

HUBUNGAN PERILAKU PERAWAT DALAM PERAWATAN TALI PUSAT BAYI BBLR DENGAN KEJADIAN INFEKSI UMBILIKUS DI BANGSAL PERINATOLOGI RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Bayi dengan berat badan lahir rendah (BBLR) adalah bayi yang dilahirkan dengan berat badan kurang dari 2.500 gram, tanpa memandang usia kehamilan. Sistem kekebalan tubuh BBLR belum sepenuhnya terbentuk dan rentan terhadap infeksi. Salah satu infeksi yang terjadi adalah infeksi tali pusat. Infeksi tali pusat dapat disebabkan oleh perilaku perawat yang merawat tali pusat tidak sesuai SOP perawatan tali pusat. Penelitian dilakukan di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul, karena kejadian infeksi tali pusat tinggi, yaitu 90 *neonatus*. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan antara perilaku perawat dalam perawatan tali pusat bayi BBLR dengan kejadian infeksi umbilikus di Bangsal Perinatologi RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul. **Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian korelasi. Sampel penelitian adalah 27 perawat dan 27 bayi BBLR sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan lembar observasi. **Hasil Penelitian:** Berdasarkan hasil analisis data diketahui perilaku perawat mayoritas baik (74,1%), kejadian infeksi umbilikus sebanyak (51,9%). Berdasarkan hasil analisis *spearman rank correlation*, diperoleh nilai koefisien korelasi 0,570 dan *P value* sebesar 0,002. **Kesimpulan:** Ada hubungan antara perilaku perawat dalam perawatan tali pusat bayi BBLR dengan kejadian infeksi umbilikus di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul dengan tingkat keeratan sedang.

Kata Kunci: Perilaku Perawat, Perawatan Tali Pusat pada Bayi BBLR, Infeksi Umbilikus

Abstract

Background: A baby with low birth weight (LBW) is the one who is born with the weight less than 2,500 grams, regardless of gestational age. The immune system of a baby with low birth weight is still not fully formed and prone to infection. One of the infections that occurred was the umbilical cord infection. Umbilical cord infections can be caused by improper treatments conducted by nurses who took care of them. This research was carried out at *Panembahan Senopati District General Hospital* in Bantul where the cases of umbilical cord infection were high, i.e. 90 neonates. **Objectives:** The study sought to determine the correlation between the nurses' treatments of low birth weight babies' umbilical cords and the cases of umbilical cord infection at the perinatology ward of *Panembahan Senopati District General Hospital* in Bantul. **Methods:** The study used correlation research method. The research sample used in this study were 27 nurses and 27 babies with low birth weight, in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Observation sheets were used in the data collection. **Results:** The data analysis results

showed a majority of good nursing treatments by 74.1%, the cases of umbilical infection by 51.9%. The *spearman rank correlation* analysis obtained a correlation coefficients value 0.570 and *p* value of 0.002. **Conclusion:** There is a correlation between the nurses' treatments of low birth weight babies' umbilical cords and the cases of umbilical cord infection at the perinatology ward of *Panembahan Senopati* District General Hospital in Bantul, with moderate closeness.

Keywords: nursing treatments, umbilical cord care in low birth weight babies, umbilical cord infections