

## Assess the Episiotomy Wound Healing Among Postnatal Mother Between Usage of Savlon Solution and Lukewarm Water in Perineal Care

**Received:** 22 October 2022, **Revised:** 20 November 2022, **Accepted:** 24 December 2022

**Mrs. Bhoomika Patel<sup>1</sup>, Hardik Baria<sup>2</sup>, Harsh Bariya<sup>2</sup>, Nirali Bhabhor<sup>2</sup>, Hetal Bariya<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department Hetalof Mental Health Nursing, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth deemed to be University, Vadodara, Gujarat.

<sup>2</sup>Undergraduate Nursing students, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth Deemed to be University, Piparia, Waghodia, Vadodara, Gujarat, India.

### Key Words:

Episiotomy, Wound, Solutions.

### Abstract:

The objective of the current study was to evaluate postpartum mothers' episiotomy wound healing under perineal care with savlon solution. Episiotomies were performed in about 33% of vaginally giving birthing women. This study used a factorial research design and a quantitative research approach. Pretests were conducted on both groups using the generalised reed scale. Selected postnatal moms in both groups had 15 days of lukewarm water and Sevlon solution perineal treatment, followed by a post-test for both groups. was utilised to evaluate the degree of the healing process, and spss-20 software was used to analyse the data using descriptive and inferential statistics. At p values of 0.05, savlon solution and lukewarm water are both independently effective for the healing process of wounds. The study's findings also demonstrate that there is no discernible difference between the two solutions, with a t value of 8.904 for the savlon solution and 6.282 for the lukewarm water and a p value of 0.463 for the independent t test. The chosen demographical variable did not show a meaningful correlation. For the current study, 40 mothers were chosen as participants. The independent t test was used to examine how well postpartum women' episiotomy wounds healed when savlon solution and lukewarm water were used for perineal care. The primary distinction between the two solutions was discovered. There is no difference between using savlon solution and lukewarm water for perineal treatment when there are only 16 participants, as indicated by the p value of 0.463.

## 1. Introduction

The postpartum period is when a woman recovers from her pregnancy and delivery physically and mentally. Following the conclusion of labour, a midwife must be present to care for the mother and child for a minimum of 10 days and for longer if the midwife deems it necessary. The time period is arbitrarily divided into the first 24 hours after delivery, the first week after delivery, and the second to sixth weeks after delivery. The major objectives of postpartum care are to help and support the mother's return to her pre-pregnancy state and teach her about how to take care of herself. A decision to do an episiotomy may very rarely be necessary as the perineum swells. When there is indications of foetal compromise, a surgical incision through the perineum is made to expand the vulval exit during delivery, reduce the chance of severe spontaneous mother trauma, and hasten labour. Episiotomy was performed in about 33% of women who gave birth vaginally<sup>2</sup>. A rip or cut to the perineum

(episiotomy) that requires stitches affects the perineum in about 70% of women who give birth vaginally. Some women endure long-term pain and discomfort during sexual activity as a result of this injury, which may cause perineal pain during the first two weeks following childbirth<sup>3</sup>

## 2. Methodology

A quantitative research strategy and a descriptive research design were used to conduct the study. The Dhiraj Hospital in Vadodara's chosen neighbourhood was the site of the study.

There were mothers who met the following requirements in the population:

- Primiparous women aged between 17-35 years.
- Gestational age between 37-42 weeks
- Had medio-lateral episiotomy.
- No history of disease impaired wound healing

# Journal of Coastal Life Medicine

Sample size of 40 women has been chosen using simple random sampling in the hospital. The Sumandee Vidyapeeth Institutional Ethics Committee (SVIEC), (SVIEC/0N/NWS/SRP/21101) located in Vadodara, provided ethical approval for the study's execution. We obtained administrative consent and permission from the concerned school's waghodia taluka officials. regarding the study was developed for them. the data research tool, it is divided into two sections:

## Section 1: Demographic Variable

### 3. Result:

#### SECTION 1:

Sl.No	Variable	Frequency (F)	Percentage(%)
1	Age (In Year )		
	A 18-21 Yr	20	50
	B 22-25 Yr	17	42.5
	C 26-29 Yr	3	7.5
	D Above 29 Yr	0	0
2	Religion		
	A Hindu	19	47.5
	B Christin	21	52.5
	C Muslim	0	0
	D Other	0	0
3	Education Status		
	A Non Formal	16	40
	B Primary	23	57
	C Secondary	1	2.5
	D Graduate	0	0
4	Occupation		
	A Housewife	24	60
	B Permanent Workers	16	40
	C Temporary Workers	0	0
5	Residential State		
	A Rural	27	67.5
	B Urban	13	32.5
	C Suburban	0	0
6	Type Of Family		
	A Joint	24	60
	B Nuclear	16	40
	C Extended	0	0
7	Monthly Income		
	A Less Than 2000	19	47.5
	B 2000-3000	19	47.5
	C 3000-4000	2	5

It was designed by the investigator to collect socio demographic data such as age, level of education, occupation, etc.

**Section 2: The standardized reeda scale** (Redness, Edema, Ecchymosed, Discharge, Approximation):

It is adopted from jahadietal. It will be used to assess postpartum healing of the perineum following an episiotomy repair.

