



OVERVIEW OF KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS WHO HAVE NEW BABIES BORN 0-7 DAYS ABOUT MAINTENANCE UMBILICAL CORD SURGERY AT PARTNER CLINIC ST. ELISABETH COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES MEDAN IN 2025

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Abstract

Newborns are a crucial transition period from life in the womb to life outside the womb. One important aspect of newborn care is hygienic and proper umbilical cord care, to prevent infections such as neonatal tetanus and accelerate the natural process of umbilical cord separation. Mothers' knowledge of umbilical cord care plays a crucial role in the success of such care. This study aims to determine the knowledge of mothers with babies aged 0–7 days regarding umbilical cord care at the Mitra Kerja Clinic of the Santa Elisabeth Health Sciences College in Medan. This study used a quantitative descriptive design with a purposive sampling technique, with 30 respondents. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed univariately. The results showed that most mothers had sufficient knowledge (50%), good (36.7%), and poor (13.3%). The majority of respondents were aged 20–35 years (96.7%), <20 years (3.3%), primigravida (56.7%), multigravida (43.3%) and had a high school education (70%), bachelor's degree (16.7%), and diploma (13.3%). Conclusion: Most mothers have sufficient knowledge about umbilical cord care. It is recommended that clinics conduct regular outreach sessions to improve mothers' understanding, and that further research be conducted by adding variables such as occupation and source of information.

Keyword: Knowledge, Mothers, Newborns, Umbilical Cord Care

Abstrak

Bayi baru lahir merupakan periode transisi penting dari kehidupan di dalam rahim ke kehidupan di luar rahim. Salah satu aspek penting perawatan bayi baru lahir adalah perawatan tali pusat yang higienis dan tepat, untuk mencegah infeksi seperti tetanus neonatal dan mempercepat proses alami pemisahan tali pusat. Pengetahuan ibu tentang perawatan tali pusat memainkan peran penting dalam keberhasilan perawatan tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengetahuan ibu dengan bayi berusia 0–7 hari mengenai perawatan tali pusat di Klinik Mitra Kerja Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Santa Elisabeth di Medan. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif kuantitatif dengan teknik pengambilan sampel purposif, dengan 30 responden. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan dianalisis secara univariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar ibu memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup (50%), baik (36,7%), dan kurang (13,3%). Mayoritas responden berusia 20–35 tahun (96,7%), <20 tahun (3,3%), primigravida (56,7%), multigravida (43,3%) dan memiliki pendidikan SMA (70%), sarjana (16,7%), dan diploma (13,3%). Kesimpulan: Sebagian besar ibu memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup tentang perawatan tali pusat. Disarankan agar klinik melakukan sesi penyuluhan secara berkala untuk meningkatkan pemahaman ibu, dan agar penelitian lebih lanjut dilakukan dengan menambahkan variabel seperti pekerjaan dan sumber informasi.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Ibu, Bayi Baru Lahir, Perawatan Tali Pesar

INTRODUCTION

New baby born be at the stage beginning life, new baby born called with BBL, life First baby until until 28 days old. This period mark with change important during the period in content going to life outside uterus (Primadewi, 2023).

Care provided covers all form attention and action For intended in fulfil need physical and health since first born that is monitor baby to always warm, procedure separation and maintenance cleanliness rope center after baby birth, and the breastfeeding process direct from Mother as early as maybe, give identity immediately to the baby, giving vitamin K1 is useful prevent bleeding, preventing eye infection use ointment eye antibiotics. Give care routine in babies new born from 90 minutes – 6 hours with do inspection physical, determining age gestation, giving HB 0, doing BBL monitoring at 90 – 6 hours (Murniati, 2023).

Handling measures rope center after baby new birth carried out on a rope center baby from Not yet off until until release rope center stay awake to stay clean, dry, and free infection. Cutting rope center until puput (become dry as well as off), the benefits use free emergence incident infection of the cord center and so that become more fast (Awang, 2024).

Maintenance rope the right center will give impact Good for health baby, with helps the drying and shedding process rope center in a way experience without infection, if lack of care appropriate will cause problem that is the occurrence of neonatal tetanus. With he did proper care the goal is with prevent Tetanus disease is caused by the entry of spores tetanus germs use tools, medicines or sprinkled material to rope center trigger risk infection If No done with appropriate.

