

**KARYA TULIS ILMIAH, 25 JULI 2025  
GAMBARAN BUDAYA SUKU MADURA DALAM PERAWATAN TALI PUSAT DI  
DESA ARANG LIMBUNG TAHUN 2025**

**xv + 95 HALAMAN + 7 TABEL + 1 GAMBAR + 3 BAGAN + 10 LAMPIRAN + 18  
SINGKATAN**

**ABSTRAK**

Neonatus merupakan istilah untuk bayi yang baru lahir dan masih berusia di bawah 28 hari, periode krusial dengan risiko kematian tinggi akibat BBLR, prematuritas, asfiksia, dan infeksi tali pusat. Di Indonesia, meski angka kematian bayi menurun, kematian neonatal tetap mendominasi. Kabupaten Kubu Raya, Kalimantan Barat, kasus kematian neonatus masih tinggi, salah satunya disebabkan oleh praktik perawatan tali pusat yang tidak sesuai standar.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan maksud untuk menggambarkan praktik perawatan tali pusat berdasarkan budaya Suku Madura di Desa Arang Limbung, serta menggali keyakinan, mitos, dan nilai budaya yang melatarbelakangi praktik tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan gaya deskriptif. Pengumpulan datanya dilakukan melalui sesi wawancara beserta kuesioner terhadap 27 ibu yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Analisis dilakukan secara naratif tanpa statistik.

Sebagian dari responden 55,56% masih menggunakan metode tradisional seperti sarang tanah, kunyit, dan daun-daunan dalam perawatan tali pusat karena pengaruh budaya dan orang tua. Sebagian kecil 11,11% mengikuti anjuran tenaga kesehatan dengan menggunakan kassa steril. Usia, pendidikan, dan pengaruh keluarga menjadi faktor dominan dalam pengambilan keputusan perawatan.

Budaya lokal Suku Madura masih sangat kuat memengaruhi praktik perawatan tali pusat. Diperlukan pendekatan edukatif yang sensitif budaya untuk mencegah infeksi dan menurunkan angka kematian neonatal.

Diharapkan agar masyarakat tetap melestarikan budaya lokal dalam perawatan tali pusat bayi, namun tetap memperhatikan aspek kebersihan dan keselamatan berdasarkan ilmu medis.

**Kata Kunci : Budaya, Suku Madura, Perawatan Tali Pusat, Desa Arang Limbung  
Daftar Bacaan : 64 (2020-2025)**

**SCIENTIFIC PAPER, 25 July 2025**  
**MADURA TRIBAL CULTURE IN UMBILICAL CORD CARE IN ARANG LIMBUNG VILLAGE IN 2025**

**xv + 95 PAGES + 7 TABLES + 1 PICTURE + 3 CHARTS + 10 APPENDICES + 18 ATTACHMENTS**

**ABSTRACT**

*Neonates are newborns up to 28 days of age a critical period marked by a high risk of mortality due to low birth weight, prematurity, asphyxia, and umbilical cord infections. In Indonesia, although the overall infant mortality rate has decreased, neonatal deaths remain the leading cause of infant mortality. In Kubu Raya Regency, West Kalimantan, neonatal mortality remains high, with one of the contributing factors being improper umbilical cord care practices that do not adhere to standard guidelines.*

*This study aims to explore umbilical cord care practices within the cultural context of the Madurese ethnic group in Arang Limbung Village, identifying beliefs, myths, and cultural values that influence these practices.*

*The study employed a descriptive qualitative approach. Data were collected through interviews and questionnaires involving 27 mothers who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The analysis was conducted narratively without statistical methods..*

*A majority of respondents (55.56%) still use traditional methods such as clay wasp nests, turmeric, and herbal leaves in umbilical cord care, influenced by cultural beliefs and parental advice. A smaller portion (11.11%) follow healthcare recommendations by using sterile gauze. Age, education level, and family influence are dominant factors in the decision-making process regarding cord care.*

*The strong influence of Madurese cultural traditions on umbilical cord care presents a challenge in neonatal health. Culturally sensitive health education is essential to improve awareness and reduce infection-related neonatal deaths.*

*It is recommended that local communities preserve traditional cultural practices in newborn umbilical cord care while also considering hygiene and medical safety.*

**Keywords : Culture, Madura Ethnic Group, Umbilical Cord Care, Arang Limbung Village**

**Reading List : 64 (2020-2025)**