

**Pengaruh edukasi perawatan perianal terhadap praktik ibu merawat perianal dan derajat incontinence associated dermatitis pada anak diare = The impact of perianal care education on mother's practice of perianal care and degree of incontinence associated dermatitis (iad) among children with diarrhea**

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**Abstrak**

Diare pada anak dapat menimbulkan masalah kerusakan integritas kulit yang berupa Incontinence Associated Dermatitis (IAD), dibutuhkan perawatan perianal yang tepat guna mengatasi dan mencegah IAD. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh edukasi perawatan perianal terhadap praktik ibu merawat perianal dan derajat IAD pada anak diare.

Desain yang digunakan adalah quasi eksperiment dengan pendekatan pre test and post test nonequivalent control group. Sampel diambil dengan menggunakan metode consecutive sampling. Besar sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 60 (30 intervensi; 30 kontrol). Analisis data menggunakan T-test.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada pengaruh antara pemberian edukasi perawatan perianal terhadap praktik ibu merawat perianal ( $p=0,000$ ), namun ternyata pemberian edukasi ini tidak berpengaruh terhadap derajat IAD pada anak ( $p=0,573$ ). Diperlukan adanya dukungan untuk memotivasi ibu melakukan perawatan perianal pada saat anak mengalami diare dan bimbingan yang terus menerus.

.....Diarrhea among children causes impaired skin integrity, called Incontinence Associated Dermatitis (IAD). Perianal care should be given to prevent and resolved IAD. The thesis aimed to identify the impact of perianal care education among mother and it's practice of perianal care and degree of Incontinence Associated Dermatitis among children with diarrhea.

The study used quasi experiment design with pre test and post test nonequivalent control group approach.

The number of participants was 60 that divided by two groups (30 intervention group, 30 control group).

The results showed a significant impact of health education on mother's practical skill in perianal care ( $p=0,000$ ). However, there was no significant effect on the degree of IAD ( $p=0,573$ ). It's recommended, the health provider should support, motivate and supervise perianal care practice to mother's who has children experiencing diarrhea.