

Knowledge Of Vaginal Discharge Among Adolescent Girl in Senior High School Of 1 Banjarangkan

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Abstract. *Background:* Vaginal discharge issues are perceived as trivial things among the women population. The majority of them are feeling uncomfortable discussing vaginal discharge issues with the health professionals. Vaginal discharge or known as flour albus, is a thin, transparent, and whitish, non-blood fluid that comes out from the vagina. Delayed or untreated abnormal vaginal discharge contributes to poor health consequences on the women population, such as infertility, endometritis, pelvic inflammatory disease, and salpingitis. This study aimed to know the knowledge of vaginal discharge among adolescent girl in Senior High School of 1 Banjarangkan in the year 2021. *Method:* This descriptive study enrolled a simple random sampling technique to select 205 female students as the study participants. A questionnaire was employed to collect knowledge of vaginal discharge. The data had been collected then analyzed by univariate statistical analysis. *Result:* Data from 205 participants revealed a moderate level of knowledge on 117 participants (57.7%). The majority of participants were 17 years old (39%), senior students (43.3%), and majoring in mathematics and science (59.0%). *Conclusion:* The majority of adolescent girls in Senior High School of 1 Banjarangkan had a moderate level of knowledge about vaginal discharge.

Keywords: Knowledge, Adolescent girl, Vaginal discharge

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of vaginal discharge is considered trivial for women because they are embarrassed to consult a health worker when experiencing vaginal discharge. In fact, vaginal discharge should not be considered trivial but must be handled properly and carefully so that personal hygiene becomes important. The impact of late or untreated vaginal discharge can have bad consequences for a woman's life, such as infertility, endometritis, pelvic inflammation, and salpingitis (Anggarini, 2017). Vaginal discharge or Flour albus is a fluid that usually comes out of the vagina, the color is thin or thick white and is not blood. One of the causes of vaginal discharge is the influence of estrogen which can increase during menarche, and there is an increase in the production of the cervical glands during ovulation (Jatibana, 2016).

Vaginal discharge is an early sign of a more serious disease than vaginal candidiasis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, infertility or cancer. Vaginal discharge that is not treated immediately will cause pelvic inflammatory disease that can cause infertility due to damage and blockage of the egg organs (Rosanti, 2016). The impact of vaginal discharge is that it can cause infertility and ectopic pregnancy and this vaginal discharge is also an early symptom of cervical cancer which can cause death (Citrawati et al., 2019).

Self-care or hygiene is self-care done for health both physically and psychologically. Reproductive health education is one way to provide information to teenagers so that they know how to maintain women's reproductive health to avoid reproductive organ diseases in adolescent girls by means of reproductive organ hygiene (Rosanti, 2016). Most women think that vaginal discharge is a normal thing but it cannot be denied that vaginal discharge has bad impacts on the body if not treated immediately (Kocjan, 2019).

2. METHOD

Descriptive research aims to obtain an accurate picture of the number of characteristic problems studied. Descriptive research is used to obtain new meanings, describe problem categories that explain the frequency of occurrence of a new phenomenon to find out the picture of the level of knowledge of female adolescents about vaginal discharge at SMA N 1 Banjarangkan. Based on data from 417 female students at SMA N 1 Banjarangkan, calculated using the sample formula to get 205 people. Inclusion criteria for female students who are active at SMA N 1 Banjarangkan in all existing majors such as Science, Social Sciences and IPB. Willing to participate in the research. While the exclusion criteria for female students who stop filling in the middle of the research process. Female students who do not agree with the research process. Has gone through an ethical feasibility test process at the Research Ethics Commission of the Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University/Sanglah General Hospital, Denpasar with the number: 843/UN14.2.2.VII.14/LT/2021.

3. RESULTS

1. Characteristics of research respondents

Table 2. Respondents' Characteristics on the Level of Knowledge of Vaginal Discharge at SMA N 1 Banjarangkan

No	Respondent Characteristics	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
	Age (years)		
	15	39	19,0
	16	62	30,2
	17	80	39,0
	18	24	11,7
	Class		
	Kelas 1	69	33,7
	Kelas 2	37	18,0
	Kelas 3	99	48,3
	Department		
	Science class	121	59,0
	Social class	42	20,5
	linguistics class	42	20,5

Source: Primary data 2021

Based on table 2, it can be seen that 205 respondents, it is known that the characteristics of the respondents are mostly 17 years old as many as 80 people (39.0%), based on class level, most are class 3 as many as 99 people (48.3%), based on the level of major, most are science 121 people (59.0%), based on the level of having received information, most have 165 people (60.0%), based on the level of sources of vaginal discharge information, most receive information through health workers as many as 151 people (73.7%).

Table 3. Level of knowledge about vaginal discharge at SMA N 1 Banjarangkan

Knowledge level	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Good	41	20,0
Enough	117	57,7
Less	47	22,9
Total	205	100,0

Source: Primary data from 2021 research

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the majority of 205 respondents, 117 people (57.7%), have sufficient knowledge about vaginal discharge.

