

Utilization of Cleft Lip and Palate Postoperative Care Guidebook for Caregivers Based on Local Wisdom for Rural Area Communities

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Submission date: 28-Apr-2021 09:58AM (UTC+0800)

Submission ID: 1571939494

File name: 9_IntOralHealth12180-1378933_034949-MRA.pdf (1.1M)

Word count: 3502

Character count: 18892

Original Research

Utilization of Cleft Lip and Palate Postoperative Care Guidebook for Caregivers Based on Local Wisdom for Rural Area Communities

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Abstract

Aim: Indonesia is presumed to be a country with high incidence of cleft lip and palate (CLP). We carried out a cleft mission in Bima, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia, which is considered as a rural area. Education barrier as well as facilities and socioeconomic status of the rural area residents may contribute as challenges of verbal postoperative care information. CLP postoperative care guidebook and local wisdom may deliver a proper explanation. The aim of this study was to describe the utilization of CLP postoperative care guidebook for caregivers based on local wisdom for rural area communities. **Materials and Methods:** We provided CLP postoperative care guidebook after cleft and lip surgery. A total of 20 respondents were asked to complete questionnaires with 10 closed-ended questions and 1 open question in two weeks after surgery. We provided the postoperative infection questionnaire to clinicians who carried out patient follow-up care to evaluate potency of infection after surgery. **Results:** Most of the respondents were parents of patients with CLP (75%). Potency of postoperative infection was found in 30% patients, and it showed no correlation in all patients who were treated using this book as a guide (odds ratio = 0.76, [0.06–9.51]). All respondents (100%) used the guidebook as patient's care guide after CLP surgery, and considered it easy to understand. **Conclusion:** CLP postoperative care guidebook for caregivers based on local wisdom is useful as a health education–promotion media for rural area communities, and it may help in informing early potency of postoperative infection to caregivers.

Keywords: Caregivers, Cleft and Lip Palate, Guidebook, Local Wisdom, Postoperative Care, Rural Area

Received: 21-05-2019, **Revised:** 08-10-2019, **Accepted:** 09-10-2019, **Published:** 25-02-2020

INTRODUCTION

Cleft lip with or without cleft palate (CLP) is one of the most common human congenital anomalies. Clefts are formed when the right and left side of lip or palate do not fuse completely during fetal growth, causing a gap in between.^[1] Worldwide, oral clefts in any form occur in approximately one in every 700 live births, despite the variability driven by socioeconomic status and ethnic background.^[2]

Indonesia, as a developing country, is presumed to have a high incidence of CLP. A study in West Java, Indonesia showed 1596 CLP patients had been operated in 2011 until 2015. Data distributions were CLP (50.53%), cleft lip (24.42%), and cleft palate (25.50%), with most patients of

low-socioeconomic status.^[3] On the basis of Smile Train Indonesia data (2018), per year 8900+ newborn babies were born in Indonesia with cleft.^[4] This condition leads to many surgeries that were performed either in cleft missions or in cleft surgical centers and hospitals. Optimum surgical results without complications are expected, and proper postoperative care education and information is one of the components for overall procedure.

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We carried out a cleft mission in Bima, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia, which is considered as a rural area compared to other cities in Indonesia. Education barrier as well as facilities and socioeconomic status of the residents in the rural area may contribute as challenges if the postoperative care information was verbally explained. CLP postoperative care guidebook with illustration and local wisdom (LW) was thought to bridge this barrier to deliver proper explanation; besides, it is handy and easy to understand. The contents of guidebook were an introduction to postoperative care, postoperative care of surgical repair of cleft lip and palate including instruction and wound management, complications related to postsurgical infection, nutrition, and close statement for follow-up. We used simple and daily language, based on LW approach to make it easy to understand, and step-by-step figures and illustrations also. Thus, we may achieve a better outcome for the overall care of the patients with CLP. The aim of this study was to describe the utilization of CLP postoperative care guidebook for caregivers based on LW for rural area communities.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

