

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FLUOR ALBUS HAZARDS TO PREGNANT WOMEN AT SUNDARI GENERAL HOSPITAL 2012

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Abstract

One of the most important organs and sensitive area that require special care is reproductive. In Indonesia, women who experience vaginal discharge, more than 75%. Fluor Albus closely related to humid weather conditions that facilitate development of fungal infection. Fluor Albus occurs almost in all ages, including during pregnancy, which can result in a high risk, premature rupture of membranes, so that premature birth or babies born with low birth weight. This study is cross sectionale, The population of all pregnant women who come to the Sundari General Hospital of Medan in April 2012 as many as 67 people with accidental sampling. Results of research knowledge pregnant women about the dangers of vaginal discharge during pregnancy majority less (70.1%). Based education is basic education 52.2%. Sources of information about flour albus 13.4% obtained from the family environment and 56.7% of the mass media. Primigravidae 34,4% and 11.9% of grandemultipara. Obtained relationship between knowledge about the dangers of fluor albus with resources and pregnancy.

Keywords : Knowledge, Pregnancy, Flour Albus

BACKGROUND

One of the most important organs and sensitive and require special care is reproductive. Knowledge and good care is a decisive factor in maintaining reproductive health, if not kept clean will cause infection. One of the signs and symptoms of infectious diseases of the female reproductive organ is the occurrence of fluor albus. Fluor albus is one problem that has long been an issue for women . In the case of the reproductive physiological, many women complain of vaginal discharge and felt very uncomfortable, itchy, smelly, sometimes even sore. Results of the study of female reproductive organs , it turns fluor albus related to daily habits , namely a lack of self-awareness of organ intimate hygiene (Manuaba , 2008) .

Fluor albus disease affects about 50% of the female population and about almost at all ages. In Indonesia, over 75% had experienced vaginal discharge. It is closely related to humid weather conditions that facilitate development of fungal infection such as that of the fluor albus disease (Korekjoss, 2011).

Pregnant women also often experience vaginal discharge during pregnancy (Elmanan, 2011). According Dwina (2008), a woman more susceptible to vaginal discharge during pregnancy, during pregnancy because of hormonal changes that one consequence is an increase in the amount of fluid production and a decrease in vaginal acidity. All of this contributes to an increased risk of vaginal discharge, especially those caused by fungal infections.

Discharge can be normal (physiological) and abnormal (pathological). Under normal circumstances, the discharge tends to clear or slightly yellow and viscous like mucus and is not accompanied by the smell or itching. However, if the discharge is accompanied odor, itching, pain when urinating or color is greenish or mixed with blood, then this can be considered abnormal (Ellya, 2010).

Fluor albus in pregnant women can lead to a high risk in the early amniotic, so that premature birth or babies born with low birth weight. The most common cause of abnormal

vaginal discharge is infection. Three factors that affect their own bodies, environmental and viruses or germs. Figures overall prevalence of vaginal discharge is not known for certain, largely because the condition is often diagnosed and treated solely by the patient (Yuxie, 2008).

Qomariah (2002) explained that the Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) is a global health problem whose effects are infertility, ectopic pregnancy, miscarriage, premature rupture of membranes, increased risk of contracting HIV and even death. It is shown that the vaginitis is the most common gynecological problems occur in primary health care and 90% are caused by bacterial vaginosis, candidiasis and trichomoniasis.

Data Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital, from 71 cases of flour albus, with complaints of itching amounted to 86.1%, with 87.5% of complaints burning, and flour albus 81.1% (Medical, 2008).

RESEARCH METHODS

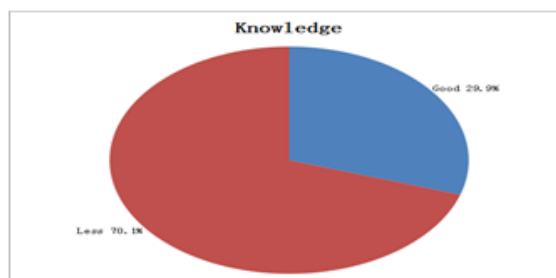
This study is cross sectionale . The population of all pregnant women who come to the Sundari General Hospital of Medan in April 2012, the average pregnant women who visit each month 200 people , sample as many as 67 people. Sampling with accidentally. The X² test analysis used to determine the relationship of the characters of pregnant women with vaginal discharge.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

1. Knowledge

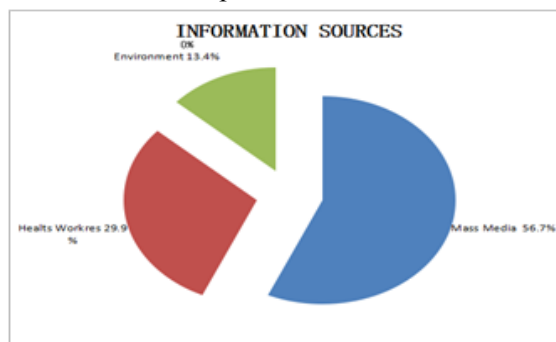
Chart 1
Distribution of Respondent Knowledge About FlourAlbus at Sundari Hospital of Medan 2012



Based on chart.1 by 47 (70.1 %) pregnant women have lack knowledge about the dangers of flour albus.

