IR-PERPUSTAKAAN UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

ABSTRACT

The puberty period marked by the occurrence of menarche can affect the physical and psychological changes of a teenager. If a woman experiences menarche then will feel confused and embarrassed and require assistance to give understanding about menarche.

This study used observational analytic with cross sectional design with respondents of grade 3, 4 and 5 students in SDN Wonorejo 6 Tempel Sukorejo, Surabaya. Sampling with total sampling. The study was conducted in March-April 2017. Data collection used questionnaires and school recording. Data analysis using Chi-square test. This research has earned the certificate of ethical worth from biocommission of FK Unair.

Age repondent ranged in age 9 years, 10 years and 11 years with Mean \pm SD = 10 (0.776). Analyzing the relationship between adolescent age with adolescent knowledge about menarche obtained p value <0.001 (p < a). The correlation of mass media access frequency with adolescent knowledge was obtained p value 0,263 (p> a). The relationship of adolescent readiness in facing menarche with knowledge of adolescent in facing menarche was obtained p value 0,031 (p < a). 0.778 (p> a). The relationship between the last education of the mother with the knowledge of adolescent about menarche was obtained p value 0,570 (p> a). The relation of income with youth knowledge about menarche was obtained p value 0,569 (p> a). Menarche obtained p value 0.326 (p> a). The relationship of mother-child communication with adolescent knowledge about menarche obtained p value 0.707 (p> a). The relationship of mother knowledge about menarche with youth knowledge about menarche obtained p value 0,378 (p> a).

There is a relationship between age and readiness to adolescent knowledge about menarche. There is no relationship between mass media access frequency, maternal age, recent education, income, ethnicity, mother-child communication and mother's knowledge of menarche against adolescent reiteration.

Keywords: menarche, knowledge, age, mass media access frequency, readiness, last education, income, ethnic and mother-child communication