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“Strengthening Maternal, Child and Family Wellbeing Through Bridging Research and Practice”

Reviewer:

Janet Hirst (Healthcare University of Leeds)

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Hall 4 ‘Aisyiyah University Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta
Indonesia 19 - 20 October 2016



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International conference of 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta with the theme "Strengthening Maternal, Child, and Family Wellbeing through Bridging Research and Practice" is held as the media to share information of research results and scientific experiences. The goals of the international conference are as follow: Conducting one day seminar, presented by topic experts to gain more understanding of maternal, child and family health matters. Conducting workshop to improve research quality and impacts in maternal, child and family wellbeing. The gratitude is also addressed to the Rector of 'Aisyiyah University of Yogyakarta and her staffs, the committees of the conference, and all parties who have participated and given the supports for the success of this international conference. However, this proceeding is still far from perfect. Thus, it is expected that there will be positive suggestion for further development of the proceeding in the future. It is also expected that the proceeding will give positive contribution for the development of health professionals in Indonesia. Please, enjoy the international conference.

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Yogyakarta, Oktober 2016

Head of LPPM 'Aisyiyah University of
Yogyakarta

Sarwinanti, M.Kep., Sp.Kep.Mat

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BEHAVIOR OF PATHOLOGICAL LEUCORRHOEA AMONG SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS AT SCHOOL OF NURSING 'AISYIAH UNIVERSITY OF YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Poor preventive behavior of leucorrhoea will generate various effects, such as less confident, pathological leucorrhoea, pelvic inflammatory of cervical cancer, sterility, and death. There are some obstacle factors to apply healthy life in preventing pathological leucorrhoea namely lack of knowledge and individual awareness about pathological leucorrhoea prevention. The research is conducted to investigate the correlation between knowledge level and preventive behavior of pathological leucorrhoea among sixth semester students at School of Nursing, 'Aisyiah University of Yogyakarta. The research used cross sectional approach with 92 respondents. The sample was taken by total sampling. The statistical analysis used Kendal Tau test. The data were collected by using questioner. The research shows that the majority of knowledge level was good enough (85.9%). The preventive behavior of pathological leucorrhoea was mostly good enough (66.3%). The result of Kendal Tau test showed that t values was 0.424 with the significant level is 0.001 ($p < 0.05$). There is a correlation between knowledge level and preventive behavior of pathological leucorrhoea on sixth semester students at School of Nursing, 'Aisyiah University of Yogyakarta since significant value of the analysis result is 0,001. It is suggested to students who are the research subjects to add information and increase the knowledge about reproduction health mainly about leucorrhoea such as how to prevent it quickly by reading books in libraries and browsing on the internet.

Key words : knowledge level, preventive, leucorrhoea

INTRODUCTION

Leucorrhoea is a situation that is normal (physiological) or may be a disease (pathological). Normal Leucorrhoea is usually colorless or clear, odorless, not excessive and does not give rise to complaints, whereas abnormal discharge usually yellow or grayish green, or foul smelling, copious amounts and cause itching (Kissanti, 2008).

Pathological or abnormal Leucorrhoea caused by infection or inflammation, due to unhealthy behaviors such as washing the vagina with dirty water, use a cleaning fluid

overload, how to wash the wrong sex organs, prolonged stress, smoking and alcohol use (Kusmiran, 2012).

How to maintain the health of the female reproductive organs when whiteness is to maintain the cleanliness of the female organs this can be done by cleaning the vagina using clean water and clean it from the front backward (vagina to anus) to prevent dirt or bacteria from the anus to the vagina and changing pads as often perhaps after full or no more than 6 hours and maintain moisture (Kusmiran, 2012).

