

**DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF PUBLIC MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE
REGARDING CARE OF THE NUMBER CORD IN NEWBORN BABIES IN THE
WORKING AREA OF THE DADAHUP PUSKESMAS KAPUAS DISTRICT**

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Article Info

ABSTRACT

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Newborns are very susceptible to infections caused by several problems. One of the most common infections in newborns is caused by a problematic umbilical cord. Efforts that can be made to prevent infection in neonates are by performing umbilical cord care. Umbilical cord care by keeping the remaining umbilical cord in an open state so that it is exposed to air. The purpose of this study is to find out an overview of the knowledge of postpartum mothers about the care of the umbilical cord of newborns in the Working Area of the UPT Puskesmas Dadahup kabupaten Kapuas.

This study uses a quantitative type with a descriptive design. The number of respondents was 33 postpartum mothers who had newborns using total sampling. The instrument uses a questionnaire. The results of the analysis of data on the age characteristics of respondents in the age range of 20-35 years, the most junior high school education level, the most housewife, the most sources of information obtained on social media, the most multi-para parity, and based on the knowledge of postpartum mothers are the most well-knowledged, namely 14 respondents (42%).

The results of this study show that the knowledge of postpartum mothers about the care of the umbilical cord of newborns in the working area of the UPT Puskesmas Dadahup kabupaten Kapuas is in the good category.

Keywords : Knowledge, postpartum mother, Umbilical Cord care

1. Background

One of the indicators of health status in Indonesia is the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The high IMR in Indonesia is caused by various factors, including disease, infection and malnutrition. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) reports that the infant mortality rate in Indonesia is 16.85 children per 1,000 births based on the 2020 Population Census (SP).

This means that for every 1,000 births, 16-17 babies will die in 2020. The 10 provinces with the highest percentage of infant deaths are Aceh, Papua, West Sulawesi, Bangka Belitung Islands, North Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Bali and Sulawesi Middle. Central Kalimantan in 2020 IMR was 623 cases (7.8/1,000 Live Births (KH)) (MMC Kalteng, 2023). For Kapuas district in 2021, the number of infant deaths recorded was 21 (Kalteng Satu Data, 2023).

Neonates have a high risk of exposure to infection, especially in the umbilical cord. The umbilical cord is a wet wound which can be a gateway for tetanus germs to enter which will cause sepsis and result in death. Neonatal infections range between 24-34%. This infection is the second most common cause of infant death after neonatal asphyxia (Trivedi et al., 2021)

(Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023), umbilical cord care is washing hands with soap and running water before and after holding the baby, do not put anything on the umbilical cord, care for the umbilical cord open and dry, if it is dirty/wet, wash with clean water and soap, then dry.

Based on the results of a preliminary study survey conducted by researchers in the Upt. Dadahup Community Health Center, Kapuas district, on June 3 2024, the results of interviews with 9 postpartum mothers, consisting of 3

postpartum mothers caring for the umbilical cord by themselves according to the midwife's instructions, namely with the umbilical cord open and dry, 2 postpartum mothers assisted in caring for the umbilical cord by their parents by means of they were given cold powder and salt and 4 were helped by the village shaman by giving them betadine and some were given turmeric on the grounds that postpartum mothers were afraid of umbilical cord care.

Based on the data above, there is still umbilical cord care for newborn babies that is not in accordance with the Ministry of Health. This action carries the risk of causing umbilical cord infections. Thus the author is interested in conducting research for. The formulation of the problem in the research is "What is the description of the knowledge of postpartum mothers regarding umbilical cord care for newborns in the working area of the UPT. Dadahup Community Health Center, Kapuas district. The benefit of this research is to find out the description of postpartum mothers' knowledge about umbilical cord care for newborn babies in the Dadahup Community Health Center UPT Working Area, Kapuas Regency. The purpose of the research is To find out the characteristics of respondents based on age, education, occupation, parity status of postpartum mothers, and sources of information obtained and To find out the description of postpartum mothers' knowledge about caring for the umbilical cord of newborn babies in the working area of the Dadahup Health Center Upt. Kapuas Regency, Central Kalimantan Province.

2. Method

The location of this research is in the work area of the UPT Dadahup Health Center, Kapuas district. The research period starts from July – September

2024. The type of research carried out is quantitative research using a descriptive design. The data collection technique used in this research was a *total sampling* of 33 respondents. The research instrument is a questionnaire that has been tested for validity with 29 valid questions. The data analysis used in this research is Univariate.

3. Results and treatment

This research was conducted in July – September 2024 in the UPt Work Area. Dadahup Community Health Center, Kapuas Regency. The total number of samples was 33 samples. In this study, information was obtained regarding the characteristics of respondents based on age, highest level of education, occupation, source of information and parity in understanding the description of postpartum mothers' knowledge about umbilical cord care for newborns in the UPt Work Area. Dadahup District Health Center, Kapuas. The following results were obtained.

Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics in the Dadahup Community Health Center UPT Working Area, Kapuas Regency

Respondent Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
<20	1	3
20 - 35	29	88
> 36	3	9
Education		
elementary school	7	21
Junior High School	15	45
Senior High School	7	21
College	4	12
Work		
Farmer	5	15

Housewife	22	67
Civir Servant	3	9
Private	2	6
Honorary	1	3
Resources		
Book	7	21
Social Media	15	45
Health workers	11	33
Parity		
Primiparous	14	42
Multiparous	19	58
Total	33	100

From the table above, it can be seen that of the 33 respondents, the majority of respondents based on age were 20-35 years old, 29 people (88%). Based on education, the majority had a junior high school education of 15 people (45%). The majority are based on work, namely as housewives, 22 people (67%). The majority of respondents based on the information they received about umbilical cord care was from social media, 15 respondents (45%). The majority of respondents based on respondent parity were Multi Para, 19 respondents (58%).

Frequency Distribution of Postpartum Mothers' Knowledge About Umbilical Cord Care for Newborn Babies in the UPT Work Area. Dadahup Community Health Center, Kapuas Regency in 2024

knowledge category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not enough	8	24
Enough	11	33
Good	14	42
Total	33	100

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that from the 33 respondents, it can be seen that the majority of

respondents have good knowledge, namely 14 respondents (42%) (Ade Febriani Siregar, 2021) entitled description of postpartum mothers' knowledge about umbilical cord care for newborns in Simpang Barumun village, Halongonon subdistrict, research results obtained from 30 respondents, the majority aged between 25-35 years, 14 people (46.7%).

Age also determines whether it is easy for someone to absorb information. The older you get, the more mature a person's level of maturity and strength will be in thinking and working. Age also determines how much experience a person has, so that mothers of productive age know more about how to care for the umbilical cord (Dwiayu Larasati et al., 2021).

Based on the description above, the researcher believes that age will influence a person's ability to comprehend and think about the information they receive. Age is also a determining factor in the level of knowledge, experience, confidence and motivation so that age influences a person's behavior towards the knowledge they will obtain.

(Tia Angreyani, 2018) his research entitled the relationship between the level of knowledge of postpartum mothers about umbilical cord care and the removal of the umbilical cord in newborn babies at the PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital, results based on the education of the respondents, most of whom were high school, 29 respondents (44.6%)

(Iqbal, 2016) states that education means guidance given by someone to others so they can understand something. It cannot be denied that the higher a person's education, the easier it is for them to receive information, and ultimately the more knowledge they will have. On the other hand, if someone has a low level of education, it will hinder the development of that person's attitude towards accepting

newly introduced information and values. The higher a person's education level, the easier it will be to get access to information about a problem (Yanti et al., 2020).

Based on the description above, according to the researcher's assumption that education greatly influences a person's level of knowledge. The higher a person's education, the wider their knowledge and the easier it will be to receive information from other people. On the other hand, mothers who have a low educational background generally have difficulty receiving information.

Based on research by (Arina Asfa et al., 2018) his research entitled Description of postpartum mothers' knowledge about umbilical cord care for babies in the working area of the Sumowono health center, Semarang district, based on their work, was obtained from 35 postpartum mother respondents in Sumowono District, Semarang Regency, most of whom were unemployed (IRT) a total of 24 people (68.6%).

Someone who works will often interact with other people so they will also have good knowledge. Work experience will provide knowledge and skills and learning experience at work will be able to develop the ability to make decisions which are an integration of scientific reasoning (Ariani, 2014).

Based on the data above, the work is very helpful in increasing the knowledge of postpartum mothers in umbilical cord care in newborn babies. Because in work there will be interactions between one individual and another individual with various backgrounds and problems they have. So that these individuals will express it to each other so that there is an exchange of insights. So the work is very positive to increase the knowledge of postpartum mothers in umbilical cord care in newborn babies.

Based on the results of statistical tests on the influence of TikTok videos on

attitudes about nutrition in the Simpang Parit Community Health Center work area in 2021, the average attitude in the pretest was 46.1. Meanwhile, the average attitude on the posttest was 49.6. In this case, there is a difference in the average pretest and posttest attitudes of 3.5, the difference in respondents' attitudes before and after being given health education using the TikTok Video (Artikasari et al., 2022)

Based on the research results above, researchers assume that information sources from health workers, social media and books all have positive value. All these sources of information can increase a person's knowledge, including the knowledge of postpartum mothers regarding umbilical cord care in newborn babies. In this research, the easiest source of information for postpartum mothers to access is social media, because social media in this modern era is very easy for the public to access.

