
Knowledge as Factor Increase Frequency of Vaginal Discharge in District Demak

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ABSTRACT

Incidence of abnormal vaginal discharge is high in developing countries. Abnormal vaginal discharge is symptom of reproductive tract infections and sexual transmitted diseases. Knowledge vaginal discharge important for prepare and preventive abnormal vaginal discharge and improving practice hygiene sanitary. The study propose correlation knowledge of vaginal discharge with frequency of vaginal discharge. Study design was cross-sectional, sample were collected 60 participant. Data were collecting with interview by questioner. Data were analysis SPSS under 0.05 regarded as statistically significant with pearson correlation. Mean score of indicators definition $73,05 \pm 17,11$, caused $81,11 \pm 12,82$, prevention $63,83 \pm 16,06$, impact $60,74 \pm 16,92$, and total knowledge $60,74 \pm 16,92$. Indicator of definition no significant correlation with vaginal discharge $p = 0,072$, indicators of caused significant correlation with vaginal discharge $p = 0,002$, indicators of preventive no significant correlation with vaginal discharge $p = 0,067$, indicators of impact significant correlation with vaginal discharge $p = 0,032$. Total knowledge significant correlation with vaginal discharge $p = 0,005$. Knowledge of vaginal discharge average high, indicators dominant is caused compare other indicators. Knowledge was significant correlation with vaginal discharge.

Keywords : *vaginal discharge, knowledge, adolescent.*

BACKGROUND

Based on World Health Organization (WHO) estimate that more than 340 million new patients of sexually transmitted infections every year and 75-85% of them from the developing countries (Hassan, 2015). The incidence of abnormal vaginal discharge is high particularly in developing countries with low socioeconomic level as in Egypt (Hayat *et al.*, 2015). Based study in India that prevalence of abnormal vaginal discharge was 26.3% in the rural area (Iwu and Duru, 2018). Other study (Aduloju, Akintayo and Aduloju, 2019) that prevalence abnormal vaginal discharge in this study was 16.6%. Previous study (Abdelnaem, 2019) results that the prevalence of vaginal infection among female students constituted 25%. Study result (Ilmiawati and Kuntoro, 2017) that discharge experienced by most experienced white discharge was abnormal discharge in the amount of 27 respondents (54%).

Abnormal vaginal discharge is symptom of reproductive tract infections and sexual transmitted diseases (Aduloju, Akintayo and Aduloju, 2019). Abnormal vaginal discharge is common symptom of reproductive tract infections and sexual transmitted diseases (Hayat *et al.*, 2015). Study in Zahedan, Southeastern Iran conclude woman high-risk behaviour for infection disease (Haghighi *et al.*, 2019) .

Previous study (Haghighi *et al.*, 2019) of the 90 samples including vaginal secretions and urine specimens that 23.3% (21/90) were positive for *T. vaginalis*. Study conclude (Ezeanya and

Anukam, 2019) that social and demographic predictors of abnormal vaginal discharge.

Knowledge is factor contributing for vaginal discharge. Previous study (Abdelnaem, 2019) shown that majority the essential knowledge vaginal infection has unsatisfactory practice score that consequently negative impact. Knowledge about vaginal discharge important for prepare and preventive abnormal vaginal discharge. Previous study (Mudiyanselage *et al.*, 2015) conclude that knowledge on causes and pathological of vaginal discharge is poor.

Previous study (Abdelnaem, 2019) concluded that significant correlation between total knowledge of the students and their practices ($P < 0.001$). Increase knowledge (Nguyen *et al.*, 2019) get information peer education, mass community campaigns through the Internet and social networks, and the use of online health care providers should be promoted in order to improve awareness.

Decrease abnormal vaginal discharge through preventive of vaginal discharge with improving knowledge and practice hygiene sanitary. Previous study (Abdelnaem, 2019) that effective improving the knowledge, practices as well as the quality of life people who had vaginal discharge. *Self-awareness* about preventive vaginal discharge decrease risk for vaginal discharge through improve early detection and identify the women at risk of abnormal vaginal discharge (Ezeanya and Anukam, 2019). The study propose correlation knowledge of vaginal

discharge with frequency of vaginal discharge.

