28.1%). The frequency distribution of the perineal wound healing process for





post partum mothers at the Bissappu Community Health Center showed that of the 32 people, the majority were normal, that is, 13 people (40.6%) took 7 days and the minority was rapid, that is, 7 people (21.9%) partum in 7 days. Bissappu Community Health Center, it is known that of the 32 people, the majority are normal, namely 13 people (40.6%) in 7 days and 7 people (21.9%) are fast in the minority, 7 people (21.9%) are less fast in the wound healing process, 1 person (3.1%) and the minority had a slow healing process for perineal wounds as many as 5 people (15.6%).

b. Discussion

Mother's Knowledge about Perineal Wound Care Based on the results of research on mother's knowledge about perineal wound care at the Bissappu Community Health Center, it shows that the majority had sufficient knowledge of 15 people (46.9 %) and the minority had good knowledge of 9 people (28.1%). This shows the mother's knowledge about the need for a fast process so that the mother can take care of her baby. This research is in line with research conducted by Dewi Ritnowati entitled The relationship between perineal wound care and the length of healing of perineal wounds in postpartum mothers. The results of this research showed that 2 postpartum mothers who did not carry out perineal care had fast wound healing (6.7%).) normal 2 people (26.7%) and slow 12 people (40%). The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between perineal care and the length of healing of perineal wounds in postpartum women where the calculated chi-square results are $17.545 > \text{chi-square table } 5.991$ with a value of $0.000 < 0.05$ (14).

Knowledge is the result of remembering something, including remembering events that have been experienced either intentionally or unintentionally and this occurs after people make contact with or observe a particular object. Behavior that is based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not aware of knowledge. According to the researcher's assumption, post partum mothers' knowledge about perineal wound care is not good. This is influenced by several factors such as education, information sources such as electronics and family. Mothers' knowledge about proper wound care needs to be improved. The way to do





this is by looking for as much information as possible. This information comes from the internet, midwives and their own families. Midwives should provide counseling regarding the correct way to care for wounds in the fourth stage (during supervision in the first 2 hours after delivery) or precisely before the midwife leaves the mother.

Perineal Wound Healing Process

Based on the results of research on the healing process of perineal wounds in post partum mothers at the Bissappu Community Health Center, it showed that the majority of minority wounds healed within 6 days, as many as 7 people (21.9 %). This illustrates that post partum mothers heal perineal wounds according to the wound healing time, namely 1 week (7 days). The results of this study are in accordance with Asirotul's research which concluded that 2 people (18.2 %) carried out proper perineum care with fast wound healing with 2 people (18.2%).

Inappropriate perineal treatment was 5 people (45.5 %) with fast wound healing in 1 person (9.1%), normal in 3 people (27.3%) and long in 1 person (9.1%). Respondents who performed inappropriate wound care were 4 people (36.4 %) with normal wound healing being 1 person (9.1%) and 3 people (27.3%) taking a long time. Based on the significant test $p (0.007) < \alpha (0.05)$, H_0 is rejected, so the conclusion is that the correlation between perineal care and perineal wound healing has a value of $r = 0.759$ which can be categorized as a strong relationship. Factors that influence perineal care include nutrition, medicine, heredity, facilities and infrastructure, culture and beliefs. Cleanliness behavior (hygiene) in caring for perineal wounds is to prevent the wound from becoming infected (18) According to researchers' assumptions, the majority of post-partum mothers experience a (normal) wound healing process because the mother has given birth twice in previous births. However, minority frequencies should not be ignored. Many mothers do not understand how to care for wounds, this makes the wound take longer to heal and if it is not treated properly, there is concern that infection will occur. For this reason, every postpartum mother and her family need to get sufficient and appropriate information regarding perineal wound care so that infection can be avoided and the wound will heal more quickly.





Relationship between Mother's Knowledge about Perineal Wound Care and the Wound Healing Process

Based on the results of research regarding the relationship between post partum mothers' knowledge about perineal wound care and the wound healing process at the Bissappu Community Health Center, perineal wound care and the wound healing process at the Bissappu Community Health Center with a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning there is a relationship between post partum mothers' knowledge about perineal wound care and wound healing process. This means that the better the mother's knowledge about perineal wound care, the faster (normal) the wound healing process will be. The results of this research are in line with previous research conducted by Nur Hasana (2013).

From this research, it was found that 9 respondents (90%) received good treatment and recovered normally, 8 respondents (56.2%) received poor treatment and recovered slowly. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between perineal wound care and perineal wound healing with a chi-square value of $p = 0.018 < 0.05$. (19) Knowledge basically consists of a number of facts and theories that enable someone to be able to solve the problems they face, this knowledge is obtained both from direct experience and through the experiences of other people. Behavior that is based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not aware of knowledge.

According to researchers' assumptions, there is a relationship between postpartum mothers' knowledge about Wound care with the perineal wound healing process is because the mother already has experience in previous births and has received health education from health workers so that the mother has quite good knowledge. Post partum mothers who are quite well informed cause the perineal wound healing process to take 7 days (normal).

4. Conclusion

These results conclude that there is a statistically significant relationship between maternal knowledge about perineal wound care and the wound healing process at the Bissappu Community Health Center. In accordance with the conclusions of this research,





it is hoped that the Bissappu Community Health Center and health workers will be able to provide health education when post partum mothers check for pregnancy regarding techniques or procedures for healing perineal wounds so that the mother's condition recovers more quickly and can carry out activities such as taking care of her baby and other family members.

5. Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

This research collaboration is a positive thing for all researchers so that conflicts, problems and others are absolutely no problem for all writers.

Statement of informed consent

Every action we take as authors is a mutual agreement or consent.

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