

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Program Studi Kesehatan Masyarakat, Fakultas Kesehatan
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Enggar Ratih Susianingrum
021201001

GAMBARAN PERILAKU PERSONAL HYGIENE SAAT MENSTRUASI PADA REMAJA PUTRI SD NEGERI KUPANG 01 AMBARAWA

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Kesehatan reproduksi merupakan masalah penting terutama di kalangan remaja. Personal hygiene yang buruk pada area genetalia dapat menimbulkan terjadinya penyakit kulit, keputihan, dan kanker servik. Setiap tahunnya sebanyak 8.000 wanita di Indonesia meninggal dunia karena menderita kanker serviks. Artinya hampir tiap jam, seorang wanita Indonesia meninggal dunia karena digerogoti kanker serviks. Untuk meminimalisir risiko timbulnya penyakit wajib memperhatikan personal hygiene saat menstruasi. Tujuan dilakukannya penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran perilaku personal hygiene saat menstruasi pada remaja SD Negeri Kupang 01 Ambarawa.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini berjumlah 54 responden dengan metode *total sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan tabel distribusi frekuensi dan narasi.

Hasil : Sebagian besar responden mengganti pembalut >3 kali sehari yaitu 88,9% (48 orang), Hampir seluruh responden mengganti celana dalam saat mengganti pembalut yaitu 98,1% (53 orang) dan mengganti celana dalam saat terkena darah sebesar 96,3% (52 orang), seluruh responden mandi saat menstruasi >2 kali sehari berjumlah 100,0% (54 orang), separuh responden yang memiliki perilaku kurang dalam membasuh vagina dari arah depan kebelakang yaitu 40,7% (22 orang).

Kesimpulan : Responden yang memiliki perilaku baik berjumlah 48,1% (26 orang), responden yang memiliki perilaku cukup baik berjumlah 51,9% (28 orang).

Kata kunci : Personal Hygiene, Menstruasi, Remaja

Ngudi Waluyo University
Study Program Public Health, Faculty of Health
Final Project, August 2024
Enggar Ratih Susianingrum
021201001

**DESCRIPTION OF PERSONAL HYGIENE BEHAVIOR DURING
MENSTRUATION IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS OF SD NEGERI KUPANG 01
AMBARAWA**

ABSTRACT

Background : Reproductive health is an important issue, especially among teenagers. Bad personal hygiene in the genital area can cause skin diseases, vaginal discharge and cervical cancer. Every year as many as 8,000 women in Indonesia die from cervical cancer. This means that almost every hour, an Indonesian woman dies due to cervical cancer. To minimize the risk of disease, you must pay attention to personal hygiene during menstruation. The aim of this research was describe of personal hygiene behavior during menstruation among teenagers at SD Negeri Kupang 01 Ambarawa.

Objective : Research use quantitative method with a cross sectional approach. The sample for this research consisted of 54 respondents using the total sampling method. Data analysis uses frequency distribution tables and narrative.

Results : Most respondents changed sanitary napkins >3 times a day, namely 88.9% (48 people). Almost all respondents changed underwear when changing sanitary napkins, namely 98.1% (53 people) and changed underwear when exposed to blood, amounting to 96.3% (52 people), all respondents bathed during menstruation >2 times a day amounting to 100.0% (54 people), half of the respondents who had bad behavior in washing the vagina from front to back, namely 40.7% (22 people).

Conclusion : Respondents who had good behavior numbered 48.1% (26 people), respondents who had quite good behavior numbered 51.9% (28 people).

Keywords : Personal hygiene, Menstruation, Teenagers