

THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF YOUTH WOMEN TO PREVENTION OF LEVIATION IN THE WORKING AREA OF SINDAR RAYA PUSKESMAS SIMALUNGUN DISTRICT

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Abstract

Based on the findings of the researchers, there were 5 young women in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, experiencing vaginal discharge. This research was conducted to find out whether there is a relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of young women towards preventive measures for vaginal discharge in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, in 2017. This type of research is descriptive with the population in this study being all young women in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Regency Simalungun in 2017, namely 108 people who were sampled as many as 85 people using the simple random sampling technique, which is a simple random sampling method. The results of this study showed that the majority had good knowledge, namely 42 people (49.4%), while the minority had less knowledge, namely 17 people (20%). The majority had an attitude of agreeing, namely 58 people (68.2%), while a minority had an attitude of disagreeing, namely 27 people (31.8%). The majority had good leucorrhoea prevention measures as many as 57 people (67.1%) while the minority had bad leucorrhoea prevention measures as many as 28 people (32.9%). From the results of the chisquare test it can be concluded that knowledge has a relationship with preventive measures for the occurrence of vaginal discharge in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017. From the results of the chisquare test cross-table attitudes with actions, a p value of 0.000 is obtained. Likewise, attitudes have a relationship with preventive measures for the occurrence of leucorrhoea in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017. 2%) while the minority had a disapproving attitude, namely 27 people (31.8%). The majority had good leucorrhoea prevention measures as many as 57 people (67.1%) while the minority had bad leucorrhoea prevention measures as many as 28 people (32.9%). From the results of the chisquare test it can be concluded that knowledge has a relationship with preventive measures for the occurrence of vaginal discharge in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017. From the results of the chisquare test cross-table attitudes with actions, a p value of 0.000 is obtained. Likewise, attitudes have a relationship with preventive measures for the occurrence of leucorrhoea in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017. 2%) while the minority had a disapproving attitude, namely 27 people (31.8%). The majority had good leucorrhoea prevention measures as many as 57 people (67.1%) while the minority had bad leucorrhoea prevention measures as many as 28 people (32.9%). From the results of the chisquare test it can be concluded that knowledge has a relationship with preventive measures for the occurrence of vaginal discharge in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017. From the results of the chisquare test cross-table attitudes with actions, a p value of 0.000 is obtained. Likewise, attitudes have a relationship with preventive measures for the occurrence of leucorrhoea in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017. 1%) while the minority had bad leucorrhoea prevention measures as many as 28 people (32.9%). From the results of the chisquare test it can be concluded that knowledge has a relationship with preventive measures for the occurrence of vaginal discharge in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017. From the results of the chisquare test cross-table attitudes with actions, a p value of 0.000 is obtained. Likewise, attitudes have a relationship with preventive measures for the occurrence of leucorrhoea in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017. 1%) while the

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Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Whiteness

INTRODUCTION

Leucorrhoea is a term commonly used by the public to refer to vaginal candidiasis that occurs in the female area. Leucorrhoea is a specific health problem for women (Manan, 2011). According to Kasdu (2008) vaginal discharge is pathological and physiological. Physiological vaginal discharge is clear, odorless, itchy and not painful. Whereas pathological leucorrhoea is abundant, yellow or greenish in color, white in color like spoiled milk, accompanied by itching, pain, sometimes accompanied by a fishy or rotten odor. Leucorrhoea is one of the signs and symptoms of abnormalities in the female reproductive organs, these abnormalities can be in the form of infection, cervical polyps, malignancy or tumors and cancer and the presence of foreign bodies. But not all reproductive infections give symptoms of vaginal discharge.

75% of Indonesian women have experienced vaginal discharge at least 1 time in their life and in Europe only 25% experience vaginal discharge due to humidity, so they are easily infected with the fungus *Candiba Albican*. Many Indonesian women have a misunderstanding about cleaning their vaginas, namely using cleansing water to be free from bacteria that cause vaginal discharge. They think a tight vagina is a healthy vagina even though it can actually kill lactobacillus bacteria which are useful for maintaining the degree of vaginal acidity.

Leucorrhoea is a problem that has long been a problem for women, not many women know what vaginal discharge is and don't care about this problem. Even though leucorrhoea can be fatal if handled slowly (Rozi, 2013). Octaviani (2008) in Susanti (2013) revealed that vaginal discharge experienced by adolescents for three consecutive months and not treated properly will cause cervical cancer.

