

**PENGETAHUAN DAN PERILAKU PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK
PENCEGAHAN INFEKSI LUKA JAHITAN PERINEUM PASCA
PERSALINAN DI PUSKESMAS RAWAT INAP – SERI KASUS**

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ABSTRAK

Persalinan normal melalui vagina dengan luka perineum derajat 1 dan 2 berisiko rendah terjadi infeksi, sehingga tidak memerlukan antibiotik profilaksis, namun pelaksanaannya di Puskesmas diberikan antibiotik untuk pencegahan infeksi. Penelitian yang awalnya dirancang secara *double blind randomized control trial* ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan kejadian infeksi luka jahitan perineum dengan pemberian antibiotik profilaksis (kelompok kontrol) atau plasebo (kelompok uji). Randomisasi dilakukan menggunakan program komputer. Edukasi higiene ibu dan bayi, nutrisi nifas, pelatihan perawatan luka jahitan perineum dan penggunaan obat diberikan kepada ibu sebelum persalinan dan setelah kelahiran bayi. Pandemi Covid-19 melanda Indonesia pada saat mendapatkan 6 subyek, sehingga menyebabkan desain penelitian diubah menjadi seri kasus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan 2 subyek pada kelompok kontrol dan 4 subyek pada kelompok uji meningkat dari rendah ($\leq 75\%$) menjadi tinggi (100%) pada hari ke-42 pasca persalinan dengan perilaku penggunaan antibiotik ibu menjadi tepat dan mematuhi aturan pakai pada hari ke-14. Kondisi luka jahitan perineum basah, tanpa pus, dan jahitan belum menyatu sampai hari ke-14 pasca persalinan, kemudian pada seluruh subyek jahitannya telah kering dan menyatu pada hari ke-42 pasca persalinan. Tidak terdapat kejadian infeksi luka jahitan perineum pada seluruh subyek. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa infeksi luka jahitan perineum dapat dicegah tanpa pemberian antibiotik.

Kata kunci : luka jahitan *perineum*, antibiotik, infeksi, pengetahuan, perilaku

**KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR OF USING ANTIBIOTIC
PREVENTION OF POSTPARTUM PERINEAL WOUND
INFECTION IN PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES – CASE SERIES**

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ABSTRACT

Normal vaginal delivery with perineal wounds grades 1 and 2 has a low risk of infection, so it does not require prophylactic antibiotics, but the implementation at the Primary Health services was to give antibiotics to prevent infection. This study, which was originally designed as a double-blind randomized control trial, aimed to compare the incidence of perineal suture infection with prophylactic antibiotics (control group) or placebo (test group). Randomization was done using a computer program. Maternal and infant hygiene education, postpartum nutrition, perineal suture wound care training and drug use had been given to mothers before delivery and after the birth of the baby. The Covid-19 pandemic has hit Indonesia when this research had been enrolled 6 subjects, thus the research design had to be switched into a case series. The results showed that the maternal knowledge of 2 subjects in the control group and 4 subjects in the test group improved from low ($\leq 75\%$) to higher knowledge (100%) 42nd postnatal day with the maternal antibiotic use behavior were adhered to dosage regimen at 14th postnatal days. The condition of the sutured perineal tears were wet, without pus, and the sutures had not been fused until the 14th postnatal day, and then in all subjects the sutures were dry and fused on the 42nd postnatal day. There was no incidence of sutured perineal tears infection in all subjects. It can be concluded that infection of sutured perineal tears can be prevented without antibiotics.

Keywords: perineal tear, antibiotics, infection, knowledge, behavior