

# The influence of cotton fabric haecting perineum (PHP) on the perineum haecting practicum competence of midwifery students of the Salsabila Serang High School Of Health Sciences

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## ABSTRACT

Pantum is a tool to support the teaching and learning process and has an important role in supporting teaching and learning activities (Annisa, 2021). Perineal Haecting to stop bleeding and reconnect and restore the function of the vaginal mucosa, connective tissue and muscles (Aritonang, 2021). Perineal Haecting is one of the competencies that midwifery students must have (Elvira, 2023). The availability of Perineum Haecting Pantum (PHP) which can be used repeatedly in practicums is an ideal teaching tool because it is practical and more economical (Utami, 2023). This research uses the quantitative Quasy Experiment method with a one group pretest - posttest design. The sampling technique for this research was total sampling of 62 respondents. The research time is April-May 2024. Research methods use the Shapiro-Wilk statistical test. Based on the results of statistical tests,  $p = 0.001$ . This means that there is a significant difference between the perineal suturing abilities of the model group and the non-model group.

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the skills that midwifery students must have is the ability to suture perineal wounds (Kemenkes, 2022). To learn this with patients, students must actually practice with models/props in the laboratory (L.O, 2023). Suturing perineal lacerations in the laboratory as a training medium was previously identical to, but had to be modified due to the more expensive price and limited quantity (Fitriani, 2021).

Pantum haecting flannel material is used as a learning medium for suturing perineal wounds (Mintaningtyas, 2023). This material was obtained by the students themselves and used it

in the skills to achieve Haecting suturing competency, however, because the shape and structure of the perineum cannot be presented clearly in a flannel Haecting pantum, so a prop for perineal Haecting suturing is needed that approximates the condition of the wound and can be used repeatedly (Rhadiyah, 2022).

To produce midwifery graduates who are capable of suturing grade I and II perineal lacerations, as many laboratory practical experiences are needed: Carrying out educational laboratory services, namely services carried out in accordance with courses that have been determined for regular practical training at affiliated educational institutions; Practical learning in the midwifery laboratory of STIKes Salsabila Serang can be carried out with the guidance of an instructor or independently by students.

Skill Lab is a facility where you can practice skills using mannequins and models (Sukantini, 2021). The second degree of the perineum is within the midwife's capabilities (Susanti, 2018). Therefore, performing this on patients requires practice on a laboratory model/manikin (Wijayanti, 2022). The model for suturing perineal lacerations as a medium for skills training in the laboratory is quite expensive and the quantity is limited, so it requires simple modification of the manikin/model (Wahyuningsih, 2019).

Based on a preliminary study conducted by a student who used a flannel stitch model for independent practice at home and often encountered problems, namely the needle getting stuck in the fabric. Therefore, you should consider using different materials and models that are most suitable for learning perineal wound suturing techniques.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses the quantitative Quasy Experiment method with a one group pretest – posttest design (Haryani, 2022). The sampling technique for this research was total sampling of 62 respondents. The research time is April-May 2024. Research methods use the Shapiro-Wilk statistical test. Research location at STIKes Salsabila Serang.

The data used in this research is primary data, namely the results of the practical value of Haecting in cases of second degree perineal lacerations, with stages (Haksama, 2020) : Evaluating students' skills in the practice of suturing perineal lacerations usinghaecting flannel materialcommonly used, and Stitching perineal lacerations using cotton cloth formed in this way (Kurniati, 2023). The data collection method is to assess the level of level II suturing practice using a prepared checklist.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Data was obtained from observations of 62 respondents. The research period was April-May 2024. Researchers provided informed consent to respondents then carried out observations and interviews.

### Univariate Analysis

**Table 1.** Practice value of suturing perineal lacerations using pantum haecting made from flannel

Category	Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Point a	79 - 100	9	14.5
B grade	68 - 78	46	74.2
C grade	56 - 67	7	11.3
D grade	41 - 55	0	0
E value	0 - 40	0	0

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that 14.5% of students obtained an A grade when practicing suturing perineal lacerations using the commonly used props, namely flannel.

**Table 2.** Practice value of suturing perineal lacerations using pantum haecting made from cotton fabric

Category	Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Point a	79 - 100	24	38.7
B grade	68 - 78	38	61.3
C grade	56 - 67	0	0
D grade	41 - 55	0	0
E value	0 - 40	0	0

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that 38.7% of students obtained an A grade when practicing suturing perineal lacerations using the commonly used props, namely cotton.

### Bivariate Analysis

**Table 3.** Distribution of data normality test with shapiro-wilk before and after (n=62)

Body temperature	N	Rank	Mean Rank	p-value
Pre	62	Negative	15.50	0,000
Post	62	Ranks		

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Table 3 shows that the results of the pretest and posttest are not normally distributed, with the conclusion that the data has a significant value of  $p < 0.05$ . So the test used in this research is the non-parametric Wilcoxon Sign Rank test

**Table 4.** Difference in average perineal suturing before and after using a foam model

Pretest Posttest Compressed Shallots	
Z	-4.786b
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Table 4 shows that the negative rank before and after the statistical test output obtained a significant value of 0.000, a significant result of 5% ( $p$ -value = 0.000 - 0.05). Cotton on Perineum Haecting Practicum Competency for Midwife Students at Salsabila Serang College of Health Sciences in 2024.

### Discussion

Based on the univariate results in Table 1, it can be seen that 14.5% of students obtained an A grade when practicing suturing perineal lacerations using the commonly used props, namely flannel (Lestari, 2019). The score is between 79 and 100. Based on the researchers observations, students had difficulty sewing with models made from flannel because the needles used were bent and the sewing thread broke (Mirong, 2023). The results of the perineal sutures carried out by the students looked sloppy and irregular due to the thread getting caught in the flannel model/demonstrator (Apriani, 2020).

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that 38.7% of students obtained an A grade when practicing suturing perineal lacerations using the commonly used props, namely cotton (Harahap, 2021). Based on the researcher's observations, students sutured lacerations smoothly with different types of stitches, because the needle did not bend, the thread did not often break, and the stitching results were clear (Fei-Yi Zhao, 2022).

Table 4 shows that the negative rank before and after the statistical test output obtained a significant value of 0.000, a significant result of 5% ( $p$ -value = 0.000 - 0.05). Cotton on Perineum Haecting Practical Competence for Midwife Students at Salsabila Serang College of Health Sciences in 2024. This can be seen from the increase in student scores after suturing perineal lacerations using perineal haecting pantum made of cotton fabric. Quality learning media is media that has

learning components, benefits and media characteristics whose inclusion provides benefits to the learning process (Ganesan, 2022).

Fabric is a finished product that is made from thread and formed into a product that can be used (Gustirini, 2023). Fabrics are classified into various types based on their constituent materials, surface texture, material properties, and manufacturing processes (Pangastuti, 2021). One of them is cotton cloth. Cotton fabric has strong properties in absorbing body heat even though it is wet, tightens, wrinkles, shrinks, creases, and is susceptible to damage from sunlight and sweat (Jannah, 2022).

## CONCLUSION

Based on research that has been conducted, students who use perineal haecting pantum made from cotton cloth experience an increase in their score by points. This simple perineal tear suturing tool is considered suitable as an alternative teaching tool, especially for independent practice.

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