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The Effectiveness Of The Use Of Leaflet Media On The Prevention Behavior Of Pathological Women Of Childbearing Age In Polindes, Kedaton Village, Kapas District, Bojonegoro District

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ABSTRACT

Background: Flour albus causes discomfort so that it requires increased behavior in preventing fluorine albus. The behavior of preventing vaginal discharge in fertile age women is still a health problem that needs attention. The Health Promotion Model theory emphasizes the active role of fertile age women in regulating healthy living behavior which aims as the prevention of a disease including fluorine albus or vaginal discharge, one of which is health education through leaflet media (Rachmadiani, 2019). **Purpose:** to determine the effectiveness of the use of leaflet media on the prevention behavior of pathological leucorrhoea in fertile aged women at the Polindes, Kedaton Village, Kapas District, Bojonegoro Regency. **Methods:** The research design used in this study was a pre-experimental design with one group pretest-posttest design. The sample in this study were some of the women of fertile age at the Polindes Village of Kedaton, Kapas District, Bojonegoro Regency as many as 39. The data analysis technique used in this study was the Mc Nemar test statistic. **Results:** more than some respondents had positive behavior, namely as many as 20 (51.3%) before being given leaflet media, and more than some respondents had positive behavior, namely as many as 31 (79.5%) after being given leaflet media. The results of calculations by SPSS with the Mc Nemar test showed that the significance value obtained to analyze the effectiveness of leaflet media on pathological vaginal discharge prevention behavior in women of childbearing age was 0.003. With a significance level of 5%, $0.003 < 0.05$, so H1 was accepted and it was concluded that the use of leaflet media was effective in preventing pathological vaginal discharge behavior in women of childbearing age. **Conclusion:** In women (women of childbearing age) are expected to always practice ways to prevent pathological vaginal discharge in everyday life.

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INTRODUCTION

The vagina is a part of the internal genitalia located between the bladder and rectum, which is a musculomembraneous channel that connects the uterus and vulva (Purwoastuti & Walyani, 2014). Bacteria, protozoa and mycosis live in the vagina in a balanced and commensal manner. The dominant bacteria is *Lactobacillus acidophilus* so that it can maintain a vaginal pH around 4.5. The process of

maintaining vaginal pH by converting glycogen to lactic acid. Hormonal changes can change the Ph balance resulting in commensal infection because bacteria or mycosis will grow and develop into abnormal vaginal discharge or flour albus (Manuaba, 2012).

World Health Organization(WHO) states that almost all women and girls have experienced vaginal discharge, 60% in adolescents (15-22 years) and 40% in women (23-45 years). If left untreated, vaginal discharge can cause adverse health effects, one of which is cervical cancer. Whereas in Indonesia women who have experienced vaginal discharge, as many as 75% experience vaginal discharge at least 1 time in their lifetime with 50% in adolescents and 25% in women of childbearing age (WUS) from 95% of cervical cancer cases that occur in women in Indonesia are indicated by vaginal discharge (Anisa, et al. 2018). In East Java, 25% of women with vaginal discharge experienced vaginal discharge with a distribution of 20% being normal and 5% experiencing abnormal vaginal discharge. Data from the Bojonegoro District Health Office 10% of WUS reported experiencing vaginal discharge.

Whitish or flour albus is a vaginal condition when discharge or mucus resembles pus caused by germs. Sometimes vaginal discharge can cause itching, smell bad and are green in color. Hormonal factors, cleanliness, vaginal pH control also affect the appearance of symptoms of vaginal discharge. Leucorrhoea does not actually need to be treated, but if it feels like it starts to bother, such as the appearance of itching and pain, it is better if vaginal discharge should really be watched out for and should not be underestimated. Because this disorder can cause infertility and cancer (Prayitno, 2014). The impact of pathological vaginal discharge, one of which is cervical cancer. This cervical cancer can attack in fertile age women. The dangerous impact of fluorine albus which can occur abnormally requires precautions taken by every WUS. One of these precautionary measures can be done by maintaining personal reproductive hygiene for all WUS (Jumaini, Yulistasari, Dewi, 2018).

Preventive behavior carried out by women of childbearing age can be implemented optimally if accompanied by good information support. This information can be done by providing health education for women of childbearing age. Health education needs to be given to prevent abnormal vaginal discharge that may appear. Health education can be done with a variety of methods and media or tools. Health education can also be carried out individually or in groups with printed media such as leaflets (Jumaini, Yulistasari & Dewi, 2018). Media leaflets are a form of short publication and in the form of leaflets containing information or information about health. Leaflets were designed carefully using simple, concise and easy-to-understand language (Murni, 2010).

Efforts made to prevent vaginal discharge or flour albus are to provide health education to women about vaginal discharge. Improve the Government's program by monitoring and evaluating the incidence of vaginal discharge in women of childbearing age so that early detection of the incidence of abnormal vaginal discharge in women can be done.

