

ABSTRACT

*Relationship between Nutritional Status with Primary Dysmenorrhea
Incident on Teenage Girl in SMAIT Al-Uswah Surabaya.*

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The high prevalence of dysmenorrhea in the world that is the average 50 % of women in each countries experienced dysmenorrhea .While in indonesia it is estimated that 55 % productive woman experienced dysmenorrhea. Introduction study that done in SMAIT Al-Uswah show 88,87 % of experienced dysmenorrhea. The purpose of this study is to find the relationship between nutritional status of with primary dysmenorrhea incident in SMAIT Al-Uswah Surabaya. This research method using analytic cross sectional sample from adolescent girls in SMAIT Al-Uswah Surabaya. The sample collection with a total of sampling which fulfilled the criteria inclusion. Held in May 2016. The independent variable is nutritional status of teenage girl. Dependent variable is primary dysmenorrhea. Instrument the research using questionnaires, weight stampede, and microtoise. Data were analysed using Spearman's correlation. The results of this study are most of the students are in the normal nutrition and had primary dysmenorrhea. After tested, obtained value significance ($p = 0,160$) that means there are no relationship between nutritional status with primary dysmenorrhea incidents in SMAIT Al-Uswah Surabaya. Conclusion of this research, there was no relationship between nutritional status with primary dysmenorrhea incident of teenage girl in SMAIT Al-Uswah Surabaya.

Keywords: nutritional status, primary dysmenorrhea.