

KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL DENGAN SIKAP MELAKUKAN PERAWATAN TALI PUSAT SAAT BAYI BARU LAHIR DI DESA SUNGAI KAKAP DUSUN MERAK PUSKESMAS SUNGAI KAKAP KABUPATEN KUBU RAYA TAHUN 2025.

ABSTRAK

Infeksi tali pusat merupakan penyebab signifikan morbiditas dan mortalitas neonatal, terutama di daerah dengan praktik perawatan tradisional dan keterbatasan akses kesehatan. Berdasarkan data WHO, infeksi tali pusat berkontribusi terhadap 21% kematian neonatal global, dengan angka lebih tinggi di Asia Tenggara. Di Indonesia, infeksi tali pusat masih menjadi masalah kesehatan dengan prevalensi 24–34%. Pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dalam perawatan tali pusat sangat menentukan keberhasilan pencegahan infeksi dan pelepasan tali pusat yang optimal.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara pengetahuan ibu hamil dengan sikap mereka dalam perawatan tali pusat bayi baru lahir di Desa Sungai Kakap Dusun Merak.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel terdiri dari 20 ibu hamil yang dipilih secara *total sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner pengetahuan dan sikap, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi-square* dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$.

Hasil: Sebagian besar responden memiliki pengetahuan kurang (11%), cukup (5%), dan baik (4%). Sikap responden didominasi oleh kategori mendukung (8%). Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dan sikap ($p\text{-value} = 0,774 > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Dapat disimpulkan bahwa semakin baik pengetahuan ibu hamil, maka semakin baik pula sikap mereka dalam melakukan perawatan tali pusat. Disarankan kepada tenaga kesehatan untuk meningkatkan edukasi dan penyuluhan terkait perawatan tali pusat sejak masa kehamilan.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Ibu Hamil, Sikap, Perawatan Tali Pusat.

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE AND THE ATTITUDE OF DOING UMBILICAL CORD CARE WHEN A NEWBORN IS BORN IN SUNGAI KAKAP VILLAGE, MERAK HAMLET, SUNGAI KAKAP HEALTH CENTER, KUBU RAYA REGENCY IN 2025.

ABSTRACT

Cord infections are a significant cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality, especially in areas with traditional care practices and limited access to healthcare. According to WHO data, cord infections contribute to 21% of global neonatal deaths, with the rate higher in Southeast Asia. In Indonesia, cord infections are still a health problem with a prevalence of 24–34%. The mother's knowledge and attitude in cord care greatly determines the success of infection prevention and optimal cord removal.

Research Objectives: *This study aims to analyze the relationship between the knowledge of pregnant women and their attitudes in the care of the umbilical cord of newborns in Sungai Kakap Village, Merak Hamlet.*

Methods: *This study used a quantitative design and a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 20 pregnant women who were selected for total sampling. Data were collected through a questionnaire of knowledge and attitudes, then analyzed using the chi-square test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.*

Results: *Most respondents had less knowledge (11%), enough (5%), and good (4%). The attitude of the respondents was dominated by the supportive category (8%). The results of the statistical test showed no significant relationship between knowledge and attitude ($p\text{-value} = 0.774 > 0.05$).*

Conclusion: *It can be concluded that the better the knowledge of pregnant women, the better their attitude in doing umbilical cord care. It is recommended to health workers to increase education and counseling related to umbilical cord care since pregnancy.*

Keywords: *Knowledge, Pregnant Women, Attitude, Umbilical Cord Care.*