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Hidden Dangers of Ratus V Material for Reproductive Health

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to explore the behavior of vaginal care Women Age Fertile in the city of Semarang. The research design used was descriptive qualitative with explanatory research approach. Purposive Sampling followed by Saturation is used in this study. The results of this study were 4 out of 5 informants using ratus v for vagina treatments to make the vagina to be rough, fragrant and reduce whiteness. The ratus-v material contains harmful chemicals that are lead and cadmium that can be a cancer-trigger. While one informant performs vaginal treatment using ozone at the clinic of obstetrician and obstetricians with safe tools, materials and techniques.

Keywords: Reproductive health, Ratus V Materials

INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health problems that are often experienced by women are vaginal discharge. Handling of leucorrhoea by Women of Fertile Age is often not in accordance with the rules suggested for reproductive health. The phenomenon of whitish problems, vaginal odor, not this doormat makes some vaginal care providers such as salons and clinics specialist doctors obstetrics and gynecology offer such treatment.

Vaginal treatments offered today are very diverse, including ratus vagina, vaginal spa, ozone and others. Vaginal treatment performed at the clinic of obstetricians and obstetricians is relatively safer because it uses materials, tools and techniques in accordance with the rules of reproductive health. Instead of vaginal treatments offered in beauty salons or self-employment practices of non-health workers should be analyzed firstly the safety and influence for women's reproductive health. Maintenance materials containing hazardous chemicals are very risky to trigger the occurrence of cancer. Some of the wrong vaginal treatments can disrupt or damage the normal flora of the vagina, making it more susceptible to infection.

Vaginal treatment using ingredients that contain harmful substances such as lead and cadmium is not recommended because it can lead to cancer even in small amounts. Currently there is no research that examines the material ratus v used for vaginal treatment.

Based on the above background, it is necessary to study the behavior of Women Age Fertile in performing vaginal treatment. Therefore, the authors are interested in conducting research entitled "Hidden Dangers of Ratus V Material for Reproductive Health".

METHODS

This research was conducted descriptively qualitative with narrative design (eksploratif) which was done in Semarang City. In this research using triangulation method that is in-depth interview, behavioral observation during interview, and documentation study conducted to all Women of Fertile Age who have followed vaginal treatment in Semarang city. Interview method is structured interview using interview guideline. Triangulation of source used is to informant own research, owner/salon therapist and husband informant. In addition, in performing data analysis using triangulation analysis is by using the researchers themselves (midwives) and obstetricians and obstetricians. Sampling by purposive sampling followed by saturation. After performing the sampling technique, 5 (five) main informants and 3 (three) supporting informants consist of husband, owner or salon therapist, and obstetrician and gynecologist. Data analysis in this study using content analysis.

RESULTS

Of the 5 key informants who are all working mothers who have already done vaginal treatment, the following characteristics are obtained: most jobs are private, most marriages are the first marriage. The largest number of children is 2 children. The duration of vaginal treatment is at most 8 years. The lowest education is SMA and the highest education is Bachelor.

Ratus v using spices is 3-5 of the most favored treatment of traditional curing customers or evaporation of a ratus v meal stew. Ratuss are done by a trained therapist. Interview with informant method used for vaginal practice is method of ratus and ozone. The most preferred method of informants is ratus v which uses fumigation because the price is more affordable and time is more flexible. Ratus v informants do every month before or after menstruation to eliminate vaginal discharge, unpleasant odor, for the vagina to be fragrant and doormat, and become more confident. At informant R5, has experience using vaginal treatment in the form of vagina and ozone spa in the clinic of obstetricians and obstetricians, has done pap smear 2x for early detection of cervical cancer the result is no malignant cells. All the respondents' husbands supported the informant to perform vaginal treatments in the form of ratus v vagina to be more clear, clean, fragrant and prevent cervical cancer. The reason for using ozone or vaginal spa in doctors is considered safer, ratus v is not done because it is considered not sterile.

Informant R4 knows about ratuss since 4 years ago, husband happy response, husband support and no need to discuss with husband first. Most informants have never had consultation with a doctor or health worker. The cost of vaginal treatment using ozone Rp. 300000, - for spa vagina Rp. 55000, ratus vagina Rp 45000,0- to Rp. 50000, -.

Ratus v considered an informant has nothing to do with reproductive health because of the use only outside the vaginal organs, vaginal exertion is doctors and midwives (ozone or spa vagina), for spa therapists may perform vaginal treatment therapy (ratus vagina). For gurah (using herbs) the license needs to be questioned (still in doubt) so informants never use gurah vagina.

Customers who used to use ratus v services are teenagers or married women. User ratus v does not have to experience vaginal treatment is also allowed. Material ratus v in the form of natural herb powder purchased from supplier Jogja (already recommended from BPOM and there are standard rules of use). The ratus seats are made of wood with the middle part, not dialasi / dialasi foam, before and after the customer is done cleaning with alcohol.

