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The Effect of Information Access and Perceived Behavioral Control Toward Young Women Behavior in Prevention of Pathologic Leucorrhoea in Aliyah An-Najah School Cindai Alus Banjar District

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Abstract

Leucorrhoea is divided into two types, namely physiological and pathological vaginal discharge that most be held in women. This study aims to analyze the influence of information access and perceived behavioral control on the behavior of young women in the prevention of pathological vaginal discharge in Aliyah An-Najah Cindai Alus School, Banjar District. The method of this research is a cross-sectional study. The sample in this study was 70 female students with a proportional stratified random sampling technique. The research instrument used a questionnaire. Test analysis using simple logistic regression and multiple logistic regression. The results of the analysis using simple logistic regression shows P-value from information access variable 0.017 ($p < 0.05$) and perceived behavioral control 0.013 ($p < 0.005$) towards the behavior of young women in the prevention of pathological vaginal discharge. The results of the analysis using multiple logistic regression showed the effect of information access information access variables ($p = 0.038$; $Exp.B = 6.418$) and perceived behavioral control ($p = 0.035$; $Exp.B = 3.266$). This study showed the most influential variable on the behavior of young women in the prevention of pathological vaginal discharge is information access. This research is expected can improve their knowledge by following counseling provided by local health workers related to maintaining

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personal hygiene especially in the genital area.

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Keywords: information access, perceived behavioral control, leucorrhoea

1. Introduction

Leucorrhoea is a symptom that is very common for most women . Leucorrhoea due to unhealthy behavior such as washing the vagina with unclean water and using excessive vaginal cleansing. The results of research in Indonesia, women who had experienced vaginal discharge as much as 75% with 50% in adolescents and 25% in WUS.¹

Based on the health book of female students in Aliyah An-Najah Cindai Alus School, Banjar District in 2016, the number of female students in class X, XI and XII were 130 people. It was found that 70% or 91 female santri experienced vaginal discharge. This data is obtained from the monthly book listing of female students who experience menstruation and their complaints.² Supported by reports of complaints from female students that female santri were found to complain of clear, colored and thick white discharge in the female area. The most data was obtained at Aliyah An-Najah Cindai Alus School, Banjar District.³

Behaviors can be affected by the lack of information and perceived behavioral control indirect manner through interest.^{4,5} Some studies show that there is an influence of access to information on behavior.^{6,7} Research shows that the perception is mostly negative, 54.8%, such as not needing to replace sanitary napkins. It has felt wet and long. ⁸ So the research aims to analyze the influence of information access and perceived behavioral control towards the behavior of young women in the prevention of pathological vaginal discharge in Aliyah An-Najah Cindai Alus School, Banjar District.

2. Methods

This study was a cross-sectional design study. This research was conducted on students in Aliyah An-Najah Cindai Alus School, Banjar District. The population in this study were 130 female students with a total sample of 70 students use technique stratified random sample. Data collection using a questionnaire. The study was conducted on March 13, 2018. Test analysis using simple logistic regression and multiple logistic regression.

3. Results

Table 1. Descriptive Analysis of Variables

Variable	Total (N=70)	%
Information Access		
Poor	62	88.6
Good	8	11.4
Perceived Behavioral Control		
Poor	45	64.3
Good	25	35.7
Pathological Leucorrhoea Prevention Behavior		
Poor	47	67.1
Enough	23	32.9

Good	0	0
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Table 2. Bivariate Analysis of Variables

Independent Variables	Pathological Leucorrhoea Prevention Behavior						P-value	PR 95% CI
	Poor		Enough		Good			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Information Access								
Poor	45	72.6	17	27.4	0	0	0.017	7.941 (1.458-43.244)
Good	2	25	6	26.1	0	0		
Perceived Behavioral Control								
Poor	35	77.8	10	22.2	0	0	0.013	3.792 (1.322-10.871)
Good	12	48	13	52	0	0		

Table 2. shows the results of a simple logistic regression test with a confidence level of 95%, obtained p-value of information access variables and perceived behavioral control respectively 0,017 and 0,013, then the decision there was H_0 is rejected ($p < 0.05$), which means information access and perceived behavioral control significant effect on the behavior of young women in the prevention of pathological leucorrhoea.

Table 3. Multivariate Analysis of Variables

Variable	B	S.E	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
							Lower	Upper
Information Access	1.859	0.895	4.316	1	0.038	6.418	1.111	37.072
Perceived behavioral control	1.184	0.563	4.442	1	0.035	3.266	1.086	9.821

Table 3 shows the most influential factor is access to information ($p=0.038$; $Exp.B=6.418$) where respondents with access to information had 6.418 times will have less pathological leucorrhoea prevention behavior.

4. Discussion

The findings in this study indicate that making poor access to information about the prevention of vaginal discharge the less pathological behavior of young women in the prevention of pathological leucorrhoea. Other findings suggest that access to information is the most influential variable compared to other variables in this study. Access to information that has the most influence on the behavior of young women in the prevention of pathogenic leucorrhoea is because there are many students who have never received information about never getting information about the types of vaginal discharge, namely physiological and pathological leucorrhoea and the process of leucorrhoea. It is also due to the scarcity of work, health promotion personnel, inadequate cellular network signal, forbidden of cell phone usage, as well

as the distance traveled to Aliyah An-Najah Cindai Alus School Banjar District troublesome students to obtain access to the information about leucorrhoea. In adolescents, the cause of leucorrhoea is whitish prevention behaviors were not good, poor hygiene, inadequate hand washing, tight underwear that does not absorb sweat.^{9, 10}

The findings in this study indicate that the worse the perceived behavioral control for the prevention of pathological leucorrhoea, the less the behavior of young women in the prevention of pathological leucorrhoea. This is because female students rarely use cotton pants, students never change pads at least 3 times a day during menstruation, and female students are rarely married. The right perception will encourage adolescents to behave appropriately as well as existing norms, and vice versa, inappropriate perceptions will encourage adolescents to behave inappropriately.¹¹

5. Conclusion

Information access and perceived behavioral control effect on behavioral prevention of pathogenic leucorrhoea. Access to information is the most influential factor in the behavior of young women in preventing pathological leucorrhoea. It is hoped that this research can be the basis for further research regarding the factors that influence the behavior of young women in the prevention of leucorrhoea.

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