Maintenance rope center implemented with ensure the wound area remains hygienic and not contaminated by urine, feces baby, or dirt dust or land. If There is wound on the rope center and dirty, then must cleaned using running water must dried use cashier sterile and dry. Prohibited attach and give potion, ash kitchen, etc., because can make infection and tetanus and the occurrence of neonatal death. Causes The main cause of neonatal tetanus is infection rope center (Setiana, 2021).

Neonatal Tetanus is disease teanus that attacks neonate (baby) age <28 days). giver tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccine appropriate time will prevent disease said, regardless from That in notice as well as guard cleanliness place giving birth in the process of giving birth, protect rope center to remain safe.

The trigger for clostridium tetani is infection or disease said, is microorganisms with cause poison can attack brain and the nervous system center. Tetanus does not allows infectious directly to one person with and other people, will but for babies new born The occurrence of neonatal tetanus is due to an unsafe delivery process. hygienic and sterile until cause entry bacteria on the rope navel, such as cutting and less maintenance Good as well as No awake kestrilanya.

In 2023, there were 27 cases of neonatal tetanus experienced improvement from year previously that is as many as 21 cases of 27 cases This happened in 2023, the case This Lots occurs in babies who are not given immunization as many as 17 cases (63%), many power traditional that becomes helper labor namely 12 cases (50%), treatment that was not appropriate with do other methods as many as 8 cases (42.1%), tools cutter rope center use bamboo namely 16 cases (47.1%).

On the rope center needed optimal care of the affected impact from various factors that become the problem is knowledge and attitudes Mother about method nurse rope center accompanied by action true. Knowledge somebody is aspect main role in form behavior as well as action someone, because behavior that is based on from knowledge tend ongoing longer than non - behavior have knowledge as well as knowledge. Attitude is the behavior shown from somebody as well as show tendency For respond something objects, individuals, or situation

with method certain individuals who have combination between thoughts and emotions in respond something object or stimulation certain. (Partesia, 2017).

Knowledge is gathering information as well as understanding to something topics owned by individuals or who has become common knowledge in society (Abidah, 2024). Rope the center is very necessary given care, especially by the mother who gave birth due to so that know more about baby development his every day. umbilicus care Correct avoided from powder increase as well as usage potion traditional that is not guaranteed sterile, for prevent from infection. (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2016). And it turns out condition in fact in life in general Still Lots just Mother uphold traditions and cultures that are not Good followed in society. Example his just that is wrap material material traditional on rope center for rope center fast loose (puput) and closed use coin so that No make center become bodong. Actually, germs can infectious use coffee grounds and metal.

Based on results research (Di et al., 2024) in the work area MPUNDA Community Health Center, Bima City following knowledge of 42 (61.2%) respondents as well as Maintenance Rope center on the baby part big not enough of 38 (56.7%) respondents. The results of the data above mother who has knowledge not enough Good about maintenance rope center, because most of them from Mother No know method maintenance rope true center.

Based on results research (Murniati, 2023) at the Clinic Pratama Murni responden more Lots big respondents with aged 20–35 years, also around 26 mothers (61.9%), and the level of education most is 14 junior high school graduates (33.3%). The majority respondents have level knowledge low about maintenance rope center, namely as many as 19 people (45.2%). Based on findings said, age be one of influencing factors size knowledge someone. Mother in range age productive (20–35 years) potential have outlook more from Mother his age Possible more young. As time goes by age, level knowledge and methods get information also comes developing. Age participate determine how much Lots experience possessed somebody (Anfhal et al., 2023).

Based on results research (Dwi et al., 2024) at Elim Hospital Rantepao Good knowledge about maintenance rope center baby new born, with total of 26 people (86.7%), level education, which has knowledge Good originate from background behind high school/vocational school education, with total of 11 people (84.6%). Research results the that education aim For expand knowledge somebody Knowledge is closely related with level education, where increasingly tall education someone, it is hoped his knowledge will the more wide (Di et al., 2024). This Because education play a role in form pattern thoughts, perceptions, and attitudes somebody in take decision (Erawati et al., 2020).