4. DISCUSSION

Respondent characteristics

1. Age

The results of the identification of the age characteristics of the respondents of SMA N 1 Banjarangkan students totaling 205 people. From the data obtained, the age of the respondents shows that the majority of SMA N 1 Banjarangkan students aged 17 years are 80 people (39.9%). This age is in accordance with data from research (Anggraeni et al., 2015) which found that the majority of the age of 17 years was 58 people (50.0%) and research (Padeng & Saputri, 2020) found 26 people (44.8%) that the respondents were on average 17 years old and were classified as adolescents where in adolescence there is reproductive health and awareness of vital organs if there is a problem of vaginal discharge. This is reinforced by research (Padeng & Saputri, 2020) which states that most of the age is 17 years.

2. Class

The results of the identification of the characteristics of the respondent class of female students of SMA N 1 Banjarangkan totaling 205 people. From the data obtained, the respondent class shows that female students of SMA N 1 Banjarangkan in class 3 are 99 people (48.3%). This class is in accordance with the research data. This age is in accordance with data from the study (Dewi Rakhmawati, 2019) which found that some class 3 were 82 people (67.5%) and research (Septyana et al., 2019) which found that class 3 was the most in answering the questionnaire because they already understood better in class conditions that already understood the conditions in the learning process. According to (Aviana & Hidayah, 2015) the learning process can build concentration so that students are able to respond and interpret lessons from each student can participate in learning.

3. Department

The results of the identification of the characteristics of the majors of female respondents of SMA N 1 Banjarangkan totaling 205 people. From the data obtained, the natural science majors of respondents showed that female students of SMA N 1 Banjarangkan majoring in natural sciences were 121 people (59.0%). The major is in accordance with the research data of the natural science major in accordance with data from research (Trimuryani, 2017) obtained natural science majors as many as 66 people (47.8%) and research (Rosanti, 2016) who chose the natural science major because it had been obtained in the learning process were more interested in filling out the questionnaire because the statements were more interested in being understood by the natural science major. Every student who has the appropriate ability and good extract knowledge will usually choose the natural science major so that academic ability (Rufaidah, 2015).

Level of Knowledge About Vaginal Discharge

Knowledge is the result of humans, who only answer "What" for example water or humans and nature in part (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Knowledge is the result of knowing that can be done through the five human senses, including the eyes, nose, ears and so on (Wawan & M, 2010). It can be concluded that knowledge is the result of knowing from humans that is obtained through the five human senses. From a study that has been conducted on 205 adolescents at SMA N 1 Banjarangkan, the results obtained in the study showed that 117 people (57.7%) had sufficient knowledge. This shows that knowledge is sufficient about the level of knowledge of vaginal discharge. This study is in line with research (Trimuryani, 2017) based on the results of the study, it showed that most respondents had a level of knowledge about

vaginal discharge in the sufficient category of 98 people (71.0%) out of 138 people. The results of this study are also in accordance with research (Septyana et al., 2019) most adolescents have sufficient knowledge as many as 31 people (70.5%). The results of this study do not match the researcher (Jatibana, 2016) who said that the results of this study showed that 10 respondents (19.61%) had sufficient knowledge. From the results of the study at SMA N 1 Banjarangkan on the level of knowledge of vaginal discharge which is categorized as sufficient by seeing and hearing it yourself either from relatives, family or health workers. Sufficient knowledge 35 statements 18 about the types of vaginal discharge. This is reinforced by (Komariyah et al., 2016) which states sufficient knowledge. According to (Jatibana, 2016) adolescents lack the initiative to ask health workers about what they do not understand is still lacking. The results of the study that I conducted at SMA N 1 Banjarangkan on adolescent knowledge about vaginal discharge is in the sufficient category, because they have never received counseling about vaginal discharge from the health center in 1 month there is 1 counseling from the health center. The level of reproductive health services about vaginal discharge. Counseling in high schools about vaginal discharge exists with the reason for not following because the counseling that has been carried out is attended by a few female students, counseling through face-to-face can find out the extent of knowledge about vaginal discharge. Knowledge is the result of knowing that can be through the five human senses, including the eyes, nose, ears and so on (Wawan & M, 2010). Adolescents' knowledge about reproductive health can be influenced by a lack of information sources and by looking at the social and family environment of adolescents (Herwandar, 2021).

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the level of knowledge of vaginal discharge at Sma N 1 Banjarangkan which has been conducted, the following conclusions can be drawn :

- a. In this study, the characteristics of adolescents were 80 people (39.0%) aged 17 years and over, 99 people (48.3%) in class 3, and 121 people (59.0%) in the science major.
- b. The level of knowledge of female adolescents about vaginal discharge at SMA N 1 Banjarangkan, the majority of whom have a sufficient level of knowledge, as many as 117 people (57.7%).

SUGGESTION

a. Further research

For further researchers, it is hoped that they can continue this research by adding variables and adding statement content to the questionnaire so that the discussion is more in-depth regarding the level of knowledge of vaginal discharge so that the results achieved can be more perfect.

b. Institution where research is conducted

So that health workers continue to provide accurate information and always provide counseling so that adolescents' knowledge about vaginal discharge can be maintained and improved.

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