



Effectiveness Treatment of perineal wounds with compresses soaked in Betadine

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ABSTRACT

The postpartum infection could have come from a wound infection experienced by the perineum. It is caused by wound incisions experienced infections and a tear of the birth canal or tear of the perineum. Perineal care is an effort to provide comfort for women who have given birth to avoid infection. The purpose of this research is to investigate the effectiveness of the use of betadine compress not given betadine on healing wounds in the perineum. The kind of research is quantitative using experimental design spring. Samples are to be taken as many as 30 people that is 15 people to the control group and 15 people to the case. This study was conducted from September -November 2022. The research results show there is no difference between the healing of wounds in the perineum control compress betadine with clusters of cases that do not compress betadine (the test Mann Whitney U p-value = 0,129 > 0,05) so that it can be concluded that both compress and non compress betadine and it is the same with betadine have a chance to heal in good.

Keywords: *Perineal wound, betadine, postpartum*

ABSTRAK

Infeksi postpartum bisa saja berasal dari infeksi luka yang dialami oleh perineum. Hal ini disebabkan oleh sayatan luka yang mengalami infeksi dan robeknya jalan lahir atau robeknya perineum. Perawatan perineum adalah upaya untuk memberikan kenyamanan bagi wanita yang telah melahirkan agar terhindar dari infeksi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui efektivitas pemberian kompres betadin dan tidak diberikan betadin pada penyembuhan luka di perineum. Jenis penelitiannya adalah kuantitatif menggunakan desain eksperimental semu. Sampel yang akan diambil sebanyak 30 orang yaitu 15 orang untuk kelompok kontrol dan 15 orang untuk kasus. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan September-November 2022. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan antara penyembuhan luka perineum dengan menggunakan kompres betadin pada kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok kasus yang tidak menggunakan kompres betadin (uji Mann Whitney U p-value = 0,129 > 0,05) sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa kompres betadine maupun tidak kompres betadin sama halnya memiliki peluang sembuh yang baik.

Kata kunci: *betadin, Luka perineum, Pasca melahirkan*

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INTRODUCTION

The number of deaths were collected from recording mother family health program at the ministry of health increases each year. In 2021 show in indonesia 7.389 death. This number increased compared to 2020 of 4.627 death. Based on cause, most maternal mortality in 2021 covid-19 2.982 cases, as many as related bleeding 1.330 cases, as many as and hypertension in pregnancy as many as 1.077 cases. (Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2021, 2021)

The causes of maternal death are 30% bleeding, 25% eclampsia, 12% infection, 8% puerperal complications, 5% abortion, 5% obstructed labor, 3% embolism and 12% other causes. Postpartum hemorrhage is a major cause of maternal death worldwide with an incidence of 5% - 10% of all deliveries. (Leo Simanjuntak, 2020)

Infection in the postpartum the possibility of originating in a wound stitches the perineum that experienced infection. Wound stitches is caused by episiotomi or wound incision of of a sinus infection and effect rips the birth canal or tear the perineum. Wound stitches caused episiotomi and tear the perineum took to recover 6 to 7 days. (Sukmarani, 2018)

Perineal care in postpartum mothers needs to be done especially when accompanied by perineal sutures. The

perineum with stitches which usually occurs in postpartum mothers is very potential for infection. The potential for infection in the perineum occurs because the perineum in postpartum mothers is a moist area, with lochia or postpartum blood that always flows into the perineum. This causes the perineal area to always be wet. The perineum which tends to be moist will make it easier for microorganisms to multiply, especially if the patient is reluctant to dry it for fear of feeling pain when touching the perineal stitches (Enny Yuliaswati, 2020)

Wound care for perineal wound healing, namely antiseptic Povidon iodine which is a bond between iodine and polynyl pyrrolidone, much more effective than iodine, broad spectrum, non-irritating, antiseptic use for all skin and mucosa, as well as for washing dirty wounds, for area irrigation -infected areas of the body, and prevent infection as it is known that iodine has antiseptic properties (kills germs) for both gram positive and negative bacteria. However, iodine is irritative and toxic when it enters the blood vessels. (Dian Nurafifah, 2018)

Research on the use of betadin in healing wounds have long researched, one of them is done by (Ririn Harini, 2019). This study found that the results of wound care with betel leaf were more effective than betadine in healing perineal wounds

in post partum mothers. So this study concluded that there is no evidence to suggest that the use of povidone iodine can cause excoriation or irritation.

