

FACTORS AFFECTING KNOWLEDGE OF PUBLIC MOTHERS ABOUT BATHING BABIES IN SIHITANG ENVIRONMENT III KOTA PADANGSIDIMPUAN

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ABSTRACT

How to bathe a baby is a way of cleaning the baby's body with water by using a washcloth, soaking yourself in water according to the appropriate sequences. According to (WHO), it is estimated that every year 20 million postpartum mothers do not bathe their own babies for fear of falling and drowning. Given the importance of the benefits of how to bathe a baby, namely maintaining body hygiene and providing a sense of comfort for the baby. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence postpartum mothers' knowledge of how to bathe babies in Sihitang Village III, Padangsidempuan City in 2020, based on age, education, parity, and sources of information. The research time is from June 2019 to June 2020. The type of research is quantitative with a *descriptive design*. This sample was carried out by *accidental sampling*. This research was all postpartum mothers in the environment III Sihitang Village, Padangsidempuan City in 2020 with a total of 15 respondents and this sample was taken by *accidental sampling*. The types of data used were primary and secondary. The results of the study were the majority aged 26-30 years were 7 respondents (46.7%), and the minority aged 31-35 years were 2 respondents (13.3%). Based on the education of the majority of primary schools as many as 8 respondents (53.3%), and university minorities as many as 1 respondent (6.7%). Based on parity, the majority of primiparas were 9 respondents (60%), and the minority of grandemultiparous mothers was 1 respondent (6.7%). Based on the work of the majority of health workers as many as 10 respondents (66.7%), and the minority of electronic media as many as 2 respondents (13.3%). It can be concluded that the knowledge of postpartum mothers about how to bathe babies in the Sihitang Village, Environment III, Padangsidempuan City in 2020 is quite knowledgeable. Suggestions for health workers to provide clearer information both in the form of counseling and health education on how to bathe babies. Suggest for respondents to increase their knowledge, especially about how to bathe babies.

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1. Introduction

Bathing a baby is an important event in daily activities, both for mother and child. Bathing has very good benefits for the cleanliness and health of the baby (Chikazawa & Sasaki, 2021). This activity should be made a fun opportunity with minimal hassle (Sunartyo, 2018).

Almost every mother is afraid to bathe her baby. The most important time to bathe a baby is to be careful and position the baby correctly (Bonny and Mila, 2017).

According to *the World Health Organization* (WHO), it is estimated that every year 20 million postpartum mothers do not bathe their own babies. Mothers aged 20 years and over are expected

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to increase the number from 105 million to 235 million. However, postpartum mothers begin to be able to bathe their babies after getting experience from other people and family support (Nailul, 2014).

According to statistical research in the United States, that 25% of postpartum mothers have not been able to bathe their babies, 22% can bathe their own babies (Nailul, 2014).

Medical science is growing day by day, as well as the discovery of how to bathe newborns. In the past, newborns were usually bathed immediately. The goal is because the baby is covered in blood, mucus, meconium or baby feces that is thick black in color, amniotic fluid, and white fat that looks very unclean (Susilo, 2010).

In Indonesia, a survey conducted in 5 major cities showed that 66% of postpartum mothers were less knowledgeable in bathing their babies (Nailul, 2014).

Based on the results of research by Grahacendikia (2008), to identify the level of management of how to bathe neonates 0-7 days for postpartum mothers at BPS Dwi Yuni Fitriyanti Tigeneng, South Lampung from April to May 2008 included in the sufficient category 31 people (77.50%), good category as many as eight people (20%) and one person less category (2.50%) (Susilo, 2010).

Based on the initial survey conducted by researchers in Neighborhood III, Sihitang Village, Padangsidempuan City (Baharuddin et al., 2021), the 15 postpartum mothers studied were 5 postpartum mothers who knew how to bathe their babies and 10 postpartum mothers who did not know (Erfini et al., 2019). While in Environment II, Sihitang Village, Padangsidempuan City, 12 postpartum mothers studied there were 10 postpartum mothers who knew how to bathe their (Gunawan, 2022) babies and 2 mothers who did not know.

Based on the description above, the researcher was interested in researching "Factors Affecting Knowledge of Postpartum Mothers About How to Bathe Babies in Sihitang Village III Padangsidempuan Environment in 2020 (Herlida, 2021).

