

SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU KESEHATAN SINT CAROLUS
PROGRAM S-1 KEPERAWATAN

Laporan penelitian
23 Agustus 2012

Julyanti Sinaga

**Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Dalam Pemeliharaan
Higiene Organ Reproduksi Terhadap Kejadian Keputihan Pada Anak Remaja
di Asrama Putri St. Clara Pematang Siantar**

xi + 81 halaman, 12 tabel, 15 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Kesehatan reproduksi menurut World Health Organization (WHO) adalah kesejahteraan fisik, mental, dan sosial, tidak hanya adanya penyakit atau kelemahan, dalam segala hal yang berhubungan dengan sistem reproduksi, fungsinya serta prosesnya. Menurut data BBKN (2009) di Indonesia 75% wanita mengalami keputihan sekali dalam seumur hidup, 45% mengalami keputihan sebanyak dua kali atau lebih, dan 30% diantaranya adalah remaja. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif korelasi dengan desain *cross sectional* yang dilakukan pada bulan Agustus 2012. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara umur, tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku dalam pemeliharaan higiene organ reproduksi terhadap kejadian keputihan pada anak remaja di asrama putri St. Clara Pematang Siantar. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh remaja di asrama putri St. Clara Pematang Siantar dan sampel penelitian ini berjumlah 98 responden. Analisis data penelitian dilakukan dengan univariat dan bivariat. Hasil univariat ditemukan prevalensi remaja umur 12-15 tahun sebanyak 70 orang (71,4%), umur 16-18 tahun sebanyak 28 responden (28,6%), pendidikan SMP sebanyak 49 responden (50,0%), pendidikan SMA sebanyak 49 responden (50,0%), berpengetahuan tinggi sebanyak 76 responden (77,6%), bersikap baik sebanyak 87 responden (88,8%), berperilaku baik sebanyak 48 responden (49,0%), yang mengalami kejadian keputihan 87 responden (88,8%). Hasil analisis bivariat terdapat 2 variabel yang mempunyai hubungan yang bermakna dengan kejadian keputihan yaitu: tingkat pendidikan dengan $p=0,025$ dan perilaku dengan $p=0,030$. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan dan perilaku dengan kejadian keputihan. Dari hasil penelitian tersebut maka disarankan untuk memelihara higiene organ reproduksi agar terhindar dari keputihan.

Kata kunci: umur, pendidikan, pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku.

Daftar pustaka: 21 buku (2003-2012)

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The Relationship Between Of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors In The Maintain Of Hygiene Reproduction Organs About The Accident Of Whitish Disease From Teenagers In St. Clara Pematang Siantar Girls' Dormitory

xi + 81 halaman, 12 tabel, 15 lampiran

ABSTRACT

According to the World Health Organization of reproductive health (WHO) is the physical safety, psychological, and social safety, not only about disease or weakness, but all of things that appertain of reproductive system, the functions, and processes. According to file of BBKN (2009) in Indonesia, 75% of women had experienced of whitish disease once on a lifetime, 45% had whitish disease twice or more, and 30% of them are teenagers. This researched is a descriptive correlation researching with the *cross sectional* design that had been done on August 2012. The purpose of the researched was knowing the relations between of age, the level of education, knowledge, attitudes and behaviors in the maintain of hygiene reproduction organs about accident of whitish disease from the teenagers in St. Clara Pematang Siantar girls' dormitory. Population of the researched were of the researched were all of the teenagers in girls' dormitory and the sample totaled were 98 respondents. The analysis of the researched had been done by univariate and bivariate. The results of univariate analysis had been found that the prevalence of adolescent aged 12-15 years as much as 70 people (71.4%), aged 16-18 years as much as 28 respondents (28.6%), junior high school as much as 49 respondents (50.0%), senior high school education as 49 respondents (50.0%), good education as 76 respondents (77.6%), good attitude as 87 respondents (88.8%), and good behavior as 48 respondents (49.0%), and than who had experienced whitish disease 87 respondents (88.8%). The results of bivariate analysis results were two variables that had a meaningful about the whitish disease such as: the level of education as $p = 0.025$ and the behavior as $p = 0.030$. In the conclusion that there is relations between the level of education and behavior about the accident of whitish disease. In results of the researched that was suggested to keep the hygiene reproduction organs so that can be avoid discharge.

Keywords: age, education, knowledge, attitudes, behaviors.

Bibliography: 21 buku (2003-2012)