ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA NEONATUS DENGAN RISIKO INFEKSI TALI PUSAT MENGGUNAKAN TEKNIK *SPONGE BATH* DAN *DRY CORD CARE* DI PUSKESMAS CIPAYUNG

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ABSTRAK

Infeksi tali pusat merupakan salah satu penyebab morbiditas dan mortalitas pada neonatus. Perawatan tali pusat yang tepat melalui teknik *sponge bath* dan *dry cord care* dapat menjadi upaya pencegahan infeksi dengan menjaga tali pusat tetap bersih dan kering. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan pelaksanaan asuhan keperawatan pada neonatus dengan risiko infeksi tali pusat menggunakan teknik *sponge bath* dan *dry cord care* di Puskesmas Cipayung. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi kasus deskriptif pada dua neonatus dengan diagnosis keperawatan Risiko Infeksi. Asuhan keperawatan dilakukan melalui tahap pengkajian, diagnosis, intervensi, implementasi, dan evaluasi. Intervensi mengacu pada SIKI Pencegahan Infeksi yang meliputi penerapan teknik *sponge bath*, *dry cord care*, observasi kondisi tali pusat, dan edukasi kepada ibu. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kondisi tali pusat kedua subjek mengalami perbaikan. Cairan pada tali pusat menghilang, kemerahan pada By. S berangsur hilang, tidak ditemukan pembengkakan, bau, maupun peningkatan suhu tubuh. Tali pusat puput pada hari kelima pada By. F dan hari ketujuh pada By. S. Simpulan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan teknik *sponge bath* dan *dry cord care* membantu menjaga kebersihan serta kekeringan tali pusat, mendukung pelepasan tali pusat secara fisiologis, dan menjadi upaya pencegahan risiko infeksi pada neonatus.

Kata kunci: *dry cord care*, neonatus, risiko infeksi, *sponge bath*, tali pusat.

NURSING CARE FOR NEONATES AT RISK OF UMBILICAL CORD INFECTION USING THE SPONGE BATH AND DRY CORD CARE TECHNIQUES AT THE CIPAYUNG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Umbilical cord infection is one of the causes of morbidity and mortality in neonates. Proper umbilical cord care using the sponge bath and dry cord care techniques can help prevent infection by keeping the umbilical cord clean and dry. This study aims to describe the implementation of nursing care for newborns at risk of umbilical cord infection using the sponge bath and dry cord care techniques at the Cipayung Community Health Center. The research method used was a descriptive case study involving two newborns with a nursing diagnosis of Risk of Infection. Nursing care was carried out through the stages of assessment, diagnosis, intervention, implementation, and evaluation. The interventions were based on the SIKI Infection Prevention guidelines, which included the application of sponge bath and dry cord care techniques, observation of the umbilical cord condition, and education for the mothers. The results showed that the condition of the umbilical cords in both subjects improved. Discharge from the umbilical cords disappeared; the redness in By. S gradually subsided; and no swelling, odor, or elevated body temperature was observed. The umbilical cord fell off on the fifth day for By. F and on the seventh day for By. S. The study concluded that the application of sponge bath and dry cord care techniques helps maintain the cleanliness and dryness of the umbilical cord, supports physiological cord separation, and serves as a preventive measure against the risk of infection in neonates.

Keywords: *dry cord care, newborns, risk of infection, sponge bath, umbilical cord.*