In Indonesia own, there has been no standard of procedure special in appointed by the government to which specific about how the treatment of injuries the perineum right. So that treatments wound the perineum in each health services especially the hospital vary depending on instruction the doctor who helped childbirth. But in the category of the basic health services such as community health centers and Independent Practicing Midwives (IPM) soup usually are set by the local community health or bpm itself so as to perineal wound care at the facility must refer to sop set. (Hasni HN, 2020)

Refer of this on, peneliti feel motivated to did research on the effectiveness of between compress betadin not dikompres betadin healing wound stitches to the perineum.

METHOD

It is the type of research a quasi penelitian experiment with a design research non equivalent control group, where in this study sample consist of two groups namely the group was the first case is not given betadin and the second is the control group that is to be given betadin and used as a comparison.

This study will be carried out in Nilawati Pangkep of West in September - November 2022. Research data is primary data from the intervention and observation or the use of preparat betadin as an antiseptic to fasten healing wound the perineum.

Data collection started all patients met the criteria of inclusion and the patient is given information about this study, and are keen to participate in this research. The patients were asked to sign a consent to be the respondents later gave a description of procedures and procedures research.

Instrument used is sheets ceklist research and observation used to evaluate the perineum healing wound stitches in the control and the cases.

Sample collection method the tehnik sampling nonprobability are the technique to provide opportunities the sample of equal any member of population.

A kind of approach technique the sample collection in this research that is a kind of sampling the quota. Where the sample of the appointed as many as 30 people consisting of 15 for the cases and 15 people to the control group.

The method of analysis data using analysis bivariat this will study each variables between and control groups

given betadin by using the green Test Whitney U with spss program.

research variable to be the analysis is the variable compress with the perineum betadin healing wound. To know the relationship between the variables was used test *Mann Whitney U*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Result

Bivariat analysis done to see the relationship between two variables. In this

Table 1. The Difference Between Compress Betadin With Will Not Be Betadin To The Health Of The Perineum Mother Parturition

| Status The Compress Betadin | The Healing Of Injured Perineum | | | | | | N | % | p |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|---|----|-----|-------|
| | Good | | Was | | Bad | | | | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | | | |
| The Compress Betadin | 11 | 73,3 | 4 | 26,7 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 100 | 0,129 |
| Without compress Betadin | 14 | 93,3 | 1 | 6,7 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 100 | |

Source: Pengolahan Data Primer

Form the test Mann Whitney U obtained value p-Value = 0,129 (p > 0,05) meant that there was no the difference between who were given compress betadin with will not be compress betadin to the effectiveness of healing of a wound the

perineum mother parturition so that it can be said that between the two groups mother, both get compress and do not get compress betadin, still had risk terganngunya the healing process wound stitches the perineum.

Discussion

Betadine (povidone iodine) Povidone iodine is a chemical wound treatment that is often used in wound healing. Povidone iodine has an antimicrobial effect, creates a moist environment, and can induce angiogenesis. This drug is also reported to prevent inflammation, but 10% povidone iodine is also said to have an effect on inhibiting fibroblast growth in in vitro cell culture experiments. Iodine can cause allergies in some people. Signs of an iodine allergy

include skin rash, redness, heat, swelling and itching. So it is recommended that if there is an allergic reaction caused by the use of iodine, a povidone-iodine sensitivity test should be carried out before being used on the wound. (Randy Prayogi, 2019)

Wound care using compress betadin management is still conventional treatment of injuries. Now with modern treatment of injuries this principle is preventing injuries keep it clean and dry without having to add materials antiseptic and will slow down the process of healing wounds. The

use of antiseptic as iodine used only in skin tissue pre-operatif intact in, acute and wounds and chronicle that cannot be recovered or experienced wound infections. (Risal Wintoko, 2020)

The different from the the 30 respondents mother nifas shows that is not is a of be compress them betadin with be compress betadin to the perineum and healing wound healing wound on the both the perineum nifas dikompres dikompres betadin and has an equal chance of cured in condition.