During the author do practice field at the clinic Pratama Bertha was obtained there are 3 new babies born with caught infection rope center because Mother No brave replace at the time wet gauze. With explained about background the background shown, So researchers are very interested in research regarding "The Description of Knowledge of Mothers who have baby new born 0–7 days about maintenance rope Center at the Partner Clinic St. Elisabeth College of Health Sciences Medan in 2025

RESEARCH METHODS

Research conducted This nature description, and describe various situation based on events that occurred related to what extent is knowledge mother who has baby new born age 0–7 days about maintenance rope center at the Mitra Kerja Clinic Santa Elisabeth College of Health Sciences Medan. Population covers all individual or object with characteristics with appropriate For done research and quality certain that have been selected by researchers so that we can investigated as well as made into base in taking conclusion (Gideon et al., 2023). In this study said, the population are 36 mothers who have baby new born aged 0–7 days Partner Clinic Santa Elisabeth Medan College of Health Sciences which is used at the moment street 3 stages 1 and 3 stages 2 (Bertha, Helen, Lydia, Katarina, Kasih Bunda, Romauli)

Subject to be determined the namely is new baby born 0-7 days. In studies this, subject chosen use purposive sampling technique Number samples studied namely 30 mothers who have baby aged 0-7 days, in condition alive and sufficient month (term), which is throughout Partner Clinic Santa Elisabeth Medan College of Health Sciences which is used at the moment at 3 p.m. stage 1 and 3 p.m. stage 2 (Bertha 7 respondents, Helen 5 respondents, Lydia 1 respondent, Katarina 4 respondents, Kasih Bunda 4 respondents, Romauli 9 respondents) (Nurkholidah, 2025) .

Description from variables research that can combined from conceptual theory with need study is understanding from variables research data used For make it easier researchers in implementation data collection, data processing, and data analysis. About data management, and data analysis (Fatimah & S., 2024). The implementation study at the Mitra Kerja clinic College of Science Health of Saint Elisabeth Medan in 2025 1) Bertha Jl. Suasana Tengah, Mabar Hilir, Medan Deli District, Medan City. 2) Romaulli Jl Titi Pahlawan, North Sumatra. 3) Mother's Love Jl Pioneer New, Purwodadi Village, Lalang Village, Kec Sunggal, Deli Serdang Regency. 3) Helen Gang Mawar 1, Simpang Selayang, Medan Tuntungan District, Medan City, North Sumatra. 4) Lidyia Jl Aksara, Sukaramai 1, Medan Tembung District, Medan City, North Sumatra. 5) Katarina Jl. Dusun IV No. A, Sei Mencirim, Sunggal District, Deli Serdang Regency.

The research was conducted on May 22 – June 1, 2025. The data collection was carried out means used namely the primary data obtained in a way direct from respondents through questionnaire. Data collection was carried out with using a summarized list of statements previously as well as handed over direct to respondents to be filled based on available guides as well as guide from researchers (Swarjana, 2022).

This study applying basic data Where obtained through questionnaire primary data source. This data collection process involving a number of stages that must be conducted by researchers : 1) Follow Exam Ethics that are held through committee ethics and management letter study Santa Elisabeth Medan College of Health Sciences has pass exam ethics with No.069/KEPK-SE/PE-DT/V/2025. 2) After getting agreement researchers and pass the Code of Ethics do confirm plan study to Mother clinic and ask participation fulfil the right conditions. 3) How to get respondents with method collecting data in the clinic and visit House respondents. 4) Reviewer Then meet with participants For explain goals and objectives research this process includes : a) Explanation about content sheet agreement information to respondents For ensure willingness they participate, b) Researchers serve questions in accordance with questionnaire that has been prepared, c) Respondents answer questions the, 4) Researchers do verification repeat to answers given by participants study For ensure accuracy and completeness.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Images and Locations

This research was conducted at the Mitra Kerja Clinic of the Santa Elisabeth Medan College of Health Sciences from May 22, 2025 to June 1, 2025.

Katarina Clinic is a healthcare facility located on Jalan Dusun IV A, Sei Mencirim, Sunggal District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra. It is managed by midwife Katarina P. Simanjuntak. Katarina Clinic accepts a large number of outpatients, especially post-SC patients, with four respondents.

Bertha Primary Clinic is a healthcare facility located on Jalan Suasana Tengah, Mabar Hilir, Medan Deli District, Medan City, North Sumatra. This clinic is managed by Dr. Regina Sembiring and assisted by midwife Sri Natalia Sembiring. Bertha Primary Clinic accepts both outpatient and inpatient patients. Bertha Primary Clinic has a large number of patients, both inpatients and those undergoing labor. I received 7 respondents.

Kasih Bunda Clinic is a healthcare facility located on Jalan Perintis Baru, Purwodadi Village, Kampung Lalang, Sunggal District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra. This clinic is managed by midwife Ronilda. Kasih Bunda Clinic accepts outpatients. Kasih Bunda Clinic has a high number of outpatient patients, with 4 respondents.

