

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 KEBIDANAN DAN PENDIDIKAN PROFESI BIDAN
FAKULTAS KEBIDANAN
INSTITUT KESEHATAN PAYUNG NEGERI PEKANBARU
Penelitian, 1 Agustus 2026**

Nadia

Faktor – Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pengetahuan Ibu Hamil Tentang Perawatan Tali Pusat Bayi Di Puskesmas Rejosari Kota Pekanbaru.

xiii + 95 Halaman + 11 Tabel + 11 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang perawatan tali pusat bayi penting dalam mencegah infeksi pada bayi baru lahir. Perawatan yang tidak tepat dapat meningkatkan risiko tetanus neonatorum, yaitu infeksi akibat spora bakteri *Clostridium tetani* melalui luka tali pusat. Kontaminasi dapat terjadi akibat penggunaan alat tidak steril maupun bahan yang tidak sesuai. Kurangnya pengetahuan ibu mengenai perawatan tali pusat yang benar dapat meningkatkan risiko infeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang perawatan tali pusat bayi di Puskesmas Rejosari Kota Pekanbaru, sehingga dapat menjadi dasar peningkatan edukasi dan pencegahan infeksi. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain analitik dan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel berjumlah 36 ibu hamil trimester III dengan teknik purposive sampling. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara umur dengan pengetahuan ibu hamil ($p\text{-value}=0,118>0,05$), sedangkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pendidikan ($p\text{-value}=0,040<0,05$), pekerjaan ($p\text{-value}<0,01$), paritas ($p\text{-value}<0,01$), dan sumber informasi ($p\text{-value}<0,01$) dengan pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang perawatan tali pusat bayi. Pendidikan memudahkan penerimaan informasi, pekerjaan memperluas pengalaman dan akses informasi, paritas memberikan pengalaman merawat bayi, sedangkan sumber informasi tenaga kesehatan memberikan informasi yang akurat. Disarankan institusi menjadikan penelitian sebagai referensi, peneliti selanjutnya menambah sampel dan variabel, ibu hamil aktif mencari informasi terpercaya, serta Puskesmas Rejosari meningkatkan penyuluhan, konseling, kelas ibu hamil, dan media edukasi secara berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, ibu hamil, perawatan tali pusat, pendidikan, paritas, sumber informasi.

Daftar Bacaan : 45 (2021-2026)

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***Factors Influencing Pregnant Women's Knowledge of Newborn Umbilical
Cord Care at Rejosari Public Health Center, Pekanbaru City***

xiii + 95 Pages + 11 Tables + 11 attachment

ABSTRACT

Knowledge of pregnant women regarding umbilical cord care is important in preventing infection in newborns. Improper umbilical cord care can increase the risk of neonatal tetanus, an infection caused by spores of the bacterium *Clostridium tetani* entering through the umbilical cord wound. Contamination may occur due to the use of unsterile equipment or inappropriate substances. Lack of maternal knowledge regarding proper umbilical cord care can increase the risk of infection. This study aimed to determine the factors influencing pregnant women's knowledge of newborn umbilical cord care at Rejosari Public Health Center, Pekanbaru City, thereby providing a basis for improving education and infection prevention. This study used a quantitative method with an analytical design and a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 36 third-trimester pregnant women selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire. The results showed no significant relationship between age and pregnant women's knowledge ($p\text{-value}=0.118>0.05$), while significant relationships were found between education ($p\text{-value}=0.040<0.05$), occupation ($p\text{-value}<0.01$), parity ($p\text{-value}<0.01$), and sources of information ($p\text{-value}<0.01$) and knowledge of umbilical cord care. Education facilitates information acceptance, occupation provides broader experience and access to information, parity provides experience in caring for infants, while information from health professionals provides accurate information. It is recommended that the institution use this study as a reference, future researchers increase the sample size and variables, pregnant women actively seek reliable information, and Rejosari Public Health Center improve education, counseling, maternal classes, and educational media continuously.

Keywords : Knowledge, pregnant women, umbilical cord care,
education, parity, source of information.

References : 45 (2021–2026).