But research conducted (Riyanti Imron, 2018) that the more respondents routinely perform perineal suture wound care using boiled water of binahong leaves the faster the perineal wound healing compared to povidone iodine. This is because the binahong plant is very good for revitalizing the skin, giving extra stamina, promoting blood circulation, overcoming swelling and blood clots, restoring weak conditions, and healing wounds.

The next (Fuji Yulianti Herliman, 2021) said in his research Treatment of the perineum using boiled water from binahong leaves is more effective than treatment using boiled water from betel leaves to help speed up the recovery of perineal tears. The same thing was also by (Nurlaila Nurlaila, 2022) Giving pineapple juice to post partum mothers with

lacerations and wounds perineal stitches help speed healing in less than 7 days. (Dewi Lestrai, 2022) who conducted research on patients with perineal wounds that healing perineal wounds with tamarind turmeric showed better effectiveness than betel leaf.

Research from shows that healing perineal wounds after childbirth using betel leaf decoction really helps accelerate wound healing.(Debi Novita Siregar, 2020; Marisa Repa Utami, 2020; Novita S, 2020; Sitepu, 2020)

The results of Stefany's research (2020) show that this has happened changes in perineal wound healing experienced the respondent experienced a change from the respondent before it was given decoction of green betel leaves in post partum mothers.(Stefani Anastasia, 2020)

After outlines theoretical study, research findings before this and research, then the researcher would set the assumed this research healing wound on the both The perineum parturition is compressed is compressed betadin and has an equal chance of cured in condition this is because the perineum not only the perineum healing wound using compress betadin, but many other factors that can affect or speed up the healing process is wound of the internal factor the perineum and external factors.

Wound healing is the process of replacing and repairing damaged tissue function. External factors that can affect healing of a wound the perineum as; neighborhood, tradition, knowledge and socioeconomic. While the internal factor can be treatments, age mother, weight, status nutrition and also a chronic disease suffered by mother. (Herlina, 2018)

Factors that significantly affect perineal wound healing are education, abstinence from food, types of sutures, knowledge of perineal care, perineal care, drug acceptance and types of lacerations. The most dominant factor is abstinence from food. Women and families should be encouraged and given counseling by midwives about strictly increasing knowledge, perineal hygiene, medication adherence to help reduce the risk of contamination and improve wound healing, especially nutrition during the postpartum period which can help wound healing thereby reducing maternal morbidity. (Andi Ernawati Manuntungi, 2019; Apri Sulistianingsih, 2019; Erliani Daully, 2022)

Characteristics data in the research indicated the majority age respondents be at the teenager the end and early adulthood so that the healing wounds can run well. To the process healing of a wound, get older someone will be more old in the healing process wound, this dipengaruhi

by an impairment elastin in the skin and distinction replacement collagen that can affect healing of a wound. In addition the level of education respondents that of the majority SMA-S1 also affect the level of knowledge of mother postpartum so it is more understand and able to do the treatment of injuries the perineum well.

The socioeconomic condition of respondents who mostly work as a housewife also give more time to rest and treatment of injuries stitches perineumnya compared with the working out of the house so it can also influence on the healing of injured perineum.

CONCLUSION

There is no difference between the treatment of injuries the perineum compressed betadin compressed and the effectiveness of the healing of injured perineum and means that both compressed and compressed has an equal chance of recovering in good working order.

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