Romauli Clinic is a healthcare facility located on Jalan Sepakat, Rengas Pulau, Medan Marelan District, Medan City, North Sumatra. It is managed by midwife Hj. Romauli Silalahi. Romauli Clinic has a large patient population, both inpatients and outpatients. I received 9 respondents. (Husaini, 2018).

The Lidya Ginting Clinic is a healthcare facility located in Tj. Selamat, Sunggal District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra. This clinic is managed by midwife Lidya Ginting. The clinic employs healthcare professionals (midwives) and receives a large number of outpatients, especially those with one respondent.

Helen Tarigan Clinic is a healthcare facility located on Gg. Mawar 1, Simpang Selayang, Medan Tuntungan District, Medan City, North Sumatra. This clinic is managed by midwife Helen Tarigan. Helen Tarigan Clinic's staff is highly skilled and serves a large number of outpatients, especially post-surgery patients. I received five respondents.

Research result

Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Overview of Mothers Who Have Newborns Aged 0-7 Days About Umbilical Cord Care at the Partner Clinic of the Santa Elisabeth Health College, Medan

Based on respondents' knowledge related to the Description of Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Babies Aged 0-7 Days Regarding Umbilical Cord Care at the Partner Clinic of the Santa Elisabeth Medan College of Health Sciences in 2025. In this study, it is described in the table

Table 1. Overview of Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Newborn Babies 0-7 Days Old About Umbilical Cord Care at the Partner Clinic of the Santa Elisabeth Medan College of Health Sciences in 2025.

No	Tingkat Pengetahuan	Frekuensi	Presentase%
1.	Baik	11	36,7
2.	Cukup	15	50
3.	Kurang	4	13,3
Total		30	100

Based on the table above, the knowledge of mothers who have babies aged 0-7 days regarding umbilical cord care at the partner clinic of the Santa Elisabeth Medan Health Sciences College is categorized as Sufficient by 15 respondents (50%), Good by 11 respondents (36.7%), and Poor by 4 people (13.3%).

Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

Based on the characteristics of respondents related to the description of knowledge of mothers who have newborn babies aged 0-7 days about umbilical cord care at the partner clinic of the Santa Elisabeth Health Sciences College, Medan in 2025. In this study, several characteristics are described in table 5.2.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

Karakteristik	Frekuensi (F)	Presentasi%
1. Umur		
<20 tahun	1	3,3
20-35 tahun	29	96,7
>35	0	0
Total	30	100
2. Paritas		
Primigravida	17	56,7
Multigravida	13	43,3
Grandemultipara	0	0
Total	30	100
3. Pendidikan		
SD	0	0
SMP	0	0
SMA	21	70
D3	4	13,3
S1	5	16,7
Total	30	100

Based on the table above, the characteristics of mothers based on age, parity, education who have babies 0-7 days old regarding umbilical cord care at the partner clinic of the Santa Elisabeth Medan Health Sciences College with the age category of respondents aged 20-35 years were 29 people (96.7%), age < 20 years was 1 person (3.3%). Parity of primigravida 17 respondents (56.7%), Multigravida 13 respondents (43.3%). High school education 21 respondents (70%), S1 5 respondents (16.7%), D3 4 respondents (13.3%).

DISCUSSION

Overview of Knowledge of Mothers with Newborn Babies 0-7 Days Old About Umbilical Cord Care at Partner Clinics of the Santa Elisabeth College of Health Sciences in 2025

Based on table 5.1 Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Newborns 0-7 Days Old at the Partner Clinic of the Santa Elisabeth Medan College of Health Sciences in 2025, with a good category of 11 respondents (36.7%), a sufficient category of 15 respondents (50%), and a less than adequate category of 4 respondents (13.3%).

Knowledge is the understanding or information about a subject that you gain through experience or study that is known to one person or people in general. (Gombong, 2022) ..

According to a study entitled The Relationship between Mothers' Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding Newborn Umbilical Cord Care and Infection Incidents at the Nabia Primary Clinic in 2022, 12 respondents (40%) had sufficient knowledge, 10 respondents (33.3%) had insufficient knowledge, and 8 respondents (26.7%) had good knowledge. The results of this study influence a person's knowledge, especially age. If the mother is mature, she can better absorb information related to preparing to care for her baby, especially how to care for the umbilical cord in newborns. (Hendrawan, 2019).

