

ABSTRACT*Relationship between Sociodemographic Factors and Attitudes in the Face of Dysmenorrhea incidence to Teenage Girls in SMA Negeri 1 Suboh Situbondo**Khoiriati Rohma*

Background: *Dysmenorrhea is menstrual pain with several symptoms such as abdominal pain, headache, back pain, nausea, vomiting and fainting. The problem of this study is the high incidence of dysmenorrhea and which can disturb teenage girls activities. The aim of this research was to analyze the factors that associated with dysmenorrhea's incidence in teenage girls.*

Method: *This research was using cross sectional method with teenage girls in XI grade of SMA Negeri 1 Suboh as samples. Sampling method employed was total sampling that met inclusion criteria as many as 119 teenage girls. Held between May 30 until June 04, 2016. Dependent variable was the incidence of dysmenorrhea and independent variables were age, knowledge, activities, economic status, and attitudes. Research instrument used was questionnaires. Data analysis method employed was chi-square using SPSS.*

Result: *All respondents (119 adolescent girls) who experienced dysmenorrhea reach 87.4 %. The result of this study showed that there was association between knowledge about dysmenorrhea ($p=0.026$), activity ($p=0.006$) and attitudes in face off dysmenorrhea ($p=0.001$) and incidence of dysmenorrhea. The multivariate analysis furthermore found that the lack of knowledge is a significant factors ($p=0.001$, $OR=33.276$).*

Conclusion: *There was relationship between knowledge, activity, and attitudes with incidence of dysmenorrhea in teenage girls, so required counseling about dysmenorrhea by parents, school, or medical personnels, moderate activity, and facing off dysmenorrhea with positive attitudes to decrease incidence of dysmenorrhea.*

Keywords : *Dysmenorrhea, sociodemographic, knowledge, activity, attitudes.*