ABSTRACT

FANIYA ISMAIL. The relationship between health workers' knowledge and the implementation of episiotomy wound care in postpartum mothers in the postpartum room of RSIA Siti Khadijah, Gorontalo. Supervised by HARISMAYANTI as chair and ANI RETNI as a member.

Episiotomy is performed to prevent further damage to soft tissue due to tensile strength that exceeds tissue elasticity, episiotomy wounds become very painful, tender, swollen, red. Patients can feel heat in the perineum area or not, sometimes fluid flows from the incision wound, different wound care abilities from one health worker to another greatly affect the healing of episiotomy wounds in postpartum mothers. The purpose of the study was to determine the knowledge of health workers with the implementation of episiotomy wound care in postpartum mothers. This research employed a quantitative research method with a cross-sectional approach, with the population of 36 people with a sample of 36 people or total sampling. The results showed that health workers' knowledge was good with the implementation of episiotomy wound care, a percentage of 94.4% with a Vpalue value = 0.002 <0.05. Conclusion: There is a relationship between health workers' knowledge and the implementation of episiotomy wound care in postpartum mothers in the postpartum room at RSIA Siti Khadijah, Gorontalo City. For health workers, they should carry out wound care according to the SOP to avoid infection. For patients, they should maintain wound cleanliness by changing their underwear after urinating and using clean water when urinating.

Keywords: Episiotomy Wounds, Postpartum Mothers, Knowledge, Health Workers.

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ABSTRAK

FANIYA ISMAIL. Hubungan pengetahuan tenaga kesehatan dengan pelaksanaan perawatan luka episiotomi pada ibu postpartum diruang nifas RSIA Siti Khadijah Kota Gorontalo. Dibimbing oleh HARISMAYANTI sebagai ketua dan ANI RETNI sebagai anggota.

Tindakan episiotomi dilakukan untuk pencegahan kerusakan lebih hebat pada jaringan lunak akibat daya renggang yang melebihi elastisitas jaringan, luka episiotomi menjadi sangat nyeri, nyeri tekan, bengkak, merah. Pasien dapat merasakan panas didaerah perenium atau bisa tidak, kadang-kadang dari luka insisi mengalir cairan, kemampuan perawatan luka yang berbeda-beda dari satu petugas kesehatan dengan petugas kesehatan lain sangat mempengaruhi kesembuhan luka episiotomi ibu bersalin. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengetahuan tenaga kesehatan dengan pelaksanaan perawatan luka episiotomi pada ibu postpartum. Metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, jumlah populasi sebanyak 36 orang dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 36 orang atau *total sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukan pengetahuan tenaga kesehatan baik dengan pelaksanaan perawatan luka episiotomi baik presentase 94,4% dengan nilai Vpalue=0.002<0.05. Kesimpulan terdapat hubungan pengetahuan tenaga kesehatan dengan pelaksanaan perawatan luka episiotomi pada ibu postpartum diruang nifas di RSIA Siti Khadijah Kota Gorontalo. Bagi tenaga kesehatan agar melakukan perawatan luka sesuai dengan SOP sehingga terhindar dar infeksi. Bagi pasien agar tetap menjaga kebersihan luka dengan cara menganti pakaian dalam apabila selesai BAK serta menggunakan air bersih saat BAK.

Kata Kunci: ***Luka Episiotomi, Ibu Postpartum, Pengetahuan, Tenaga Kesehatan.***

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