

Analysis of The Level of Knowledge of Adolescents About Whiteness In Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Samarinda

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Vaginal discharge is secretion that appears from the vaginal canal without bleeding. Vaginal discharge can occur both physiologically (normal) and pathologically (abnormal) (Gampu et al., 2018). The aim of this research is to describe the knowledge of young women about vaginal discharge among female students at MAN 2 Samarinda.

Methodology: This research uses descriptive quantitative research. The sample in this research was 51 respondents, with a total sampling technique. **Research Results:** From 51 respondents studied, 39 were obtained respondents or (76.5%) respondents Which own level knowledge tall, respondents with moderate knowledge were 10 respondents or (19.6%) and respondents with knowledge low in get 2 respondents or (3.9%) respondents. **Conclusion:** Based on the results of research conducted on 51 respondents, although the level of knowledge about vaginal discharge is high, namely 76.5%, it is still necessary to provide knowledge about vaginal discharge and carry out re-research on vulva hygiene and preventing recurrent vaginal discharge in adolescents.

Keywords: Knowledge, Young Women, Vaginal Discharge

1. INTRODUCTION

Vaginal discharge is secretion that appears from the vaginal canal without bleeding. Vaginal discharge can cause irritation and itching which is sometimes annoying and uncomfortable in every activity, especially sexual activity. These symptoms do not cause death, but rather disease (Gampu et al., 2018). Vaginal discharge in women can be influenced by bacteria, fungi, viruses, humidity, and chemicals found in creams or clothing (Hairuddin & Hasnawati, 2023).

Teenagers must know about vaginal discharge, namely its causes, signs and symptoms, as well as how to distinguish physiological (normal) from pathological (abnormal) vaginal discharge. This is done so that women can prevent, treat and carry out supporting examinations as soon as signs and symptoms of pathological vaginal discharge appear. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2017) and (Rahmadi Islam, 2018),

the lack of information means that young women often ignore vaginal discharge. Some people are even embarrassed to admit that they have vaginal discharge.

Adolescents' reproductive health must be given great attention because they are more susceptible to reproductive system infections if neglected. This reproductive health problem is often ignored and has fatal consequences if not treated immediately. If vaginal discharge is disturbing and is considered pathological vaginal discharge that is not treated immediately, it can cause more severe reproductive tract infections, malignancy, ectopic pregnancy, and infertility (Melina & Ringringulu, N., 2021).

Apart from that, pathological vaginal discharge can cause very dangerous diseases that can cause death in women and can be an early symptom of uterine cancer (Albus, 2021). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), every woman and teenager experiences vaginal discharge; 40% occur in adult women and 60% occur in adolescents. However, research in Indonesia shows that 75% of women have experienced vaginal discharge at least once in their lifetime. The results of the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI, 2017) state that 65% of adolescent girls in Indonesia experience vaginal discharge. Research results state that as many as 50% of adolescent girls in Indonesia experience vaginal discharge and cases of vaginal discharge increase every year reaching 70% (Pradnyandari et al., 2019).

The human life cycle depends on reproductive health, especially for women. In areas in Kalimantan Province, especially remote or inland areas, it is recorded that only 40% of young women know the causes of flour albus and how to prevent it, and related genetic hygiene issues (Albus, 2021). In 2013, the Samarinda City Health Service recorded the results of vaginal discharge examinations using fluoride albous for 1,107 people, with 148 cases of Candidiasis. Then, in 2016, the Samarinda City Health Service reported 112 cases of candidiasis in the vulva and vagina (Annisa Rahmawati, Suhartini, 2022).

Based on a preliminary study conducted on November 20 2023 on young women at the Religious Department of MAN 2 Samarinda. It was found that 20 young women had admitted to having experienced vaginal discharge. However, of the 20 female students, 13 of them gave wrong answers to the causes, prevention and treatment of vaginal discharge, based on the offline method applied by researchers at MAN 2 Samarinda. The research generally aims to find out the level of knowledge of young women about preventing vaginal discharge at MAN 2 Samarinda. Specifically, this research aims to identify the

characteristics of female students, for example regarding age, level of education, level of knowledge, and sources of information obtained regarding the importance of preventing vaginal discharge.