This was a cross-sectional study involving a total sample of 20 respondents that were patient's caregivers. The study was conducted from September 13, 2018 to September 30, 2018 in Bima, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The respondents were chosen according to the following criteria: those who were older than 16 years of age, those who could read, and those who would be responsible for home caring for patients after surgery. A total of 20 samples were involved in this study. The respondents who participated in this study were given explanation about the procedure, aim, and risk of this study, and signed a consent form. All the procedures were reviewed and approved by the institutional review board with certificate no. 478/HRECC.FODM/VII/2019.

The respondents were asked to complete questionnaires with 10 closed-ended questions and 1 open question in two weeks after surgery. We provided postoperative infection questionnaire to our clinicians who carried out follow-up care in two weeks after surgery to evaluate potency of infection in patients after surgery. Variables that were used to evaluate potency of infection were erythema, temperature, fluid leaking, swollen and smelly wound, pain, and fever. All the respondents had received an explanation pertaining to the study and signed a consent form, which indicates their agreement to participate in this study.

The process of creating this guidebook began with the focus group discussion related to the contents in this guidebook. Researchers had communicated previously with local residents and doctors in that area regarding language barriers, presentation methods, and information needs based on LW since one year before the study. After

that, we conducted a cleft mission along with this study in Bima, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia, providing labioplasty and palatoplasty surgery in October 2018. We described the role and importance of CLP postoperative care guidebook as an education medium based on utilization and content [Figure 1].

Statistical analysis: The acquired data were tabulated and analyzed for correlation using multivariate logistic regression with a level of significance of 0.05 and confidence interval of 95%, by means of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software, version 16, for Windows (SPSS, Chicago, Illinois).

RESULTS

A total of 20 respondents participated in this study. More than half of them were female (65%), and 55% of the respondents were older than 30 years of age. The relation of the respondents to the patients with CLP mostly was that of parents (75%). Most of the patients treated by respondents (caregivers) were younger than six years of age (80%), with the most varied operations that they had undergone were palatoplasty (47.62%) and labioplasty (38.09%). Only six patients (30%) needed further investigation for the potency of postoperative infection [Table 1].

All respondents (100%) have been using this guidebook as a patient's care guide after CLP surgery. Besides reading the guidebook by themselves, they also have lent it to others to read. They agreed that this guidebook was easy to understand, and it had complete information relating to postoperative CLP care. This guidebook was also considered attractive, and the language used was understandable according to all respondents (100%), but they still thought that local language translation version of this guidebook was needed [Tables 2 and 3]. Variables of postoperative infection potency are described in Table 4. Our evaluation regarding postoperative infection potency in association with patient characteristics showed no correlation in all patients who were treated using this book as a guide (odds ratio = 0.76, [0.06–9.51]) [Table 5].

DISCUSSION

Orofacial clefts constitute correctable condition by means of proper treatment, resulting in a dramatic improvement of function and quality of life.^[5] The surgical procedures consist of three steps, namely preoperative, durante operative (the surgery itself), and postoperative care to achieve a proper satisfactory outcome. After surgery, the result cannot be separated from its postoperative treatment.^[6] Local medical staffs or nurses have already well trained to the postoperative management and prepared for possible complications. But the hospitalization after surgery are relatively short and home care are needed until the patients got their sutures removed. The relatives or



Figure 1: Guidebook's cover and part of the content

accompanying family members of the patients are needed to be informed and integrated into postoperative patient care directly, mostly at home, regarding achieving the best result without complication that may vary from infection till wound dehiscence.

The types of surgery vary from palatoplasty to labioplasty, and those are not simple surgeries, and they need proper postoperative care that is important to be noted by the caregivers.^[7] As 80% of our patients were younger than six years of age, home care after surgery would be handled by family-related people. On the basis of data, it can be summarized that the caregivers or respondents were mostly the patient's parents. It has been proved that parents tend to be concerned and to be involved more in their children's recovery as a caregiver. In this study, the respondents who acted as the caregivers were mostly females.