METHOD

Study design was cross-sectional conducted at the address adolescent in Bonang Sub-district, Demak. The sampling were required by simple random sampling technique. Sample were required 60 participant. Selected of participants based on sample frame in school data. The eligibility criteria for selecting participants were (1) having the ability to answer the questionnaire coherently; (2) agreeing to be involved in the study by providing written consent. All participants were clearly informed about the purpose, benefit, and disadvantages of the study prior to becoming involved in the study. Upon agreeing to participate in the study, all participants signed a written informed consent form. Participants were invited into a private room at the school.

Participants were invited to complete 20-minute face-to-face interviews using structured questionnaires. Data regarding their knowledge about vaginal discharge with indicator definition, cause, preventive, and impact of vaginal discharge. Four indicators of knowledge offer to answer participant. Vaginal discharge was 31

question include 6 question part of definition, 6 question part of cause of vaginal discharge, 10 question part of preventive and 9 question part of impact. A multiple choice questions were asked to assess participants' knowledge of vaginal discharge. Participants were asked to choose one correct answer.

Data was analyzed by IBM SPSS versi 22. Statistics were utilized to examine the each indicators of knowledge. For each correct answer on knowledge 1 point was scored. The total score of vaginal discharge knowledge was calculated by summing all correct answers. Statistic test with spearman's, A *p*-value under 0.05 was regarded as statistically significant. The protocol of the study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Sultan Agung Hospital.

RESULT

Study participant required 60 participant include study. Variable of knowledge with 31 question, 6 question about definition, 6 question about caused, 10 question about prevention, and 9 question about impact of vaginal discharge. Based on analysis shown figure 1.

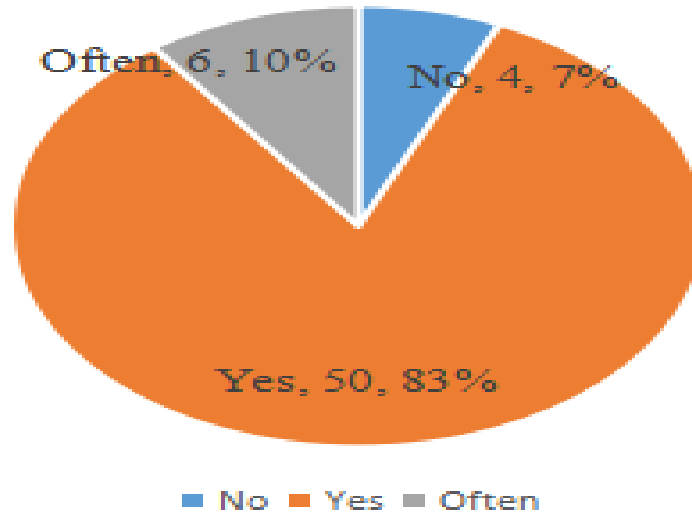


Figure 1. Distribution of proportional vaginal discharge

Based figure 1 that 83% participant with vaginal discharge, 10% frequency more and 7% noting. Based analysis correlation between knowledge and vaginal discharge shown in table 1 below.

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Tabel 1. Correlation variable knowledge with vagina discharge include indicators of knowledge.

Variable	N	Mean±SD Persen	Minimu m	Maksimu m	Spearma n	P
Definition	60	73,05±17,11	50,0	100,0	-0,231	0,072
Caused	60	81,11±12,82	50,0	100,0	-0,398	0,002*
Preventive	60	63,83±16,06	30,0	90,0	-0,238	0,067
Impact	60	60,74±16,92	22,2	88,9	-0,278	0,032*
Knowledge	60	60,74±16,92	48,4	87,1	-0,356	0,005*

Based table 1 shown that mean of score indicator definition $73,05 \pm 17,11$, caused $81,11 \pm 12,82$, prevention $63,83 \pm 16,06$, impact $60,74 \pm 16,92$, and total knowledge $60,74 \pm 16,92$. Score of definition no significant correlation with vaginal discharge $p = 0,072$, score of caused significant correlation with vaginal discharge $p = 0,002$, score of preventive no significant correlation with vaginal discharge $p = 0,067$, score of impact significant correlation with vaginal discharge $p = 0,032$. based on total knowledge score significant correlation with vaginal discharge $p = 0,005$.