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the use of leaflet media on the behavior of prevention of pathological vaginal discharge in female prostitutes at the Polindes, Kedaton Village, Kapas District, Bojonegoro Regency.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research design uses experimental research design. Experimental research is a research design that is used to find a causal relationship with the involvement of research in manipulating independent variables. The research design used in this study was a pre-experimental design with one group pretest-posttest design, one group of subjects was observed before the intervention (pretest), then observed again after the intervention (posttest). This pre-experimental method was used to prove the effect of Leaflet Media Use on women of childbearing age Behavior on Leucorrhoea Prevention.

The data analysis technique used in this research is the Mc Nemar statistical test. The Mc Nemar test is one of the nonparametric statistical tools used to test the difference between two paired samples. In general, the Mc Nemar test is used to measure before and after a treatment is given to the sample (Sugiyono, 2011).

The population of this study were all female female prostitutes in the Polindes of Kedaton Village, Kapas District, Bojonegoro Regency as many as 45. The sample of this study were some of the WUS in the Polindes of Kedaton Village, Kapas District, Bojonegoro Regency as many as 39. In this study, the sampling technique used is nonprobability sampling by means of purposive sampling, which is a sample determination technique by selecting samples from among the population according to what the researcher wants, so that the sample can represent previously known population characteristics (Nursalam, 2017).

This research was conducted at the Kedaton Village Polindes, Kapas District, Bojonegoro Regency and the research was conducted in July 2020. The criteria for selecting respondents were women of childbearing age who could read and write, women of childbearing age who did not have carcinogenic reproduction (cancer), women of childbearing age in Rw 02.

RESULTS

The results obtained describe the variables being measured and will be presented in the form of tables and narratives which include general data and specific data. General data includes the characteristics of age, education, occupation and specific data on women of childbearing age behavior in preventing pathological leucorrhoea before leaflet distribution and women of childbearing age behavior in preventing pathological leucorrhoea before leaflet distribution.

Table 1. Characteristic Respondent from The Age

No.	Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	15-25 years	12	30.8
2.	26-35 years	20	51.3
3.	36-49 years	7	17.9
Total		39	100

Table 2. Characteristic Respondent from Education

No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	No school	3	7.7
2.	Elementary (SD, SMP)	8	20.5
3.	Intermediate (SMA)	26	66.7
4.	College	2	5.1
total		39	100

Table 3. Characteristic Respondent from Profession

No.	Profession	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Farmer	6	15.4
2.	Civil servants	9	23.1
3.	TNI / POLRI	1	2.6
4.	Private	3	7.6
5.	IRT	16	41
6.	Etc	4	10.3
total		39	100

More than some respondents are in the age range 26 - 35 years, amounting to 20 people (51.3%). Of the 39 respondents, more than half of them had a middle education (SMA), namely 26 respondents (66.7%). And of the 39 respondents, less than some of them work as housewives, namely 16 (41%) respondents.

1. Specific Data for Research Variables

- a. Behavior of women of childbearing age in the prevention of pathological vaginal discharge before giving leaflets

No.	Behavior	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Favorable	20	51.3
2.	Unfavorable	19	48.7
total		39	100

From the results above, it can be seen that of the 39 respondents, more than some of them had positive behavior, namely 20 (76.9%) of respondents.

- b. ¹ Behavior of women of childbearing age in the prevention of pathological vaginal discharge after leaflet distribution

No.	Behavior	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Favorable	31	79.5
2.	Unfavorable	8	20.5
	total	39	100

DISCUSSION

⁵ Behavior is an activity of the human being himself. Health behavior is a person's response to stimuli related to illness and disease, the health service system, food and the environment (Notoatmodjo, 2011). The factors that influence behavior include: knowledge, the knowledge that a person has plays an important role in his job / position, the ways of acceptance and social adjustment, his relationships, and so on. Knowledge gained from learning outcomes to the environment during the course of his life will underlie a person to be able to interpret an object and become a reference for him to act on that object, which is seen as daily behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2011).

From the results above, it shows that of the 39 respondents studied, more than half of them had positive behavior, namely as many as 31 (79.5%) respondents. The results of calculations by SPSS with the Mc Nemar test test, it can be seen that the significance value obtained to determine the effectiveness of using leaflet media to prevent pathological vaginal discharge behavior in women of childbearing age is 0.003. With a significance level of 5%, $0.003 < 0.05$, so H1 is accepted and concluded the use of leaflet media is effective against pathological vaginal discharge prevention behavior in women of childbearing age.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions should be clearly explained regarding the new hypothesis and findings. Suggestions may be added that contain recommendations on research or input that can be used directly by the reader.

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