Based on the bacteriological and chemical tests of several ratus vaginal substances it was found that the ratus material contained several bacteria and fungi by seeing the ALT and AKK results showing higher than normal limits (Tables 1 and 2), having a lead level of 0.784 Mg / kg and cadmium of 0.009 Mg / kg (Table 3). One such material has a pH of 5 higher than the vaginal pH of <4.5. (Table 3).

Table 1. Results of Bacteriological Inspection of Material Ratus I

Parameter inspection	Result
ALT	1.3×10^5 CFU/gr
AKK	8×10^3 CFU / gr
E Coli	Negative
Staphylococcus aureus	Negative
Salmonella	Negative
Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	Negative
Shigella	Negative

Table 2. Results of Bacteriological Inspection of Material Ratus II

Parameter inspection	Result
ALT	8.2×10^6 CFU/gr
AKK	9×10^3 CFU / gr
E Coli	Negative
Staphylococcus aureus	Negative
Salmonella	Negative
Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	Negative
Shigella	Negative

Table 3. Chemical Checkup Results Material Ratus 1 (in 500 grams)

No	Parameter	Result	IU
1	Ph	5	
2	Lead	0.784	Mg / kg
3	Other Arsen	0.00	Mg / kg
4	Other Cadmium	0.009	Mg / kg

DISCUSSION

Vaginal fluid is said to be normal if the amount of fluid is minimal or slightly fluid, white and mucoid floccular consistency, and acidic pH (<4.5) (Pudiastuti, 2012). After having sexual intercourse and washing the vagina with soap, the smell of the liquid becomes more stinging because of the decrease in vaginal acidity, so the bacteria grow more and more. (Manan, 2011, pp. 21).

The material contained in the ratus material is not safe to use because it contains bacteria, fungi, pH exceeds the normal limit of vaginal pH, containing lead and cadmium that can be a cancer trigger. The ratus-v material is burned and then evaporated or boiled and vaporized and then used for cebok so it is exposed directly to the vaginal area so it is not safe to use in the long run.

The informant did not know the ugliness of the ratus-vaginal treatment technique, the informant only suggested the advantages to maintain or care for their vagina. The same is expressed by the husband of the informant is to maintain and care for vaginal organs. In this study can be analyzed data that the benefits obtained by informants in doing vaginal practice more refers to the influence of sexuality patterns and reproductive health because it can reduce complaints of vaginal discharge.

This study can be analyzed that the impact of vaginal practice refers to the psychological and physical side. Psychological side that can be felt that the level of confidence increases after doing vaginal practice, while for the physical side itself more refers to the immediate effects felt on the vaginal area after vaginal practice.

The usual ratus-v procedure is to sit on a furnished ratus-stool chair or a pot of a ratus pounds, using the undercoat under open panties and sit on a chair, the burning smoke of material will vaporize the vaginal area and body, minute, after action v informant ratus can not be BAK until 30 minutes afterwards. For boiled ratus material can be used for cebok after use.

Vaginal practice according to expert judgment of obstetric gynecology specialist doctors that vaginal organs treated by non-health workers is not recommended because the treatment of vaginal organs should be based on the correct indications and rules of reproductive health, so that the expected results can improve female reproductive health. All salon on average there is no specialist physician who is responsible so that has not had a scientific basis for the treatment offered, if there is no specialist doctor so imperfect there should be a specialist consultant. There is also vaginal treatment using ozone (O₃N), but because ozone is O₂ actively kill bacteria (in the form of pure O₂) then ozone should not be given excessively. Vaginal treatment can be done every week. In terms of reproductive health vaginal care may if done by experts, for correct indication and timing. Need to be careful in vaginal care, know the limits, the safe area that can be applied.

Vaginal Practice if done continuously, causing infection due to deadly bacteria that serves to protect the vagina. Gurah vagina, vagina or vagina vagina spa, the use of perfume and powder in the area around vagina, able to trigger the onset of ovarian cancer. Perfume contains chemicals that make allergies and inflammation in the vaginal area and trigger infection in the vagina.

Excessive vaginal treatment will damage the normal flora (fumigation, evaporation), stimulate the vagina become sensitive, inflammation / redness, the impact is vaginal clean or fragrant but other bacteria can enter. It has been medically proven that the vagina has a mechanism to maintain a balance of chemical states that can clean naturally. Therefore, it is best to allow the vagina to do a natural cleansing by removing the secretions of mucus. Thus the vagina does not require special treatment by using a variety of commercial products of commercial vagina.

CONCLUSION

Four out of five informants perform improper vaginal treatments in the form of ratus v because they feel more pervasive, cleaner and reduce whiteness. The ratus-v material is not safe to use because it contains some bacteria and fungi, has a pH that exceeds the normal pH of the vagina, containing lead and cadmium chemicals that can trigger cancer. The main suggestion in this research is to the policy maker in Semarang City Health Office to cooperate with BPOM to check back the ratus v material used in the salon of Semarang city to be safe

to be used by women and Women of Fertile Age to naturally care only by maintaining the cleanliness of the vagina area or doing vaginal treatment at a doctor's clinic.

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