



The Relationship Between Knowledge With The Implementation Of Reproductive Organs Care

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ABSTRACT

According to WHO, reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not only free from disease or disability in all aspects related to the reproductive system, its functions and processes. Reproductive health is related to the cleanliness of the organs. Reproductive organs are very important to maintain cleanliness, it is also necessary to pay attention to how to maintain and care for them properly and correctly, especially in women. Women have reproductive systems that are sensitive to disease. Objective of This study aims to analyze the relationship between knowledge and the implementation of reproductive organ care in STIKes Muhammadiyah Ciamis S1 Nursing Study Program students. This type of research is an analytical survey with a Cross Sectional approach. The population in this study were second and third level students of the S1 Nursing Study Program at STIKes Muhammadiyah Ciamis. Samples were taken as many as 55 respondents using purposive sampling technique. The data collected consisted of primary data obtained through questionnaire sheets and direct observation and statistical analysis using Chi - Square. The results of the study: There is a relationship between knowledge and the implementation of reproductive organ care. With the Chi Square test, it can be concluded that the P Value of $0.007 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected, which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the implementation of reproductive organ care for undergraduate students of STIKes Muhammadiyah Ciamis.

Keywords: Knowledge, Implementation of reproductive organ care

Introduction

According to WHO, reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not only free from disease or disability in all aspects related to the reproductive system, its functions, and processes (Marni, 2015). Reproductive health is related to the cleanliness of the organs. Reproductive organs are very important to maintain cleanliness, it is also necessary to pay attention to how to maintain and care for them properly and correctly, especially in women. Women have a reproductive system that is sensitive to disease (Wijayanti, 2014).

The process of reproduction is carried out to get offspring which is a shared responsibility between men and women. At present, positive and negative sexual behavior cannot be avoided by every living creature, especially since it is closely related to the early development of adolescence. Every teenager must be equipped with the knowledge and provide correct and appropriate information about reproductive health aspects which include how to maintain the health of reproductive organs and be able to practice healthy and responsible reproductive behavior in order to avoid diseases that might attack their reproductive organs (Fitrianingsih, 2012).

In a study conducted by BBKBN-LDFEUI (2015), it was found, that of the 2.4 million abortions, 21% (700-800 thousand) were carried out by adolescents, while premenstrual syndrome (PMS) in adolescents 4.18%. Health Department records show AIDS Cases in DKI Jakarta in 2015 where 1,122 new cases were found and 5,117 cumulative of them were teenagers, while in West Java there were 211 new cases, 3,939 cumulative cases. From the 2015 education monitoring research by the Education Network for justice in several cities in Indonesia, one of which is West Java, it shows that 28.10% married under the age of 18 years, 76.03% of which were done by women. The cases of death due to complications from abortion are 8% and other infectious diseases are 12% (Tetty Rina, 2015).

Reproductive health problems, including the occurrence of vaginal discharge in the female genital organs, must be watched out for, because they can cause early symptoms of cervical cancer. Worldwide, there are around 2.2 million cervical cancer sufferers, nationally according to the Data and Information Center of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the prevalence of cancer in the population of all ages in Indonesia in 2013 was 1.4% or an estimated 347,792 people. Based on the estimated number of cancer sufferers, the provinces of East Java and Central Java are the provinces with the highest estimated cancer patients, which are around 68,638 and 61,230 people, respectively. Cervical cancer is a cancer with the highest prevalence in Indonesia in 2013. In Indonesia every year 8,000 women die from cervical cancer. Often cervical cancer attacks and kills women of reproductive age, namely in the age range of 30-50 years, but it can also appear in women at a younger age (Nazira & Devy, 2015).

Reproductive organ hygiene care is an important solution to prevent venereal disease, including cleaning the vagina by slowly washing the part between the lips of the vagina, how to wash the vagina properly from front to back, avoiding the use of fragrances and antiseptic soap continuously, because it can damage the vagina. balance the normal flora in the vagina, change underwear 2 to 3 times a day and use clean underwear made of cotton. Wash hands before touching the vagina, do not use other people's towels used to dry the vagina, shave vaginal hair at least once every 7 days and a maximum of once every 40 days to reduce humidity in the vagina, during menstruation use comfortable pads, and made of soft, if using a public closet, first flush the closet seat and dry it using toilet paper (Ilmiawati, 2016).

Based on a preliminary study through interviews at STIKes Muhamadiyah Ciamis with 10 female students, 4 of whom know the health of reproductive organs and carry out reproductive organ care well, and 6 of them know reproductive health but do not carry out reproductive organ care properly. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research on "The Relationship of Knowledge with the Implementation of Reproductive Organ Treatment at STIKes Muhamadiyah Ciamis".

Objective

Seeing from the explanation in introduction, the authors are interested in researching "The Relationship of Knowledge with the Implementation of Reproductive Organ Treatment at STIKes Muhamadiyah Ciamis". It is hoped that this research can be useful for the wider community.

Method

This study uses an analytic survey type of research with a research design used is purposive sampling with a type of research design using cross-sectional. The population used in this study were students of level II and III Nursing Study Program STIKes Muhammadiyah Ciamis as many as 120 respondents. The sampling technique in this study used a purposive sampling technique. The sample was taken from 120 respondents of second and third-level students in the S1 Nursing Study Program of STIKes Muhammadiyah Ciamis as many as 55 respondents.

Results

The distribution of respondent characteristics includes: Knowledge of Reproductive Organ Care for S1 Nursing Study Program Students of STIKes Muhammadiyah Ciamis.

Table 4.1 Frequency Distribution of Reproductive Organ Care Knowledge

No	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1	Well	37	67,3%
2	Enough	13	23,6%
3	Less	5	9,1%
	Total	55	100%

Source: Primary Data

Table 4.2 Frequency Distribution of Reproductive Organ Care

No	Implementation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Implemented	32	58,2%
2	Not Implemented	23	41,8%
	Total	55	100%

Source: Primary Data

Based on table 4.1, it is known that knowledge about the treatment of reproductive organs in S1 Nursing Study Program students of STIKes Muhammadiyah Ciamis with the highest category, namely good knowledge as many as 37 respondents (67.3%)

Based on table 4.2, it is known that the highest number of female students who carry out reproductive organ care is 32 respondents (58.2%).

Table 4.3 The Relationship of Knowledge with the Implementation of Reproductive Organ Care for Students of S1 Nursing Study Program STIKes Muhammadiyah Ciamis

Implementation of Reproductive Organ Care							P Value
Knowledge level	Implemented		Not Implemented		Total		
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Well	26	70,3 %	11	29,7 %	37	100 %	0,007
Enough	6	46,2 %	7	86,4 %	13	100 %	
Not enough	0	0,0 %	5	100,0 %	5	100 %	
Total	32	58,2 %	23	41,8 %	55	100,0 %	

The results of the cross tabulation obtained from 55 respondents, there are 37 respondents (67.3%) with good knowledge, and 32 respondents (58.2%) who perform Reproductive Organ Treatment.

Based on the results of the chi square test using a computerized device, it was found that the P Value was 0.007. Because P Value < Alpha value (0.007 < 0.05), it can be concluded that Ho is rejected, which means that there is a relationship between Knowledge and Implementation of Reproductive Organ care in Nursing Students of STIKes Muhammadiyah Ciamis.

Discussion

Based on the results of research through data collection in July 2019 by distributing questionnaires to 55 respondents (sample), the highest good knowledge results were 37 respondents (63.7%).

The results of this study indicate that most of the respondents' knowledge is at a good level. This is supported by influencing factors such as education, educational background of respondents, namely health students, most of whom have received information or knowledge about the implementation of reproductive organ care. According to Notoatmodjo (2013), a person with higher education will be easier to receive information so that he has wider knowledge than someone with lower education.

