

ABSTRAK
**PENGARUH MEDIA CAKRAM RAWAT TALI PUSAT “RISA” TERHADAP
PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP PERAWATAN TALI PUSAT BAYI BARU
LAHIR PADA IBU HAMIL TRIMESTER III**

Inayah Aprillia Purlaksmi¹, Mekar Dwi Anggareni², Eni Rahmawati³

Latar Belakang: Pengetahuan dan sikap merupakan faktor yang dapat memengaruhi ibu dalam melakukan perawatan tali pusat bayi baru lahir. Namun, tidak semua ibu memiliki pengetahuan dan sikap yang baik terkait perawatan tali pusat. Pengetahuan dan sikap perawatan tali pusat dapat ditingkatkan melalui media cakram RISA.

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengaruh media cakram rawat tali pusat (RISA) terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap perawatan tali pusat bayi baru lahir pada ibu hamil trimester III.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini menggunakan *Quasi experimental design with pretest-posttest control group*. Teknik *sampling* menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Sampel yang dibutuhkan adalah 62 sampel yang terdiri dari 31 sampel masing-masing kelompok. Kuesioner yang digunakan adalah kuesioner pengetahuan dan sikap ibu tentang perawatan tali pusat. Analisa data menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon* dan *Mann-Whitney*.

Hasil Penelitian: Rata-rata umur responden 29,1 tahun. Mayoritas responden berpendidikan SMA/SMK (56%). Mayoritas responden tidak bekerja (59,7%). Mayoritas responden multipara (56,5%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan pengetahuan dan sikap pada kelompok intervensi dan kontrol dengan *p value* pengetahuan=0,000 ($p<0,05$) dan *p value* sikap=0,000 ($p<0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Media cakram “RISA” berpengaruh untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap perawatan tali pusat pada ibu hamil trimester III

Kata kunci: Edukasi, pengetahuan, sikap, tali pusat.

¹Jurusan Keperawatan, Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman.

²Departemen Keperawatan Maternitas Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas, Jenderal Soedirman

³Departemen Keperawatan Anak, Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas, Jenderal Soedirman

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF THE "RISA" CARE OF THE UMBILICAL CORD CARE MEDIA ON THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF NEWBORN'S UMBILICAL CORD CARE IN AMONG WOMEN IN THE III TRIMESTER

Inayah Aprillia Purlaksmi¹, Mekar Dwi Anggareni², Eni Rahmawati³

Background: Knowledge and attitude are factors that can influence mothers in performing umbilical cord care. However, not all mothers have good knowledge and attitudes about cord care. Health education on umbilical cord care with RISA disks for pregnant women is needed.

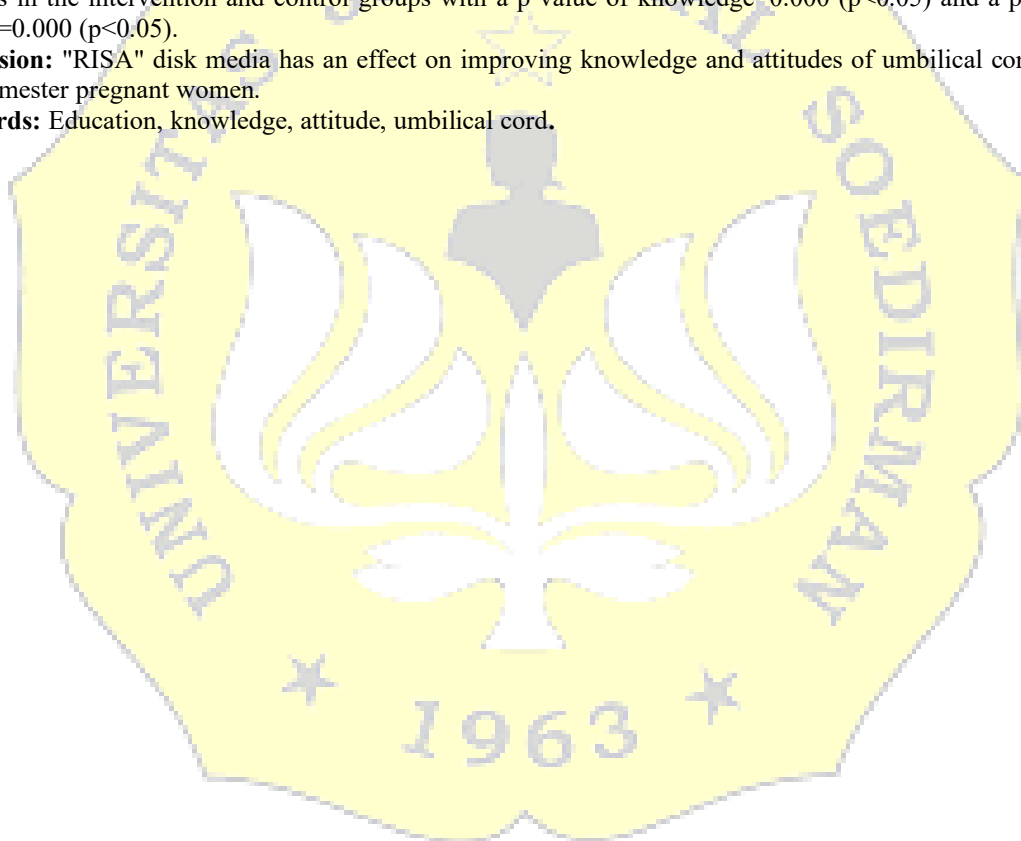
Objective: To determine the effect of umbilical cord care disc (RISA) media on knowledge and attitude of newborn cord care in third trimester pregnant women.

Methodology: This study used quasi experimental design with pretest-posttest control group. The sampling technique used simple random sampling, the sample required was 62 samples consisting of 31 samples of each group. The questionnaire used was a questionnaire of maternal knowledge and attitudes about umbilical cord care. Data analysis was done using Wilcoxon and Mann-Whitney tests.

Research Results: The mean age of the respondents was 29.1 years. The majority of respondents had a high school/vocational school education (56%). The majority of respondents were not employed (59.7%). The majority of respondents were multiparous (56.5%). The results showed that there were differences in knowledge and attitudes in the intervention and control groups with a p value of knowledge=0.000 ($p<0.05$) and a p value of attitude=0.000 ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: "RISA" disk media has an effect on improving knowledge and attitudes of umbilical cord care in third trimester pregnant women.

Keywords: Education, knowledge, attitude, umbilical cord.



¹ Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. Nursing Department Student, Faculty of Health Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University.

² Department of Maternity Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman Lecturer of Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University

³ Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman