
THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF ADOLESCENT WOMEN TO PREVENTION MEASURES OF LEUCHING IN NAGORI RABUHIT, GUNUNG MALIGAS SUBDISTRICT SIMALUNGUN DISTRICT 2016

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Abstract

Based on the findings of the researchers that there were 5 young women in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, 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 the prevention of vaginal discharge in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency in 2016. This type of research is descriptive with the population in this study being all young women in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun, namely as many as 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 the majority have knowledge.

Keywords: Experiencing, District ,And Knowledge

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 *Candida Albican* fungus. Many Indonesian women have a misunderstanding about cleaning their vaginas, namely using a cleansing liquid so that they are free from bacteria that cause vaginal discharge. They think a tight vagina is a healthy vagina, even though it can actually kill the *Lactobacillus* bacteria which is useful for maintaining the degree of vaginal acidity.

Many women in Indonesia do not know about vaginal discharge, so they consider vaginal discharge to be common and trivial. In addition, the embarrassment when experiencing vaginal discharge often makes women reluctant to consult a doctor. Even

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though leucorrhoea cannot be considered trivial, because the result of vaginal discharge is very fatal if handled slowly, not only can it lead to infertility and ectopic pregnancy, vaginal discharge can also be an early symptom of neck cancer which can lead to death (Sugi, 2009). ' . .

In Indonesia, women who experience vaginal discharge are very common, 75% of Indonesian women will experience vaginal discharge at least once in their life. Leucorrhoea is an early symptom of cervical cancer. Around the world there are now about 2.2 million people with cervical cancer. Cervical cancer or cervical cancer is a malignant tumor that attacks the cervix caused by the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). mixed with blood, bleeding outside of menstruation, difficulty urinating and extreme pain in the pelvis (Dwian, 2008)

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 | area genitals, discharge of white and slightly smelly discharge sometimes feels painful. When the researchers asked the teenagers, they did not know if the teenagers had vaginal discharge. They go to health workers because they don't know how to handle and prevent it.

RESEARCH METHOD

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 Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency in 2016.

Location and Time of Research

The research location was conducted in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency. This research was conducted in July-August 2016

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 Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency in 2016, it can be discussed as follows:

Relationship between Knowledge of Young Women and Prevention of Leucorrhoea in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency in 2016.

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 action are 3 people (3.6%). From the results of the Chisquare cross-table test of knowledge and action, a p value of 0.05 was obtained, namely 0.000. So knowledge has a relationship with measures to prevent vaginal discharge in young women in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency in 2016.

Education affects the learning process, the higher a person's education, the easier it is for that person to receive information. With higher education, a person will tend to get information, both from other people and from the mass media. Knowledge is very closely related to education where it is hoped that someone with a higher education, then that person will have a wider knowledge (Efendi, 2011).

The Relationship between Young Women's Attitudes Against Actions to Prevent the Occurrence of Leucorrhoea in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency in 2016.

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, 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 of < 0.05 is 0.000. So attitudes have a relationship with measures to prevent vaginal discharge in young women in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency in 2016.

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

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knowledge they have. The work environment can make a person gain experience and knowledge either directly or indirectly.

Based on the findings of the researchers that there were 5 young women in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, 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 the prevention of vaginal discharge in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency in 2016. This type of research is descriptive with the population in this study being all young women in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun, namely as many as 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 the majority have knowledge.

CLOSING

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 the minority had bad leucorrhoea prevention measures, as many as 28 people (32.9%).
4. Knowledge has a relationship with the prevention of leucorrhoea in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency in 2016, because the p value < 0.05 .
5. Attitudes have a relationship with the prevention of leucorrhoea in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency in 2016, because the p value < 0.05 .
6. Based on the findings of the researchers that there were 5 young women in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, 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 the prevention of vaginal discharge in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun Regency in 2016. This type of research is descriptive with the population in this study being all young women in Nagori Rabuhit, Gunung Maligas District, Simalungun, namely as many as 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 the majority have knowledge.

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