As revealed in Harmayanti's research in Ladunni Utama (2017) that educational status affects a person in obtaining information. Respondents have received material about Maternity Nursing through learning in lectures, so it depends on one's memory when filling out the questionnaire. This is in accordance with Notoatmodjo's (2013) theory that knowledge is the

result of "knowing" and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object. And the ability to remember a person is influenced by the time dimension.

This is in line with research conducted by (Widyaningsih, 2017) which states the effect of internet use on the level of knowledge of reproductive health in adolescents there is an influence between internet use on the level of knowledge of reproductive health in respondents, indicated by the Spearman correlation value of 0.699 based on the correlation range, the correlation obtained is 0.699. obtained is included in the high correlation. The higher the use of the internet, the higher the level of knowledge on reproductive health.

Based on the results of research through data collection, the results obtained for the category of female students who carried out the highest reproductive organ treatment were 32 respondents (58.2%).

A person will behave when he has gone through processes that occur sequentially, namely awareness (awareness), interest (interest), assessment (evaluation), trial (trial), and adjustment (adaptation) (Notoatmodjo, 2013). According to Acok in Angrainy (2017) states that a person's knowledge of something will affect his attitude. This attitude can be positive (accept) or negative (reject) depending on the individual's understanding of something so that this attitude will affect behavior. If the adoption of behavior through a process based on knowledge, awareness, and a positive attitude, then the behavior will be long lasting. On the other hand, if the behavior is not based on knowledge, awareness, and is followed with a negative attitude, the behavior will not last long (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

Some of the respondents were not treated for reproductive organs, namely 23 respondents, this is caused by the respondent's lack of experience with exposure to cervical cancer cases, such as the possibility that no family member, relative or other person the respondent has seen has cervical cancer. These experiences form feelings of sympathy, anxiety and fear so as to induce behavior in caring for their own reproductive organs (Misgiyanto, 2014).

Based on table 4.3, it is known that based on statistical tests using the chi-square test, the results obtained P value = 0.007 means P Value <0.05, proving that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the Implementation of Reproductive Organ Treatment in Nursing Undergraduate students.

The results of the cross tabulation from table 4.3 were obtained from 37 respondents with good knowledge, there were 26 respondents (70.3%) who performed reproductive organ care. This shows that people who have good knowledge tend to show good behavior as well. Conversely, people who have less knowledge have a tendency to show less behavior. A person will behave according to the knowledge he has. The results of this study prove that respondents who have good knowledge of reproductive organ care shows good behavior towards the implementation of reproductive organ care (Eny P, 2016).

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Sentya Putri (2012) which examines the Relationship between Knowledge and Attitude of Students with Reproductive Organ Treatment Actions at the Pekanbaru International Midwifery Academy which shows the results "There is a significant relationship between knowledge and reproductive organ care" with p -value of 0.006 and p value = < 0.05.

One's knowledge and behavior can influence how one does things better. Adolescent knowledge about reproductive organ hygiene is a very important domain in determining personal behavior. If knowledge of reproductive organ hygiene has been understood, a good behavior will arise. The higher a person's knowledge about reproductive organ hygiene, the better the level of behavior (Lilis P, 2016).

This is in line with the results of a study conducted by WHO and health education experts, which revealed that it is true that public knowledge about health is already high, but their practice is still low. This means that changes or increases in public knowledge about health are not accompanied by increases or changes in behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2013).

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research entitled The Relationship of Knowledge with the Implementation of Reproductive Organ Treatment in Nursing Students of STIKes Muhammadiyah Ciamis Study Program which has been discussed in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be drawn is 55 respondents who were given a questionnaire regarding knowledge, the most results were in the good knowledge category as many as 37 respondents (67.3%). The implementation of reproductive organs in the highest female students was categorized as 32 respondents (58.2%). There is a relationship between knowledge and the implementation of reproductive organ care for female students of the STIKes Muhammadiyah Ciamis Nursing Study Program with a P Value of 0.007. This means that it can affect the implementation of reproductive organ care for students of the STIKes Muhammadiyah Ciamis Nursing S1 Study Program.

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