

Midwifery Care Baby In Diaper Rash in Pekanbaru Ernita BPM 2019

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Abstract - Diaper rash is a redness on baby's skin due to skin contact with a continuous diaper. About 50% of infants in diapers never experienced it. The purpose of this case study is to provide midwifery care in infants with diaper rash comprehensive and sustainable approach to obstetric management and documentation. Type of case study is descriptive. The case studies carried out in BPM Ernita in infants with diaper rash on July 1 to 8, 2019. The technique of collecting data through interviews, observation, and physical examination. Midwifery care in infants with diaper rash is done on an ongoing basis to monitor the patient's condition. Implementation of midwifery care do include fulfillment, personal hygiene baby. The results of the care that has been done four times the study of midwifery care, the baby's condition is good, rash wound is completely healed. Conclusion midwifery care using a midwifery management and documentation approach can address the problem and prevent sustainability. Implementation of midwifery care in infants with diaper rash is not a gap between theory and practice. Suggestions for BPM is expected after putting up the posters, people familiar with the symptoms of diaper rash in babies who wear diapers.

Keywords : Baby, Diaper Rash, care Midwifery

1. Introduction

Babies have a vast and complex problems, especially skin problems. Skin conditions in infants are relatively thin this causes the baby more susceptible to infection, irritation, and allergic. Skin disorder that often occurs in infants one skin rash known as dermatitis diapers or diaper rash (Nurbaeti, 2017). Diaper rash can be considered as diaper dermatitis, which is one type of irritant contact dermatitis as a reaction to the excessive moisture in the skin (Aditya, 2014).

The cause of diaper rash is a multifactorial such as the role of urine, feces, friction, high moisture, chemical irritants, use of diapers is not good and not right, and the presence of bacterial or fungal infections. Increased moisture will facilitate damage to the skin due to skin friction with the diaper. the state is too moist skin will be more easy to damage the barrier (defense) making it easier for the skin irritation to the skin. Diaper rash is usually harmless, but can be painful and cause anxiety in infants and the elderly. Every baby diapers potential to suffer from diaper rash (Cohen, 2017).

By contact with irritants in a long time then the rash will occur in infants genitalia tool. The rash that occurs can be mild redness, small blisters that itch (visikel) from small to cover vast areas of the body (Murlistyarini et al., 2018).

Currently in Indonesia there are babies with hard scaly skin, even blisters and abrasions, which cause itching and burning in infants, less than 50% of infants and children who wear diapers ever experienced. The disease is also about 7- 35% of the infant population. A total of 14 provinces have a prevalence of diaper rashes above the national prevalence, namely Naggroe Aceh Darussalam, West Sumatra, Bengkulu, Bangka Belitung, Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and Gorontalo (Aisha, 2016).

Based on the profiles obtained from the Health Department of Riau Province in 2015, the incidence of diaper rash illness including ranking 10th most diseases with the number of 5868 (2.27%). One effort to overcome the diaper rash is to care perianal area that care diaper-covered area that can be done by changing nappies after wetting, keep the skin to stay dry, use a special soap, loosen diaper and let the genital area exposed to air (Ramba and Siti, 2014).

Based on data obtained from Pekanbaru City Health Department in 2018, data showed the

number of infants aged 0-11 months, including the most recorded in Puskesmas Sidomulyo as many as 1578 babies, including a baby boy number of 817 infants, and baby daughter at 762 baby. Based on data from health coverage Sidomulyo carrying baby Ernita BPM is BPM has the most number of babies. From the initial survey results conducted in BPM Ernita by researchers to 7 babies in diapers at age 0-1 years, 5 infants include disposable diapers 24 hours, while two other babies just 12 hours.

2. Research methods

Methods This report is a case study with reference to midwifery care in postpartum mothers. This case study illustrates midwifery care in infants with diaper rash.

3. Result

Your baby's first visit took place on July 1, 2019

a. Subjective data

Mother says baby named By. R., age 10 months, male gender, Ms. named Ny. F, age 35 years, the mother said the baby suffered redness in the butt area since one week ago, the baby seems fussy especially when her diaper was full, the baby was difficult to sleep because there is redness on her buttocks, she said that the baby is in diapers since the age of 1 month (for 8 months mother only wears a diaper at the time of traveling, but after the age of 10 months the mother put a diaper on the baby for 24 hours / 1 day 3 times instead), she worked as a teacher salaries, mother as she worked the baby raised by his grandmother, mother says washing pakian 1 times 2 days with the same detergent to the previous one.

b. Objective Data

The general state of good baby, Awareness Composmentis, Nadi 120 mmHg, breathing 55 x / m, Temperature: 36.8 oC, 9.3 kg BB, TB / 74 cm, At the buttocks and groin area looks reddish.