(Corey H Basch, 2021) said that TikTok has great potential and extraordinary platform reach in delivering public health in broad potential to various segments of the population, one of which is in his first case study, which describes how TikTok is used to reduce the spread of Covid-19 communities by promoting the use of masks.

Based on the research of (Syahfitri Umamity et al., 2024) entitled *The Influence of Health Education About Umbilical Cord Care on Postpartum Mothers' Behavior in the Kaiely Health Center Work Area, Buru Regency*. With the results of the post-test, good behavior was 75% and bad behavior was 25%.

(Kompasiana, 2024) Entering the digital era which opens up various information channels, it makes it easier for us to get information, because social media provides "ready-to-eat" information, almost every day there are always new issues that are commented on by its users. Now, social media has become a basic need for everyone.

Information is now an "economic" item, easy to obtain.

Based on the research results of (Panggabean et al., 2024) entitled *The relationship between knowledge and attitudes of post partum mothers towards open umbilical cord care*. In the working area of the Cliff Community Health Center, the largest number of respondents with birth history/parity were respondents with the birth of more than one child/multiparous, namely 23 people (60.5%) .

Knowledge is closely related to parity because the more often a woman gives birth to babies and cares for them, the more personal experience she gains and can guide someone in drawing conclusions. (Sri Haryanti et al., 2016).

Based on the data above, the researcher assumes that experience is a way to obtain truthful knowledge. Therefore, personal experience can also be used as an effort to gain knowledge. Whether obtained directly or indirectly, not all personal experiences can lead someone to draw correct conclusions. So the more a person has, the more information and experience they will have regarding umbilical cord care for newborns.

Based on the results of this research knowledge, it is in line with (Erawati et al., 2020), the knowledge of postpartum mothers regarding umbilical cord care in the Ambarawa community health center area, Semarang district, most of the respondents had good knowledge, 32 respondents (64%)

The results of this research are not in line with (Ade Febriani Siregar, 2021) research entitled *description of the knowledge of postpartum mothers regarding umbilical cord care for newborn babies in Simpang Barumon village, Halongonon subdistrict*. Knowledge from 30 respondents can be concluded as

having sufficient knowledge as many as 15 respondents (50.0%).

(Notoatmodjo, 2016) said that knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people sense a particular object. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, smell, touch and taste. Knowledge is needed to encourage attitudes and behavior every day, so it can be said that knowledge is a stimulation of action.

Sources of knowledge can be obtained through health workers who provide it directly or through educational media. Postpartum mothers can also access information via the internet and read books related to postpartum mothers. (Anggorowati & Nadia, 2020).

The majority of respondents in this study had good knowledge, this shows that most mothers know how to carry out umbilical cord care for newborn babies. Researchers assume that some knowledge can be obtained from the desire and active attitude of the postpartum mother in seeking information about umbilical cord care for newborn babies through various interactions. Knowledge can be obtained through experience, various sources of information that suit the mother's understanding, such as social media, books and health workers.

4. Conclusion

a. Based on characteristics

1) Age

The age of the respondents shows that of the 33 respondents the majority were aged 20-35 years with a total of 29 respondents with a percentage of (88%).

2) Education

Based on the highest level of education, the majority were junior high school with 15 respondents with a percentage of (45%).

3) Work

The characteristics of respondents based on work show that of the 33 respondents the majority of respondents are based on work, namely as housewives, 22 respondents with a percentage of (67%).

4) Information Source

Based on the source of information obtained about umbilical cord care, the majority is social media with 15 respondents, with a percentage of (45%).

5) Parity

Based on the number of parities, the majority is Multi-para parity, namely 19 respondents, with a total percentage of (58%).

b. Based on a description of the knowledge of postpartum mothers regarding umbilical cord care for newborn babies in the working area of the UPT. Dadahup Community Health Center, Kapuas district

This research was obtained from the results of 33 respondents, 14 respondents (42%) had good knowledge, 11 respondents (33%), had sufficient knowledge and 8 respondents (24%), had poor knowledge.

5. Suggestions

a. for society

The results of this research are basic data regarding the description of postpartum mothers' knowledge regarding umbilical cord care for newborn babies, so postpartum mothers need to increase their knowledge for those whose knowledge is still sufficient. Most of them will get information from social media by attending postpartum mother classes held by service centers. Local health

b. For institutions and health workers

Based on this research, it was found that most of the respondents' knowledge was good, and most of the information that respondents got about umbilical cord care in newborn babies was through social media. So it is hoped that related institutions will be more active in sharing health information, one of which is about umbilical cord care for newborn babies via social media. So that people can easily get the information they can.

c. for researchers

From the results of this research description, it can increase insight and knowledge for researchers, to improve the quality of providing services to postpartum maternal patients, and to increase knowledge of umbilical cord care for newborns.

d. For other researchers

For other research, this research can be used as a reference to complete data and information that can be helpful for future researchers.

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