

**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT KONSUMSI GIZI DENGAN
PROSES PENYEMBUHAN LUKA PASCA OPERASI SECTIO CESAREA**

ELOK WIDJIANINGSIH

Inge Dhamanti, S.KM., M.ARS

KKC KK FKM 147 / 11 Wid h

Inge Dhamanti, S.KM., M.ARS

ABSTRACT

In recent days, many postnatal infection incidences caused by poor Sectio Cesaria wound healing process or unhealed Sectio Cesaria wound are found. In fact, Sectio Cesaria should be “hygiene” operation measure and having infection rate not more than 2%. Malnutrition is considered as one of infection causes. This research is performed to identify relationship between nutrition consumption levels and wound healing process after Sectio Cesaria operation. This research was performed by cross sectional design using quantitative and qualitative approaches. Interview and observation were conducted on 51 postnatal mothers with Sectio Cesarea wounds who had met the criteria. Subjects were collected from population by simple random sampling. Further interview was performed to obtain more detail information about the variable researched. Independent variables were age, educational level, knowledge, expense for food, consumption pattern and nutrition consumption level. The dependent variable was wound healing process post Sectio Cesaria operation, Based on Spearman correlation statistical test, it was obtained correlation coefficient of 0.767 ($> 0,5$) or $p = 0.000 (<0.05)$. Test result showed that there is significant relationship between respondent nutrition consumption and wound healing process post Sectio Cesarea operation. It could be concluded that post natal mother had good nutrition consumption level through their complete wound healing process (by primary process) and post natal mother who had poor consumption level were at risk to experience infection on their post Sectio Cesaria wound (by secondary process).

Keywords : Nutrition consumption level, wound healing process post Sectio Cesarea operation

ABSTRACT

In recent days, many postnatal infection incidences caused by poor Sectio Cesaria wound healing process or unhealed Sectio Cesaria wound are found. In fact, Sectio Cesaria should be “hygiene” operation measure and having infection rate not more than 2%. Malnutrition is considered as one of infection causes. This research is performed to identify relationship between nutrition consumption levels and wound healing process after Sectio Cesaria operation. This research was performed by cross sectional design using quantitative and qualitative approaches. Interview and observation were conducted on 51 postnatal mothers with Sectio Cesarea wounds who had met the criteria. Subjects were collected from population by simple random sampling. Further interview was performed to obtain more detail information about the variable researched. Independent variables were age, educational level, knowledge, expense for food, consumption pattern and nutrition consumption level. The dependent variable was wound healing process post Sectio Cesaria operation, Based on Spearman correlation statistical test, it was obtained correlation coefficient of 0.767 ($> 0,5$) or $p = 0.000 (<0.05)$. Test result showed that there is significant relationship between respondent nutrition consumption and wound healing process post Sectio Cesarea operation. It could be concluded that post natal mother had good nutrition consumption level through their complete wound healing process (by primary process) and post natal mother who had poor consumption level were at risk to experience infection on their post Sectio Cesaria wound (by secondary process).

Keywords : Nutrition consumption level, wound healing process post Sectio Cesarea operation