ABSTRACT

Women of childbearing age is high risk groups in having leukorrhea, either physiological or pathological vaginal discharge. Pathological vaginal discharge is abnormal because of vaginal infections, out excessive mucus in the form of white or yellowish with odor, itching and pain during sexual intercourse. Vaginal hygiene behaviour is an attempt of action in maintaining or improving health by maintaining the cleanliness of the vagina. If a woman’s maintain and implement vaginal hygiene especially when leukorrhea, it is expected that the incidence of infection of the female reproductive organs can be minimized. This research was conducted to analyze the relationship between behavior of vaginal hygiene that include knowledge, attitudes, and actions with the occurrence of pathological vaginal discharge.

This research was conducted using a cross sectional study. Primary data collection was by conducted interviews with a questionnaire on 72 respondents were based on sampling done by accidental sampling method. The independent variables were knowledge, attitudes, and actions about vaginal hygiene. While the dependent variable was pathological vaginal discharge incidents. Data were analyzed analytically by using Chi-square test with $\alpha=0.05$.

Prevalence of pathological vaginal discharge incident was 67.6% of all respondents. The results showed that there was no relationship between knowledge and attitudes about vaginal hygiene on the incidence of pathological vaginal discharge ($p>0.05$). By Chi-square test founded a significant relationship between vaginal hygiene actions with the incidence of pathological vaginal discharge ($p=0.014<0.05; RR=0.44$).

There was a need increased efforts in maintaining vaginal hygiene behavior, especially the vaginal was conducted vaginal hygiene habits to maintain properly so that the incidence of pathological vaginal discharge in women of childbearing age could be reduced.

Keywords: women of childbearing age, vaginal hygiene, pathological vaginal discharge.