Postoperative patient education refers to the communication of information about the course of recovery following surgery. It provides patients with the information required to understand their condition, surgery, and recovery; to prevent and manage postsurgical symptoms; and to decrease or reduce hospital readmission, morbidity, and mortality rates. In general, postoperative education covers topics related to

medication management, activity performance, nutrition, signs and symptoms of complications, incision care, pain management, and follow-up procedures.^[6] The contents of our pocketbook have been already based on this guideline, and all the respondents agreed that this guidebook has complete information and that they used it as a guideline in taking care of patients.

After two weeks of follow-up, we also evaluated the potency of postoperative infection. Patient characteristics based on sex and age showed no correlation in all patients associated with postoperative infection potency. As all the caregivers used the guidebook to help treat the patient, we assumed that the hygiene method used was same in both sex and age categories. Modifying postoperative factors are important to minimize surgical site infection (SSI).^[8] Postoperative care education in our book included wound care and sign and symptoms of complications that consisted of early signs of infections. Assessing wounds for SSI after hospital discharge can be carried out by patient's self-reporting, which will be very useful.^[9]

As with any other medical treatment, CLP correction, its prognosis, and rehabilitation are largely influenced by local sociocultural beliefs and prejudices, and they often determine the need for consultation and medical treatment.

Table 1: Characteristic of patients and caregivers (respondents)

Characteristics	N (20)	%
Postoperative patient		
Age (years)		
≤6	16	80
>6	4	20
Gender		
Male	9	45
Female	11	55
Working diagnosis		
Cleft palate	9	47.62
Cleft lip	8	38.09
Oroantral fistula	1	4.76
Post labioplasty	2	9.53
Surgery		
Palatoplasty	9	47.62
Labioplasty	8	38.09
Oroantral fistula closure	1	4.76
Labioplasty (revision)	2	9.53
Complication postsurgical infection		
Yes	0	0
Potential	6	30
No	14	70
Respondents		
Age (years)		
≥30	11	55
<30	9	45
Gender		
Male	7	35
Female	13	65
Relation with patient		
Parents	15	75
Grandparents	1	5
Other relatives	4	20

A better understanding of these regional variations in different countries and communities by the cleft team would improve the health-care delivery.^[10] That is why, we need LW, which is defined as a dynamic knowledge resource held, evolved and transmitted by a defined population, and integrated with their understanding of surrounding nature and culture. Hence, the guideline we used is not only based on the information after surgery, which needs to be delivered to caregiver, but also through discussion with local residents and doctors in that area regarding language barriers, presentation methods, and information needs based on LW. The respondents claimed that the guidebook was easy to understand, and the language was acceptable even though they still expected local language version.

This guidebook was also a medium to participate in health education in order to reduce complication after surgery by guiding a home care treatment. World Health Organization's health promotion glossary defines health

Table 2: Variables of guidebook's utilization and comprehension

Variables	N (20)	%
Utilizations of the book as a patient's care guide		
Utilized	20	100
Not utilized	0	0
Book's user		
Respondents	20	100
Others	0	0
Lending book to other parties		
Yes	20	100
No	0	0
Ease of understanding book content		
Easy	20	100
Difficult	0	0
Completeness of information		
Complete	20	100
Not complete	0	0
Books attractiveness		
Attractive	20	100
Not attractive	0	0
The need to translate to local language		
Necessary	20	100
Unnecessary	0	0

education as consciously constructed opportunities for learning, involving some form of communication techniques designed to improve health literacy, which includes improving knowledge and developing life skills that are conducive to individual and community health. Health education is also a vital component of health promotion. Although health education focuses on empowering individuals and communities by providing information and teaching techniques to achieve better health, health promotion emphasizes on environmental and socioeconomic determinants and participatory involvements.^[11] The respectful, appropriate use of LW in health promotion increases penetration and longevity of positive behavior change. Collaborations based on mutual respect, flexibility, and trust between the health program organizers, traditional and local practitioners, and the communities being served are the goals for public health physicians in our modern, globalized world.^[12]