2. Methods

The type of research used is analytical, namely research that tries to explore how and why health phenomena occur (Pietkiewicz & Smith, 2014). Then perform an analysis between the phenomenon of risk factors and effect factors (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

The research design used is *cross sectional*, which is a study to study the effect risk factors (Spector, 2019), by approach, observation or collection and at the same time (*point time approach*) meaning that each research subject is only observed (Solt, 2020) once and measurements are made on character status or subject variable (Lee et al., 2019).

3. Result, Analysis and Discussion

3.1 Table

TABLE 1
FREQUENCY OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON KNOWLEDGE

No	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1	Good	2	13,3%
2	Enough	8	35,3%
3	Less	5	33,3%
Total		15	100%

In table 1 above, it can be seen that from 15 respondents who have good knowledge as many as 2 respondents (13.3%), 8 respondents who have sufficient knowledge (35.3%), and 5 respondents (33.3%).

TABLE 2
FREQUENCY OF RESPONDENTS BY AGE

No	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1	21-25	6	40,0%
2	26-30	7	46,7%
3	31-35	2	13,3%

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Total	15	100%
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In table 2 above, it can be seen that of the 15 respondents who were studied aged 21-25 years as many as 6 respondents (40.0%), aged 26-30 years as many as 7 respondents (46.7%), and aged 31-35 years as many as 2 respondents (13.3%).

TABLE 3
FREQUENCY OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON EDUCATION

NO	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	SD	8	53,3%
2	SMP	4	26,7%
3	SMA	2	13,3%
4	Perguruan Tinggi	1	6,7%
	Tota	15	100%

In table 3 above, it can be seen that from the 15 respondents studied, 8 respondents (53.3%), junior high school as many as 4 respondents (26.7%), high school education as many as 2 respondents (13.3%), and with tertiary education as many as 1 respondent (6.7%).

TABLE 4
FREQUENCY OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON PARITY

No	Parity	Frequency	Percentage
1	Primipara	9	60%
2	Multipara	5	33,3%
3	Grandemultipara	1	6,7%
	Total	15	100%

In table 4 above, it can be seen that of the 15 respondents studied, 9 respondents were primiparous (60%), multipara were 5 respondents (33.3%), and grandemultipara was 1 respondent (6.7%).

TABLE 5
FREQUENCY OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON INFORMATION SOURCES

No	Information Sources	Frequency	Percentage
1	Print Media	3	20,0%
2	Elektronic Media	2	13,3%
3	Health Officers	10	66,7%
	Total	15	100%

In table 5 it can be seen that from 15 respondents who received information from print media as many as 3 respondents (20.0%), from electronic media as many as 2 respondents (13.3%), while from health workers as many as 10 respondents (66.7%).

3.2 Discussion

Based on the results of the study entitled "Factors Affecting Knowledge of Postpartum Mothers About How to Bathe Babies in Sihitang Village III, Padangsidimpuan City in 2020" it was found that mother's knowledge was in the sufficient and insufficient categories. This can be from several factors that affect the knowledge of respondents, namely based on age, education, parity, sources of information. Factors Affecting the Occurrence of Diarrhea in Children Age 7-11 Years in the Children's Room of the Padangsidimpuan City General Hospital in 2018" with 30 respondents.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted with the title "Factors Affecting Knowledge of Postpartum Mothers About How to Bathe Babies in Sihitang Village, Environment III, Padangsidimpuan City in 2020", the researchers concluded as follows: In general, postpartum mother's knowledge about how to bathe babies in Sihitang Village Environment III Padangsidimpuan City In 2020, the majority of respondents who have sufficient knowledge are 8 (46.7%), and 2 respondents are well-informed (13.3%).

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Judging from the knowledge of postpartum mothers about how to bathe babies in Sihitang Village III, Padangsidempuan City in 2020, from 15 respondents based on the majority age 26-30 years, 7 respondents (46.7%), and minorities 31-35 years, 2 respondents (13.3%).

Judging from the knowledge of postpartum mothers about how to bathe babies in Sihitang Village III, Padangsidempuan City in 2020, from 15 respondents based on education, the majority of elementary education were 8 respondents (46.7%), and a minority of college education was 1 respondent (6.7%).

Judging from the knowledge of postpartum mothers about how to bathe babies in Sihitang Village III, Padangsidempuan City in 2020, from 15 respondents based on parity, the majority were primiparous, 3 respondents (20.0%), and grandemultipara minority, as many as 1 respondent (6.7%).

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