

ABSTRACT**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE ON FLOUR ALBUS AND FEMININE HYGIENE BEHAVIOR AMONG MIDWIFERY STUDENT OF UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA**

Background: In Indonesia, around 90% women have potential to experience flour albus. Flour albus experienced by 31.8% of unmarried women and teenagers. Flour albus is considered as trivial thing related to women's life, whereas pathological flour albus sign was considered as of female reproductive organ diseases such as candidiasis, trichomoniasis, bacterial vaginosis, cervical cancer, tumors, and vaginal disorders. Prevention of pathological flour albus can be done by maintaining vagina or feminine hygiene. The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship between the knowledge of flour albus and feminine hygiene behavior. **Method:** This research was an observational analytic research with cross-sectional approach. Simple random sampling was used resulting in 58 respondents. Data were obtained using self-administered questionnaires. Data obtained were analyzed using Spearman Rank test. **Results:** As many as 98.3% or 57 respondents had a good level of knowledge about flour albus, while 91.4% had good feminine hygiene behavior. There was significant relationship between knowledge on flour albus and feminine hygiene behavior ($p=0.001$) with correlation coefficient (r) of 0.431. **Conclusions:** There was a significant relationship with the strength of a moderate correlation relationship between the level of knowledge about flour albus and feminine hygiene behavior. There are needs to improve the curriculum on flour albus and feminine hygiene behavior.

Keywords: Knowledge, Flour Albus, Feminine Hygiene, Midwifery Students