Mode of delivery encompasses the medium and format for providing postoperative education. Medium is the process through which education is delivered. As a medium, face-to-face interaction will be optimized with written resources and/or audiovisual materials. Guidebook of CLP postoperative care comes with detail instruction and picture to deliver information to take care of the patient. All the respondents agreed that this guidebook was attractive and easy to understand. Considering the result that showed all the respondents used the guidebook, we tried to analyze the correlation of the respondents'

Table 3: Crosstab of respondents characteristic with book's utilization and comprehension

Characteristics	Utilized the book (yes)	Book's user	Lending book to others	Understood the contents	The needs of local language translation
Age (years)					
≥30	11 (55%)	11 (55%)	11 (55%)	11 (55%)	11 (55%)
<30	9 (45%)	9 (45%)	9 (45%)	9 (45%)	9 (45%)
Sex					
Male	7 (35%)	7 (35%)	7 (35%)	7 (35%)	7 (35%)
Female	13 (65%)	13 (65%)	13 (65%)	13 (65%)	13 (65%)
Relation with patient					
Parents	15 (75%)	15 (75%)	15 (75%)	15 (75%)	15 (75%)
Grandparents	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	1 (5%)
Other relatives	4 (20%)	4 (20%)	4 (20%)	4 (20%)	4 (20%)

Table 4: Variables of postoperative infection potency

Wound evaluation	N (20)	%
Erythema		
No	14	70
Little	6	30
A lot	0	0
Warm		
Not at all	18	90
Little	2	10
A lot	0	0
Fluid leaking		
Not at all	18	90
Little	2	10
A lot	0	0
Swollen		
Not at all	14	70
Little	5	25
A lot	1	5
Smelly		
Not at all	20	100
Little	0	0
A lot	0	0
Painful		
Not at all	15	25
Little	5	75
A lot	0	0
Fever		
Not at all	20	100
Little	0	0
A lot	0	0
Seeking for treatment before follow-up appointment		
Yes	1	5
No	19	95
Dehiscence		
Yes	4	20
No	16	80

characteristics toward the infection potency. The result showed no correlation between age and gender with the potency of postoperative infection. Thus, we considered that the guidebook is easy to understand by all age-groups

as well as genders; therefore, the potency of postoperative infection is low.

We concluded that CLP postoperative care guidebook for caregivers based on LW is useful as a health education–promotion medium for rural area communities and may help in informing early potency of postoperative infection to caregivers.

Ethical policy and institutional review board statement

All the procedures were reviewed and approved by the institutional review board with certificate no. 478/HRECC.FODM/VII/2019.

Data availability statement

The data of this study will be available on request to the corresponding author by e-mail.

Acknowledgement

We would like to thank the Direktorat Riset dan Pengabdian Masyarakat (DRPM), Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education, Republic of Indonesia, for supporting this community service in surgical repair of cleft lip and palate patient–based project.

Financial support and sponsorship

This research received grant of Direktorat Riset dan Pengabdian Masyarakat (DRPM) (No. 1067/UN3/2018), Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education, Republic of Indonesia.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form the patient(s) has/have given his/her/their consent for his/her/their images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patients understand that their names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

Table 5: Association of patient characteristics with infection potency using multivariate logistic regression

Variables	N (20)	Infection potency (%)	OR	OR (95% CI)	P value
Sex					
Male	9	2 (22.22)	1.00		
Female	11	4 (36.36)	1.98	0.27–14.61	0.502
Age					
≤6	16	5 (31.25)	1.00		
>6	4	1 (25.00)	0.76	0.06–9.51	0.831

OR = odds ratio, CI = confidence interval

P < 0.05

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