c. Assesment

The analysis was obtained from all the data that has been collected is By. R aged 10 months with diaper rash.

d. Management

Information, education and therapy:

- 1) Tell the baby's condition.
 - a) Tell the mother that the baby is experiencing a diaper rash, which is redness on the buttocks and groin area by irritation of the skin exposed to urine or feces which took place on the diaper.
 - b) Tell the mother cause of diaper rash in infants as a result of incorrect use of diapers, diaper that is too long. cleanliness of the skin and clothes that are not maintained, seldom changing diapers after the baby urinates or has a bowel movement.
 - c) Tell the mother signs and symptoms of dermatitis diapers or diaper rash can range from mild redness that lasted only an instant in the area of use diapers up to the severe swelling, moist and small blisters.
- 2) Notify the examination results
Inform the general state of normal baby = Good general condition, Consciousness = Composmentis, pulse = 120 mmHg, respiratory = 55 x / m, temperature 36, 8 oC, B = 9.3 kg, TB = 74 cm.
- 3) Inform to change diapers.
 - a) Refer mothers to change their brand of nappies / diapers are made of absorbent material and according to size
 - b) Changing nappies / pampes whenever wet or 2-3 hours should be changed so that the baby's skin is not moist. Using a disposable diaper in accordance with their capacity. Choose diapers that fit right and made of materials that absorb water.
- 4) Clean the baby's skin with warm water
 - a) Tell the mother to avoid excessive use of soap to clean the buttocks area
 - b) Tell the mother to clean the skin with warm water after the baby defecate or urinate, then rinse thoroughly, then dry with a soft towel, air the moment, and for a while this

should not put diapers / nappies advance

- 5) Give foods that are high in calories and high protein Tell the mother giving food high in calories and high in protein such as eggs, avocado, meat, fish and milk
- 6) Give the ointment Tell the mother to apply anti-fungal ointment 2 x daily morning and evening after bathing in the buttocks and groin area

4. Discussion

a. Subjective data

Based on subjective data is found, the mother said the baby is in diapers since the age of 1 month and 1 diaper rash this past week. This is consistent with the theory ZR and Weni (2009) that diaper rash is a redness of the skin due to continuous contact with the environment is not good, plus a mother who rarely replace diapers due to busy working mother. Diaper rash usually develops on skin exposed genitals diapers ie, about the crash, groin and lower abdomen. Therefore, the systematic checks carried out carefully in the section dealing directly with diapers, the results obtained by the redness of the affected part of the diaper.

Midwifery Care After the latter date is July 8, 2019, the next writer to evaluate the success of the care that has been given is to come back in the patient's home on 19 July 2019. This is to determine the extent of the success of midwifery care that has been done. This is consistent with the theory Purwoastuti and Elisabeth (2015) Results are expected after midwifery care in infants with diaper rash is healed / not return diaper rash on the buttocks and patterns that better hygiene because of the baby-now is the baby sister.

b. Objective Data

Furthermore, the data obtained from the subjective and objective, diaper rash in infants has begun to wane on the fourth day after the administration of ointment and diligent care of diaper rash. this is not berkesenjangan with Ramba and Siti theory (2014) that a diaper rash will be reduced by itself within 4-5 days after receiving the above treatment.

c. Assament

From the data above the subjective and objective diagnosis is made based on the documentation of midwifery care is By. R 10 months with diaper rash

d. planing

For the treatment of diaper rash case study's authors provided midwifery care to encourage the mother to keep the baby's skin to avoid damp and hygienic. This is consistent with the theory Empress (2010) that for the treatment of diaper rash are babies with proper skin care and hygiene, as well as frequently changing diapers whenever wet or 2-3 hours to be replaced, so that the baby's skin is less susceptible to irritation or redness in particular areas affected diapers. baby unattended while skin moisture will facilitate the skin damage caused by skin friction with the diaper continuously.

Handling baby diaper rash subsequent authors provide care to keep changing diapers when they become wet or exposed to feces, dry the diaper-covered area with soft towels, then briefly air the anti-fungal ointments on the advice of a doctor. This is consistent with the theory Mailiya and Esty (2010) that the handling of infants with diaper rash by keeping the skin moist manner each time changing diapers when wet or 2-3 hours should be replaced, clean the skin with warm water after the baby is urinating or of flower great water and rinse thoroughly, then dry with a soft towel, and air the moment. Next apply anti-fungal ointment doctor recommended thinly and evenly section contained redness. Monitor the condition of the wound caused by diaper rash.

5. Conclusion

Midwifery care given to babies By. R 10 monthswith a diaper rash that is by maintaining cleanliness and changing diapers when they become wet or exposed to feces, dry the diaper-covered area with soft towels, then briefly air the anti-fungal ointments to help deal with diaper rash in infants

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