Teen behavior aberrant because knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health is still low. The results showed that the frequency distribution of adolescent knowledge 51.1% in the high category, and 48.9% in the low category. the high percentage of adolescents who have low knowledge about reproductive health indicates that adolescents do not get sufficient reproductive health information (Muflih, 2015), so that healthy behavior prevention of pathological whiteness still need attention. Based on research Hidayatet al (2010) on reproductive health of 69 respondents, 52.17% good category 43.48% enough category, and 4.35% bad category and treatment of reproductive organs have a good category 25.86%, 67.24% enough category, and the bad category 6.8%.

The positive impact on young women who perform hygiene behavior at the time of discharge are to be protected from cervical cancer, to feel comfortable on the move everyday, confident, excited and not lazy when on the move. Meanwhile, if the discharge prevention behavior was not done because of lack of concern for the cleanliness of the reproductive organs, can be exposed to cancer of the uterus, Leucorrhoea pathological, and lack of confidence (Hutagaolet *al.*, 2013). Even lead to pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, and even to death (Shadine, 2012)

The government has run a program as specified in Law number 36 on health through the National Population and Family Planning (BKKBN) is to open a place for the teens through the Adolescent Health Information Center (PIK-R). BKKBN explained that the purpose of the activity is to provide information PIK teen adolescent reproductive health, maturing age of marriage, life skills and skills that the interests and needs of adolescents (BKKBN, 2010).

There are several inhibiting factors for healthy behavior in the prevention of pathological Leucorrhoea them is the lack of knowledge and awareness of people about the prevention of pathological Leucorrhoea. Knowledge is an impression, remember the result and the results out after the person doing the sensing against a specific object (Maulana, 2009).

Based on the background of the problem, the researchers are interested to know the relationship between knowledge with pathological Leucorrhoea prevention behaviors VI semester student of Nursing at the University 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is an correlation analytic with cross sectional approach, between the independent and dependent variables only been observed and taken one course at a time when the research (Notoadmodjo, 2012b). Location of the study at the University 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta. The population used in this study VI semester students of Nursing program, the number of samples of 92 respondents with total sampling. The instrument used was a questionnaire for the independent variable level of knowledge, and the dependent variable in the form of pathological Leucorrhoea prevention behaviors. Data collected in the study are primary data. This research analyzes using univariate and bivariate test Kendal Tau.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Characteristics of Sample

Characteristics of respondents were observed in this study was age. Distribution of frequency and percentages can be seen as follows:

- a. Age of students

Characteristics of respondents by age is presented in Table 1, as follows:

Table 4.1 Frequency Distribution characteristics of respondents by age students of sixth semester Nursing Program at the 'Aisyiyah University

| No | Age | Frequency | Percentage |
|----|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | 20 years | 57 | 62,0 |
| 2 | 21 years | 33 | 35,9 |
| 3 | 22 years | 2 | 2,2 |
| | Total | 65 | 100.0 |

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 4.1 shows that the age of the sixth semester students of Nursing Program at the 'Aisyiyah University Yogyakarta. The highest number in the 20 years of age at 57 (62.0%), while the age group are at least 22 years of age ie 2 respondents (2.2%).

2. Univariate Analysis

Knowledge level

Characteristics of respondents by the level of knowledge is presented in the table, as follows:

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Level students of sixth semester Nursing Program at the 'Aisyiyah University

| Knowledge level | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Good | 4 | 4,3 |
| Enough | 79 | 85,9 |
| Less | 9 | 9,8 |
| Total | 92 | 100 |

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 4.2 shows the level of knowledge is divided into three, are good, enough, and less. Respondents who have a good knowledge level 4 (4.3%), enough in 79 (85.9%) while as many as 9 (9.8%) had less knowledge.

b. Prevention Behavior of Pathological Leucorrhoea

Characteristics of respondents based prevention behaviors pathological Leucorrhoea are presented in the table, as follows:

Table 4.3 Frequency Distribution Prevention Behavior of pathological Leucorrhoea students of sixth semester Nursing Program at the 'Aisyiyah University

| Prevention behaviour pathological Leucorrhoea | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Good | 13 | 14,1 |
| Enough | 61 | 66,3 |
| Bad | 18 | 19,6 |
| Total | 92 | 100 |

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 4.3 shows prevention behavior of pathological Leucorrhoea are grouped into three, are good, enough, and bad. Respondents who had good behavior as much as 13 (14.1%), enough as many as 61 (66.3%) while as many as 18 (19.6%) had bad behaviour.