DISCUSSION

Data were analysis 60 participant include of study, mean of knowledge vaginal discharge 73,05. Previous study about disease shown (Nguyen *et al.*, 2019) the percentage of patients knowing that syphilis was highest (57.8%), herpes (57.7%) and HIV/AIDS (57.4%). Knowledge is main factor for behaviour prevention of disease. Study (Abdelnaem, 2019) that educational program was a highly significant improvement in their knowledge, practice. Increase knowledge through the internet, social network, and online health care providers.

Knowledge factor for increase of awareness for healthy attitude and behaviour. Study (Nguyen *et al.*, 2019) conclude that promoted of health in order improve awareness. Social media one of information campaign for health promoted with mass community. Social media offering

information about health especially information of vaginal discharge.

Study result shown that majority of participant have been vaginal discharge. Previous study (Abdelnaem, 2019) that prevalence of vaginal infection among students 25%. Study (Aduloju, Akintayo and Aduloju, 2019) that prevalence 16.6 % of bacterial vaginosis among pregnant with abnormal vaginal discharge. Study (Iwu and Duru, 2018) shown that in rural area prevalence 26.3% of abnormal vaginal discharge.

Vaginal infectious trichomonas vaginalis, *Gardnerella vaginalis* related sexual activities with symptoms vulva itching, abdominal pains, colour and consistency. Previous study shown (Tine *et al.*, 2019) that *trichomonas vaginalis* remains prevalent among sexually active women. Strategies preventive to improve awareness of participant and understanding of disease transmission.

Study shown that knowledge significant correlation with vaginal discharge. Knowledge is factor increasing hygienic practice vaginal care. Study shown (Zaher, Khedr and Elmashad, 2017) that abnormal vaginal discharge was decreased in the women who had good knowledge score, and who used good hygienic practices. Study (Abdelnaem, 2019) that significant correlation between total knowledge and their practices ($P < 0.001$). Implementation of self-care guideline was effective in improving the knowledge, practices for nursing students with vaginal infection.

Knowledge factors influence behaviour personal hygiene adolescent. Based on behaviour concept (Towle *et al.*, 1999) that the concept of shared decision making is one such model potential for adolescent, the concept defined as a decision process jointly patient and their clinician. Share information or practice applied on activities daily. Study previous (Thompson-Leduc *et al.*, 2015) that adolescent in essay for adopt practice health behaviour. Knowledge intention long time impact of change perception and change of behaviour. It possible for practice in community and adolescent a agency of change in community.

Based on Godin *et al* 2008 that Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) (Godin *et al.*, 2008) as the socio-cognitive theory most often used for the prediction of behaviour in health-care professionals. Study (Youness Ahmed and Omar, 2017) conclusion that planned educational program was effective in improving the knowledge of adolescent female. Theory (Person *et al.*, 2016) that conclude behavior multiple risk because poor knowledge on disease thus severity disease consequences.

Personal hygiene one of practice activities for applied personal hygiene of vaginal discharge. Study (Sunarti, Suratmi and Darwis, 2019) that vaginal discharge caused low hygiene sanitary and vaginal care. Study (Soni, 2019) conclude that knowledge of risk factors of vaginal discharge could help in reducing its incidence vaginal discharge. Study (Ilankoon *et al.*, 2019) conclude less knowledgeable about vaginal discharge as the reasons for them not to take medical advice.

Preventing for vaginal discharge very important to decrease disease transmitted. Early detection and treatment of abnormal vaginal discharge decreases of disease especially transmission disease. Improve early detection and identify the women at risk of abnormal vaginal discharge. Intervention for preventing vaginal discharge such as educating, screening, and treat early detecting. Disease preventive on of strategic increase knowledge adolescent especially vaginal discharge. Study (Aduloju, Akintayo and Aduloju, 2019) concluded that screening presenting with abnormal vaginal discharge so that they could be treated accordingly.

Management treatment of vaginal care improve vaginal discharge. Study (Li *et al.*, 2019) that The establishment of high clinical value in guiding of clinical management of vaginal infections. Study (Abdelnaem, 2019) conclude that *self-care* guidelines about vaginal infection were effective in improving the knowledge, practices as well as the quality of life with vaginal infection.

CONCLUSION

Based on study result, knowledge of vaginal discharge high, indicators more dominant is cause of vaginal discharge compare other indicators. Study shown that knowledge was significant correlation with vaginal discharge.

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