



Research Paper

The Comparison Open, Closed and Topical Breast Milk Umbilical Cord Care on Early Umbilical Cord Separation

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ABSTRACT: A good central rope treatment is one of the efforts to prevent neonatal infections. Good and correct central rope treatment will cause positive impact, i.e. the umbilical cord will be extinct on the 5th day and the 7th day without any complications, while the negative impact of treatment of the umbilical cord is not true the baby will experience tetanus disease Neonaturum and may result in death.

Methodology: The study aims to see the old differences of the umbilical cord. The form of statistic analysis used is designed quasi-experiment. This research was conducted at Midwife Djawari Djamaluddin Clinic in East Luwu district. The population in this study was a newborn baby at Djawari Djamaluddin's midwife clinic in March-September in 2019. The sampling technique used in this study is totaling sampling. Method of data collection using observation sheet observation of the center strap and a long time. Data analysis techniques in this study using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using a one-way ANOVA test.

Results: This study shows that there is a significant difference in the duration of absurdity between open umbilical cord care, closed umbilical cord care/sterile gauze and topical breast milk in an average between 3 groups namely 4.86 days for open umbilical cord care, 5.73 days for closed umbilical cord care and 4.33 days for topical breast milk. These results indicate that there is a significant difference with the P-value of 0.001.

Conclusion: Umbilical cord care using topical ASI and open umbilical cord care techniques can be an alternative because it is cheap and very easy to obtain.

KEYWORDS: umbilical cord care, breast milk, open care, closed care and topical breast milk

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I. INTRODUCTION

One million neonatal died from a central cord infection. Most of these deaths occur in developing countries. According to the recent World Health Organization (WHO) report, 300,000 neonatal die annually due to tetanus infections, and the central cord is the main route for such infections.^{1,2}

The umbilical cord is converted into a necrotic tissue and becomes a suitable medium for infectious pathogens in the environment. Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, and Streptococcus in group B are common pathogens. 2 using anti-bacterial medicine in the neonatal cord is associated with lower bacterial penetration, but reduces the secretion of leukocytes necessary for the extraction of central ropes. Delays in extraction can increase navel infections.^{1,3}

Infection Data of the umbilical cord is caused by an error of intervention in the care of the umbilical cord allowing the baby to respond undesirable, for example when performing a cord treatment is not done routinely and does not maintain the cleanliness of the area Around the central strap that would result in the umbilical cord becoming wet and long drying out so that the umbilical cord became longer loose. In newborns, unpleasant odor on the umbilical cord is an indication that the infant is infected. The incidence rate is about 2% of the newborn amount.⁴

A good central rope treatment is one of the efforts to prevent neonatal infections. Good and correct central rope treatment will cause positive impact, i.e. the umbilical cord will be extinct on the 5th day and the 7th day without any complications, while the negative impact of treatment of the umbilical cord is not true the baby will experience tetanus disease Neonaturum and may result in death.^{5,6}

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS: -

The study aims to see the old differences of the umbilical cord. The form of statistic analysis used is designed quasi-experiment. This research was conducted at Midwife Djawari Djamiluddin Clinic in East Luwu district. The population in this study was a newborn baby at Djawari Djamiluddin's midwife clinic in March-September in 2019. The sampling technique used in this study is totaling sampling. Method of data collection using observation sheet observation of the center strap and a long time. Data analysis techniques in this study using univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using a one-way ANOVA test.

III. RESULT:-

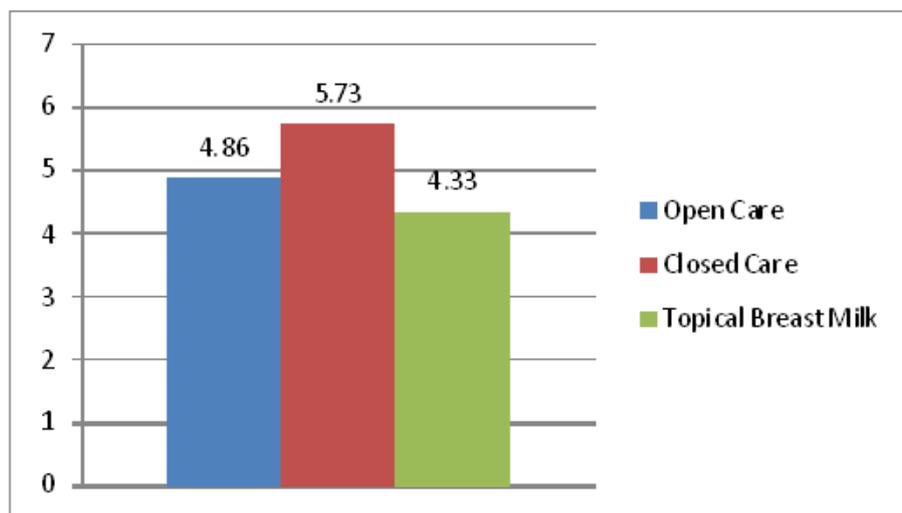
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Table 1. Distribution of Average Duration of Umbilical Cord stump and Correlation Test results

No	Treatment Techniques	N	Mean ± SD	Min	Maks	P
1	Open umbilical cord care	15	4,86 ± 1,12	3	7	0,001
2	Closed umbilical cord care	15	5,73 ± 0,79	5	7	
3	Topical Breast milk	15	4,33 ± 0,89	3	6	

The above analysis test results showed that there was a significant difference between the three types of central rope treatments with a value of $P = 0.001 < 0.05$. Whereas based on the test of Tukey HSD obtained results:

1. There is a significant difference between the treatment of a closed rope center with an open center strap with a median value of 0.86 difference and a sig value. $0.043 < 0.05$.
2. There is a significant difference between the treatment of closed rope center with breast milk with the average value of difference 1.40 and the value of Sig. $0.001 < 0.05$.
3. There is no significant difference between the treatment of open center straps with the care of the breast milk with an average value of 0.53 difference and the value of Sig. $0.285 > 0.05$.



IV. CONCLUSION:-

Umbilical cord care using topical breast milk and close umbilical cord care techniques can be an alternative because it is cheap and very easy to obtain.

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