2. METHOD

Study This is research descriptive quantitative. This research uses a survey approach. Study this is done For determine the level of knowledge of adolescents about vaginal discharge at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Samarinda. Data collection is carried out with instruments study form questionnaire. The number of samples in this research were female students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Samarinda as many as 51 people. The questionnaire instrument used in the study from Melina, F. (2021) on the description of the Level of Knowledge of Young Women About Vaginal Discharge at the Yogyakarta Health Sciences College. The reliability test on this instrument uses the Cronbach's Alpha value. The provision is that if the Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.600, then the instrument is considered reliable (Sugiyono, 2015). Based on the results of the analysis, it was concluded that the 23 questions were considered reliable because the Cronbach's Alpha value was more than 0.600.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS

Table 1. Distribution Teenagers' Knowledge Level about vaginal discharge at MAN 2 Samarinda

No	Knowledge	frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Tall	39	76.5
2	Currently	10	19.6
3	Low	2	3.9
Amount		51	100

Based on the table above, it shows that of the 51 respondents studied, 39 were obtained respondents or (76.5%) respondents Which own level knowledge tall, respondents with moderate knowledge were 10 respondents or (19.6%) and respondents with knowledge low in get 2 respondents or (3.9%) respondents.

4. DISCUSSION

Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and occurs after people sense certain objects. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely: the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Notoadmodjo, 2012).

Based on the research results, it can be seen that the respondents who had high knowledge about vaginal discharge were 39 people (76.47%), 10 people had moderate knowledge (19.61%), 2 people had low knowledge (3.92%). This shows that although most of the knowledge of young women at MAN 2 Samarinda is in the high 37 category, there is still a lack of knowledge, namely 2 people (3.92%). This situation explains that there are still young women in MAN 2 Samarinda who do not know about vaginal discharge. This is not in line with the results of Dhea Anggraini Widodo's 2022 research, which showed that 3 students' knowledge of their knowledge was good (8.1%), 14 people had sufficient knowledge (37.8%) and 20 students had insufficient knowledge (54.1%).

The findings in this research are not in accordance with the theory explained by (Dhea Anggraini, 2022) where mass media is considered to have a wide reach, not limited by time, place and geography of communication. Mass media also has significant speed and coverage. Meanwhile, from the research results that I obtained, the family is the closest source of information for female students, it can provide various information depending on the level of education, work and knowledge of the 38 family. Accurate information will produce good knowledge for teenagers, while wrong information can result in wrong knowledge and inappropriate attitudes and behavior towards reproductive health.

The findings in this research are in accordance with the theory explained by (Aeni, 2022) where people prefer to use herbs because there are many kinds of traditional treatments to treat vaginal discharge, including betel leaves, rose roots, rhizome roots, turmeric, and basil leaves. . Respondents chose pharmacological treatment because the medicine was easy to get by buying it at the pharmacy without the hassle of making it. Apart from that, many respondents used pantyliners and resik-V or betel soap. However, using betel soap is not recommended every day because it is not necessary. In "Webinar 39 Health of Women's Reproductive Organs" doctor Anggia Melanie L, Sp.OH stated that if there is more vaginal

discharge and the vaginal area is moist it can be used, if it is no longer there is no need to use it. Therefore, for appropriate pharmacological treatment of vaginal discharge, it is better to consult a doctor first (Anggia, 2021).

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Conclusion in this research are it shows that of the 51 respondents studied, 39 were obtained respondents or (76.5%) respondents Which own level knowledge tall, respondents with moderate knowledge were 10 respondents or (19.6%) and respondents with knowledge low in get 2 respondents or (3.9%) respondents. Thank You to the Dean, Deputy Dean and Coordinator of Study Programs Nursing in the Faculty Mulawarman University Medicine which has support this research .

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