2. Sources of Information

Chart 2
Respondent Sources of Information at Sundari General Hospital of Medan in 2012



Based chart.2 as much as 9 (13.4 %) pregnant women gain knowledge about the dangers of flour albus from families and 56.7 % of the mass media .

3. Education Distribution

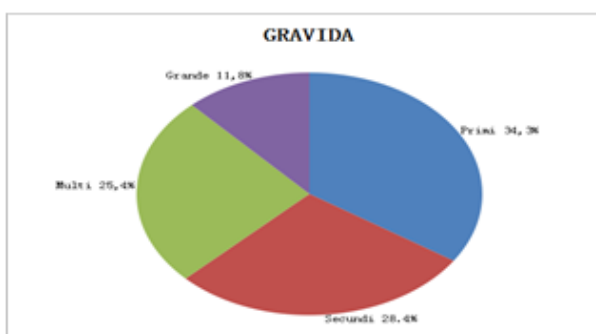
Chart 3
Distribution of Respondent Education at Sundari General Hospital in 2012



Based chart.3 of 35 (52.2 %)pregnant women have a basic education.

4. Pregnancy

Chart 4
Distribution of Respondent According to Pregnancy at Sundari General Hospital in 2012



Based on chart 4, majority respondents were grandemultigravida as many as 11,8% and primigravida as many as 34,3%.

DISCUSSION

1. Knowledge

Based on the chart 1 the majority of pregnant women knowledge about flour albus were less (70.1%). Knowledge is the result of the idea, and this occurred after people perform sensing on a particular object. Sensing occurs through the five senses, the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most of the human knowledge acquired through the eyes and ears. According to Nursalam (2007) generally a good knowledgeable person will behave properly in accordance with what he knows and knows what benefits derived from such behavior, whereas less knowledgeable person

will behave less well because they do not know about the objectives, benefits in personal care or hygiene vagina. Clean the vagina does not need to use excessive vaginal cleaning use ordinary soap is enough to avoid terjadinya whitish (Murtiastutik, 2009). Discharge prevention by avoiding the use underwear that is too tight, the use of underwear made from nylon or polyester (cotton) and do not use excessive vaginal cleaning wash the genital area from front to back instead of vice versa in order not to infect bacteria from the anus to the vagina.

2. Sources of Information

The source of information is everything that mediates who provide information, stimulate the mind and ability. By getting information about health, one can determine and change behavior to get a healthy lifestyle. After getting this information, so that the person will behave according to their knowledge. In the second chart, as many as nine (13.4%). pregnant women gain knowledge about the dangers of flour albus of families and 56.7% of the mass media. When traced more pregnant women are a source of information about the whiteness comes from a family. Morepregnant women to get information about health or danger of discharge from many sources, then the mother can change her behavior in accordance with the knowledge or information he got. So that the mother can prevent complications during pregnancy and mothers can live healthily.

3. Education

Based chart.3 of 67 respondents as many as 35 (52.2%) have basic education (primary school, secondary school). According to Notoadmojo (2003), education has the most important role in determining the quality of the human being. Education is essentially an event of delivering a message to the community, group or individuals in obtaining better knowledge. So the higher one's education is the easier of the person receiving the information. With higher education, the person will tend to be easy to get the information. The more information the more knowledge in the can, and is more exposed compared with lower educated. The results are consistent with Mc Carthay and Maine (1992) in Lubis (2012) says that women with higher education tend to be more

attention to the health of himself and his family.

4. Pregnancy

Based on the chart 4. grandemultigravida obtained as much as 11.8% and 34.3% were primigravidae. Primigravidas is generally less knowledge about flour albus while grandemultigravida were the majority have a good knowledge of flour albus and no less knowledgeable because they already have experience in previous pregnancies, so that they are more aware of the dangers of vaginal discharge during pregnancy and to prevent the risk of complications to baby. Respondent with less knowledgeable majority occur because of the lack of experience possessed by respondents that have not been used to the things that will affect pregnancy, besides that the majority of respondents also have a basic education so that mindset and undeveloped knowledge to accept the information obtained, this research also obtained better than primigravidae and multigravida.

CONCLUSION

From the research that has been done can be concluded that the majority of respondents are knowledgeable about as much as 70.1%. Respondents who obtained the majority of resources from less knowledgeable family. Education respondents in basic education as much as 52.2%. Primigravidas majority of respondents are less knowledgeable and grandemultigravida majority of the good knowledge of flour albus. The higher the education, the better knowledge. Respondents multigravida have better knowledge than primigravidae. So the more often pregnant women, then the better knowledge will be received by mother about the dangers of vaginal discharge during pregnancy.

SUGGESTION

For pregnant women are expected to be able to increase their knowledge about the dangers of vaginal discharge during pregnancy, to prevent complications for both mother and baby. Increased knowledge can be done through the

mass media and attending health education either given health care workers and other informants.

For health workers are expected to be able to improve services through health promotion and dissemination to all pregnant women and families about the dangers of vaginal discharge during pregnancy, because of the results very little flour albus respondent gets knowledge of health care workers.

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