

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang :** 75% dari seluruh wanita di dunia akan mengalami keputihan paling sedikit sekali seumur hidup dan sebanyak 45% akan mengalami 2 kali keputihan atau lebih. Faktor pencetus keputihan dapat dibagi menjadi dua yaitu faktor infeksi dan faktor non-infeksi.

**Tujuan :** Untuk mengetahui Perbedaan Perilaku *Vaginal Hygiene* Dengan Kejadian Keputihan Patologis Pada Mahasiswi

**Metode :** Penelitian *cross sectional study* menggunakan teknik *cluster sampling*. Besar sampel 104. Menggunakan lembar kuesioner untuk pengambilan data.

**Hasil :** Angka kejadian keputihan patologis pada fakultas kedokteran sebanyak 32 responden (61,5%) dan pada fakultas non-kedokteran sebanyak 36 responden (69,2%), mayoritas pengetahuan *vaginal hygiene* dengan kategori baik berada pada fakultas kedokteran sebanyak 41 responden (78,8%) dan pengetahuan kategori baik berada pada fakultas non-kedokteran sebanyak 27 responden (52%), mayoritas tingkat sikap *vaginal hygiene* yang baik berada pada fakultas kedokteran sebanyak 45 responden (86,5%), dan sikap *vaginal hygiene* pada fakultas non-kedokteran sebanyak 37 responden (71,1%). Mayoritas tindakan *vaginal hygiene* yang baik berada pada fakultas kedokteran sebanyak 39 responden (75%) dan kategori baik pada fakultas non-kedokteran yaitu sebanyak 18 responden (35%). Dalam uji one sample t test, ditemukan bahwa terdapat perbedaan tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan *vaginal hygiene* dengan kejadian keputihan pada mahasiswi fakultas kedokteran dan fakultas non-kedokteran. ( $p=0,000$ )

**Kata Kunci :** Sikap, Tindakan, Pengetahuan, Keputihan, *Vaginal Hygiene*

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Around 75% of women in the world will experience vaginal discharge at least once in their lifetime and 45% will experience vaginal discharge 2 or more times. The precipitating factors of vaginal discharge can be divided into two, which are infection factors and non-infection factors.

**Objective:** To determine the difference in vaginal hygiene behavior with the incidence of pathological vaginal discharge in college students.

**Method:** This study was a cross sectional study using cluster sampling technique. Total sample size is 104. We used a questionnaire sheet for data collection.

**Results:** The incidence of pathological vaginal discharge in the medical faculty was 32 respondents (61.5%) and in the non-medical faculty as many as 36 respondents (69.2%), the majority of vaginal hygiene knowledge in the good category was in the medical faculty as many as 41 respondents (78.8%) and good category knowledge was in the non-medical faculty as many as 27 respondents (52%), the majority of good vaginal hygiene attitude levels were in the medical faculty as many as 45 respondents (86.5%), and vaginal hygiene attitudes in the non-medical faculty were 37 respondents (71.1%). The majority of good vaginal hygiene actions were in the medical faculty as many as 39 respondents (75%) and the good category in the non-medical faculty as many as 18 respondents (35%). In the one sample t test, it was found that there were differences in the level of knowledge, attitudes, and vaginal hygiene actions with the incidence of vaginal discharge in female students of the medical faculty and non-medical faculty. ( $p=0,000$ )

**Keywords:** Attitude, Action, Knowledge, Vaginal Discharge, Vaginal Hygiene