According to research (Nurkholidah et al., 2025) entitled Postpartum Mothers' Knowledge About Umbilical Cord Care in Newborns at the Atikah Sipolu-Polu Midwife Clinic, Panyabungan District, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2025, the majority of respondents were categorized as having sufficient knowledge of 38 respondents (80.9%), while the minority were less knowledgeable, namely 3 respondents (6.3%). The results of the study showed that the majority of those with good knowledge were mostly in the older age group. While in the younger age category, only the majority had sufficient knowledge. Because a person's age greatly influences the process of good mental development, so that increasing age can affect the increase in one's knowledge.

According to research (Yusraini et al., 2023) entitled Level of Knowledge of Postpartum Mothers Based on Characteristics Regarding Umbilical Cord Care for Newborns at the Alisah Medan Clinic in 2021 Regarding Knowledge With a good category of 5 respondents (16.6%), Sufficient 10 (33.3%), less than 15 respondents (50%). The study assumes that the level of respondents' knowledge about umbilical cord care is influenced by the mother's own curiosity and personal experience in paying attention to the condition and health of her baby. Where maternal knowledge is influenced by several factors, namely age, education, parity, and sources of information. In this case, the most dominant influence on maternal knowledge is education.

According to research (Abidah, 2024) entitled Level of Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior of Mothers Regarding Umbilical Cord Care in Babies Aged 3-7 Days With a good category of 11 respondents (22.9%), sufficient category of 14 respondents (29.2%), less than 23 respondents (47%). The results of the research in the field indicate that most of the mothers have insufficient knowledge. This is due to the lack of information and insight obtained from both mass media and electronic media and rarely attending counseling held by local cadres and health workers. (Dwi et al., 2024).

According to research assumptions, the low level of maternal knowledge about umbilical cord care in newborns is influenced by several main factors, namely age, education, birth experience (parity), and sources of information.

Overview of Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Newborns 0-7 Days Old Based on the Characteristics of Postpartum Mothers (Age, Parity, Education) at the Partner Clinic of the Santa Elisabeth Health Sciences College, Medan in 2025

Based on the characteristics of the respondents, there are 3 characteristics of postpartum mothers in this study, namely age, parity, education. In this study, characteristics based on age where respondents were aged 20-35 years as many as 29 people (96.7%), age <20 years as many as 1 person (3.3%).

According to Wawan & Dewi, 2011:10, age is a person's lifespan, calculated from birth to their birthday. The older a person is, the wiser they are and the more experience they have gained and worked on to acquire knowledge.

According to the research results (Murniati, 2023) entitled Overview of Postpartum Mothers' Knowledge of Umbilical Cord Care at Murni's Primary Clinic in 2024, respondents were mostly aged 20-35 years, also around 26 mothers (61.9%). The results of the study, age is one of the factors that influence a person's knowledge level. Mothers in the productive age range (20-35 years) have the potential to have more insight than mothers who may be younger. As age increases, the level of knowledge and how to obtain information also develops. Age also determines how much experience a person has.

According to research (Siti Fatimah 2024) with the title The Relationship of Postpartum Mothers' Knowledge About Umbilical Cord Care in Neonates at PMB Ny.A Sukabumi, the results obtained were that the presentation of postpartum mothers' age was more dominant, aged 20-35 years as many as 19 respondents (63.3%), aged >35 years as many as 6 respondents (20%). The results of the study can be filled in that most respondents have a good level of knowledge about umbilical cord care because it is seen from the age and education of the respondents. Seen from the results of the study which shows that the majority of respondents are in early adulthood, namely 20-23 years old. According to (I Ketut Swarjana, 2022) Age or age is the length of life counted from birth.

According to research (APRIANTI et al., 2023) entitled Overview of Postpartum Mothers' Knowledge in Newborn Care in the Work Area of the South Curup District Health Center in 2022. Shows that the characteristics of respondents as many as 41 people (69.5%) respondents are mostly aged 20-35 years. The results of this study say that with increasing age of the mother, her knowledge will also increase and it will be easier for her to accept the knowledge obtained by the mother, either directly or indirectly. (Yusraini, 2023).

According to research (Erawati et al., 2020) entitled Knowledge of Postpartum Mothers about Umbilical Cord Care in the Ambarawa Community Health Center Area, Semarang

Regency, data was obtained from 44 respondents aged 20-35 years (88%). The results of this study Knowledge is closely related to age, so that as age increases, knowledge also increases. According to the researcher's assumption, knowledge is not only obtained from education, age but also from experience, local culture, and social interactions. (Gumilar, 2021).