Based on the findings of the researchers that there were 5 young women in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency, experiencing vaginal discharge. The five teenagers came to the researcher to seek treatment for their complaints. Of the five teenagers, three complained of white discharge from their genitals but no smell. Two people complained of itching in the genital area, white and slightly smelly discharge

sometimes felt painful. When the researchers asked the teenagers, they did not know if the teenagers had vaginal discharge. They go to the health workers because they don't

Formulation of the problem

Formulation of the Problem Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in the research. is whether there is a relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of young women towards prevention of leucorrhoea in the Work Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017.

METHODS

Types of research

This type of research is descriptive which aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and young women on the prevention of leucorrhoea in the Work Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, in 2017.

Research sites

Research Location The research location was carried out in the Work Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency.

Research time

This research was conducted in May-July 2017

Data analysis

Data analysis was carried out in stages which included univariate, bivariate,

1. Univariate analysis

Univariate analysis was performed to get an overview of each dependent variable and independent variable. The data will be presented in the form of a frequency distribution.

2. Bivaria analysis

Bivariate analysis is to determine whether there is a relationship between the independent variables (categorical) and the independent variables (categorical) by using the Kai Square Test or Chi Square.

To determine the significance of the results of statistical calculations, a significance limit of 0.05 was used. Thus if the p value < 0.05 then the calculation results are statistically significant and if p - 0.05 then the results of the statistical calculations are not significant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research conducted regarding the Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes of Young Women to Prevention of Leucorrhoea in the Work Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, in 2017, it can be discussed as follows:

Relationship between Knowledge of Young Women and Prevention of Leucorrhoea in the Work Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017.

From the results of table 5.1.4 above it can be seen that the majority of respondents with good knowledge have good actions, namely 37 people (43.5%) while the minority who have less knowledge with good actions are 3 people (3.6%). From the results of the Chisquare test, the cross table of knowledge and action obtained a p value <0.05 , which is 0.000. So knowledge has a relationship with preventive measures for vaginal discharge in young women in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017.

The results of research conducted by Hertiani (2012) showed that the majority of young women (70.8%) had insufficient knowledge of vaginal discharge management. Yulianingsih (2012) suggested that there was a significant relationship between the level of adolescent knowledge about vaginal discharge and leucorrhoea prevention behavior at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Semarang in 2012 (P-value of 0.005 <0.05). Another study conducted by Tapparani (2013) regarding the description of external genital hygiene behavior, it was found that the knowledge of most respondents was in the good category, namely 32 respondents (64%) while 18 respondents (36%) were bad, 27 respondents (54%) had a good attitude and bad 23 respondents (46%). Good action 26 respondents (52%) and 24 respondents (48%) bad.

The Relationship between Attitudes of Young Women Against Actions to Prevent Leucorrhoea in the Work Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017.

From the results of table 5.1.5 above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have an attitude of agreeing with good actions towards preventing leucorrhoea, namely 47 people (55.3%) while a minority have an attitude that disagrees with good actions towards preventing leucorrhoea, namely 10 people (11.8 %). From the results of the cross-table Chisquare test between attitudes and actions, a p-value <0.05 , namely 0.000, is obtained. So attitudes have a relationship with preventive measures for vaginal discharge in young women in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017.

Before someone takes a stand, it can be influenced by several factors including age, education and work. With increasing age of a person there will be changes in the physical and psychological (mental) aspects where the psychological aspect is the level of one's thinking is getting more mature and mature. Education means guidance given by someone to others so that they can understand. It cannot be denied that the higher a person's education, the easier it is for them to receive information and in the end the more knowledge they have. The work environment can make a person gain experience and knowledge either directly or indirectly.

Research conducted by Badaryati (2012) on leucorrhoea concluded that the behavior of preventing and treating pathological vaginal discharge in female students at SMA Negeri 2

and SMK Negeri 3 was influenced by factors of knowledge, attitudes, perceptions and information exposure (with a P value of 0.0005).

CLOSING

Conclusion

1. The majority of respondents have good knowledge, namely 42 people (49.4%), while the minority have less knowledge, namely 17 people (20%).
2. The majority of respondents had an attitude of agreeing, namely 58 people (68.2%), while a minority had an attitude of disagreeing, namely 27 people (31.8%)
3. The majority of respondents had good leucorrhoea prevention measures, namely as many as 57 people (67.1%), while a minority had bad leucorrhoea prevention measures, as many as 28 people (32.9%).
4. Knowledge has a relationship with measures to prevent leucorrhoea in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017, because the p value is < 0.05 .
5. Attitudes have a relationship with actions to prevent leucorrhoea in the Work Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017, because the p value is < 0.05 .

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