	D More Than 4000	0	0
<b>8</b>	Haemoglobin %		
	A Less Than 10 Gram %	11	27.5
	B 10 –12 Gram %	28	70
	C More Than 12 Gram %	1	2.5
<b>9</b>	Types Of Incision		
	A Left Medio-Lateral	24	60
	B Left Medio-Lateral	16	40
<b>10</b>	Type Of Suture Materialused		
	A Chromic Catgut	19	47.5
	B Silk	21	52.5
	C Vicry	0	0
<b>11</b>	Type Of Perineal Pads Used		
	A Hospital Made	25	62.5
	B Commercial	12	30
	C Home Made	13	7.5
<b>12</b>	Number Of Perineal Pads Used Per Day		
	A 3-4 Pads	24	60
	B 5-6 Pads	16	40
	C >6 Pads	0	0
<b>13</b>	Baby Weight		
	A 2.1 -2.5 Kg	24	60
	B 2.6-3.0 Kg	16	40
	C 3.1-3.5 Kg	0	0
	D Above	0	0

**Table 1:** - Depicts Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables of The Sample (N=40)

In a study of 40 women, we have got 92% of women from age group 18 – 25 years. In which half of the women are from age 18 – 21 years. In those, all women are following either Hindu or Christian. By looking at their education, all women have taken primary education or they haven't taken any type of education. In conducted study, 60% of women are housewife also it also seen that 67% women are comes from rural area while other are from urban area. In presently conducted study, 60 % women are staying in joint family while other 40% women have nuclear family. It is also understood from the study that their monthly income is less than 3000.

## SECTION:2

**Table 2:** Depicts Comparison of Two Groups shows the association between pre-test score and post test score of level of wound healing with selected savlon solution and lukewarm water which was tested by using t -test show that the results of both the solutions are similar effectiveness and no significant differences. For savlon solution, t-test value is 8.904, and for lukewarm it is 6.282.

**Table 3:** Effectiveness of both solutions (N=40)

Effectiveness of Solution	Mean	Sd	Meand	“T” Value	Df	“P” Value
Group 1 Svlon Solution	3.9000 2.8000	.30779 .41039	1.35	8.904	19	0.463
Group 2 Lukewarm Water	3.1500 2.2500	.36635 .44426	1.19	6.282	19	

Above table shows the effectiveness of the individual solutions of level of wound healing with selected savlon solution and lukewarm water which was tested

by using independent t -test show that the results of both the solution are similar effectiveness and no significant difference is seen as P values is 0.463.

**Table 4:** Score of REEDA scale (N = 40)

REEDA SCORE	POST TEST	
	FREQUNCY	PERCENTAGE
No infection	0	0%
Mild infection	11	26%
Moderate infection	21	52%
Sever infection	8	22%

colume chart showing percentage distribution of infections level of wound healing

## SECTION 5:

### Association of wound healing with selected socio-demographic variables.

It shows the association between pre-test score of level of wound healing with selected demographic variables in savlon group and lukewarm group which was tested by using chi-square test. The result reveals that there is no any significance association between level of wound healing and demographic variable as the  $\chi^2$  (chi-square) value is less than table value.

## 4. Discussion

Mass education campaigns can be effective strategy to orient about effectiveness wound healing. So, organizing such contribute to awareness in solutions regarding episiotomy wound healing, which will help in find out the savlon solution and lukewarm water of solutions regarding effectiveness wound healing so researcher can organize program to improve effectiveness of wound healing savlon solution and lukewarm water towards episiotomy wound healing so, it helps them to effectiveness of wound healing process.

## 5. Conclusion:

In the present study 40 mother personnel were selected using simple random sampling.

The research adopted in the present study is quantitative approach with a view to measure the level of effectiveness of wound healing regarding essential of lukewarm solution and savlon solution was assess by the analysis of pre-test and post-test. The data was interpreted by suitable and appropriate statistical method. This chapter deals with the following conclusions.

The independent t test was use to compare the episiotomy wound healing among postnatal mothers between use of savlon solution and lukewarm water in perineal care. The main difference between the two

solution was found .16 only and p values was found 0.463 which show there is no major difference between the use of savlon solution and lukewarm water in the perineal care.

## References

- [1] Vore SJ, Wooden WA, Bradfield JF, Aycock ED, Vore PL, Lalikos JF, Hudson SS. Comparative healing of surgical incisions created by a standard "bovie," the UtahMedical Epitome Electrode, and a Bard-Parker cold scalpel blade in a porcine model: Apilot study. *Annals of plastic surgery*. 2002 Dec 1;49(6):635-45.
- [2] Kang K, Kim S, Joen E, Chung S. Comparison Of Corneal Wound Healing Between ByAlcohol And Mechanical Device For Corneal Epithelial Separation. *InvestigativeOphthalmology & Visual Science*. 2006 May 1;47(13):547-.
- [3] Hill BL. *An Epitome of the Homeopathic Healing Art*. Dr. Lodge's HomeopathicPharmacy; 1869.



## Author profile

Ms. Bhoomika Patel MSc (N), Assistant Professor in Department of Mental health (Psychiatric) Nursing, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth deemed to be University, Vadodara. She has published two Book Chapters, more than 35 original and review articles in international and national journal of repute indexed with Pubmed, Scopus, WOS and Google scholar.