Educational characteristics where the majority of respondents were high school (21 respondents (70%)), undergraduate (5 respondents (16.7%)), and diploma (4 respondents (13.3%)). The definition of education can be interpreted as a process of guidance given to individuals so that they can develop towards the desired goals or ideals. (Budiman & Agus, 2013).

According to research (Erawati et al., 2020) entitled Knowledge of Postpartum Mothers about Umbilical Cord Care in the Ambarawa Community Health Center Area, Semarang Regency, data on the characteristics of the majority of respondents were educated at high school/vocational school, where 6 respondents had elementary school (12%), 13 respondents had junior high school (26%), 22 respondents had high school/vocational school (44%), and 9 respondents had tertiary education (18%). In this study, the majority of respondents had high school education. Knowledge is closely related to education, so that if a person's education increases, knowledge also increases.

Based on the results of research (Dwi et al., 2024) at Elim Rantepao Hospital, good knowledge regarding newborn umbilical cord care, with a total of 26 people (86.7%), educational level, those who have good knowledge come from a high school/vocational school educational background, with a total of 11 people (84.6%). (Baroroh & Maslikhah, 2024) . The results of the study show that education aims to expand a person's knowledge. Knowledge is closely related to the level of education, where the higher a person's education, the more knowledge is expected to be broadened. This is because education plays a role in shaping a person's mindset, perception, and attitude in making decisions. (Ruhayati, 2024) .

Based on parity characteristics, 17 respondents (56.7%) were primigravida, and 13 respondents (43.3%) were multigravida. Parity is a woman's condition related to the number of children she has given birth to. Women with high parity are those with ≤ 2 children, and women with low parity are those with ≤ 2 children. (Ika Suherlin.) (Priansiska, 2020) .

According to research (Study et al., 2022) with the Level of Knowledge of Postpartum Mothers on Umbilical Cord Care for Newborns in the Alue Billie Community Health Center Work Area, Darul Makmur District, Naggan Raya Regency in 2025, it was found that out of 42 respondents, most of the respondents had given birth more than once or were categorized as multiparous parity, as many as 25 respondents (59.5%). The results of the study showed that primiparous mothers usually tend not to know about umbilical cord care due to the mother's lack of experience in caring for the umbilical cord, while multiparous mothers tend to know about umbilical cord care. (Aprianti et al., 2023).

According to research (Priansiska, 2020) entitled The Relationship with Postpartum Mothers' Knowledge About Umbilical Cord Care at Baamang I Sampit Health Center in 2019, the majority of respondents based on parity in postpartum mothers were "Multipara" amounting to 10 people (50%). The results of this study showed that multiparous mothers already had previous experience in caring for babies compared to primiparous mothers, so they would definitely be able to care for the baby's umbilical cord, especially if they gave birth in a health facility, automatically health workers would also tell them how to care for the umbilical cord properly and correctly. (Agussafutri & A., 2022).

According to the researcher's assumption, mothers with multiparity tend to have better knowledge than primiparas, because they have experienced the postpartum process several times and interacted with conditions that require them to understand umbilical cord care. (Simbolon, 2023) . This shows that parity not only reflects the number of children a mother has, but also an indicator of experience that can enrich a mother's knowledge of neonatal health, particularly umbilical cord care.

CONCLUSION

From the results research that has been done against 30 respondents about Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Newborn Babies 0-7 Days Old About Maintenance Umbilical Cord Surgery at Partner Clinic Santa Elisabeth Medan College of Health Sciences in 2025 and the data processing carried out can taken conclusion as following. 1) Based on Knowledge of Mothers Who Have Newborn Babies 0-7 Days Old About Maintenance Umbilical Cord Surgery at Partner Clinic Santa Elisabeth Medan College of Health Sciences 2025 total more respondents dominant is Enough. 2) Based on characteristics older age Lots respondents aged 20-35 years. characteristics more education Lots high school respondents. characteristics more parity Lots respondents Parity Premigravia.

Suggestion

For Mothers Who Have Newborn Babies

For mother to be able to more increase knowledge and awareness about importance maintenance rope center. Mother is expected follow recommendation power health

For Clinic Working Partners of STIKes Santa Elisabeth Medan

For Clinic partners to be able to holding an outreach program routine about Mother postpartum which discusses in a way special about maintenance baby new born, including rope center. Collaboration with institutions education health can become means For expand range education and improving quality service midwifery in the community.

For Researchers Furthermore

For researchers next so that you can do study more carry on For add outlook for researchers with dig more in Again How knowledge Mother about maintenance rope center on the baby new born, and added characteristics like jobs and resources information

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