Pathological Leucorrhoeastudents of sixth semester Nursing Program at the 'Aisyiyah University

Table 4.4 Analysis Result of Correlation Knowledge Level with Prevention Behaviour of Pathological Leucorrhoea students of sixth semester Nursing Program at the 'Aisyiyah University.

| Variable 1 | Variable 2 | p vlue |
|-----------------|---|--------|
| Knowledge level | Prevention behaviour pathological Leucorrhoea | 0.001 |

Contingency Coeffienct 0,424

Source: Primary Data, 2016

Table 4.4 shows that the p-value less than 0.05, it can be stated hypothesis was accepted, and the results of the Contingency Coeffienct of 0.424 that there was a relationship between the knowledge level with prevention behaviors of pathological Leucorrhoeaonstudents of sixth semester Nursing Program at the 'Aisyiyah University.

Knowledge is the result of out and going after people perform sensing of an object (stimulus) certain. Sensing occurs through the human senses, the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch (Ariani, 2014).

Based on the results of statistical analysis using the Kendal Tau formula obtained $p = 0.001$ which indicates $p < 0.005$ so that H_0 rejected and H_a accepted with interpretation "There is a correlation knowledge level with prevention behavior of pathological Leucorrhoeastudents of sixth semester Nursing Program at the 'Aisyiyah University.

In this study discussed about the correlation between knowledge with prevention behavior of pathological Leucorrhoea, assuming students of sixth semester Nursing Programwho has knowledge may affect the prevention behaviors of pathological Leucorrhoea. Analysis results obtained knowledge level about prevention behaviors of pathological Leucorrhoea is enough with prevention behaviors of pathological Leucorrhoeaalso enough.

Notoatmodjo (2010a) explained that the knowledge can be formed by the frequency of the information obtained. Maulana (2009) also mentions that health education is an appropriate method to gave information to adolescents. Behavior based knowledge more durable than behavior that is not based on knowledge. Statistical Test

Results Kendal Tau obtained t of 0.424 between 0.40 to 0.599 means that there is a relationship between two variables are moderate. Thus the conclusion of this study there is a correlation knowledge level with prevention behavior of pathological Leucorrhoea students of sixth semester Nursing Program at the 'Aisyiyah University.

The level of the relationship is moderate in this study because the respondent has the right knowledge and information about preventive behavior Leucorrhoea. Respondents were already implementing preventive behavior of Leucorrhoea well in everyday life, such as washing the vagina from the front backward, the intensity of replacement pads more frequently and implementation of healthy lifestyles. Exposure to information can change a person's knowledge, attitudes and behaviors that are owned (Notoatmodjo, 2007). This is consistent with the theory of Potter and Perry (2009) that a person's attitude did hygiene individual behavior is influenced by several factors such as knowledge, body image, social practices, socio-economic status, habits, and physical condition.

According Notoatmodjo (2010) explained that the knowledge can be formed by the frequency of the information obtained. Maulana (2009) also mentions that health education is an appropriate method to give information to adolescents. Behavior based knowledge more durable than behavior that is not based on knowledge.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of research on the level of knowledge of almost all respondents have enough knowledge level in the prevention behavior of Leucorrhoea pathological, majority of respondents have pathological Leucorrhoea prevention behaviors is enough, and there is a correlation knowledge level with prevention behavior of pathological Leucorrhoea students of sixth semester Nursing Program at the 'Aisyiyah University.

From these results, it is expected that student at 'Aisyiyah University Yogyakarta add information or improve reproductive health knowledge, especially about Leucorrhoea, by reading books in the library and access via the Internet how to appropriately discharge prevention.

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