



The Relationship Between Genital Hygiene Attitude and The Incidence of Leukorrhea in Class X Adolescent Girls at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto

Nurul Hidayah^{1,a*)}, Tin Utami^{1,b)}, Siti Haniyah^{1,c)}

¹Universitas Harapan Bangsa, Jl. Raden Patah, No.100 Kedunglongsir Ledug, Purwokerto 53182, Indonesia

^anurulhidayah8521@gmail.com*; ^btinutami@uhb.ac.id; ^chaniwiyana56@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Leukorrhea is a vaginal discharge other than blood that varies in colour, odour and consistency usually caused by a lack of genital hygiene. This study aims to determine the relationship between genital hygiene attitudes and the incidence of leukorrhea in class X adolescent girls at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto. This type of research is quantitative research with descriptive correlative design and cross-sectional approach. This study involved 109 respondents with the criteria of class X female students at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto who were taken by total sampling technique. The results showed that all respondents had a positive attitude (100%) and most respondents experienced normal leukorrhea (74.5%). Spearman ranks statistical test shows that there is a significant relationship between genital hygiene attitude and the incidence of leukorrhea in Class X adolescent girls at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto, with a very weak negative relationship strength (p value: 0.0042; CC= -0.195).

Keywords: *Leukorrhea, Adolescent, Genital Hygiene Attitude*

1. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is also known as the transition to adulthood. Adolescence is a transitional period where physical, emotional, and psychological changes occur. The age of adolescence ranges from 10 to 19 years. In women entering adolescence, it is usually marked by menstruation while in men it is wet dreams (Utami, 2022). Changes in the reproductive organs of adolescent girls are marked by the growth of pubic hair, changes in breast shape, and pelvic enlargement, while physiological changes are marked by menstruation. Adolescent girls will experience physiological vaginal discharge in each menstrual cycle (Dayaningsih & Septediningrum, 2022).

Any discharge from the genitals that is not blood is called vaginal discharge. Vaginal discharge is divided into two, namely normal (physiological) or abnormal (pathological) vaginal discharge. Physiological vaginal discharge is characterised by clear to whitish coloured discharge, odourless and no complaints. Pathological vaginal discharge is greenish, greyish, smells fishy, the amount of vaginal discharge is usually large and causes complaints such as itching, redness (erythema), edema, burning in the intimate area, pain during intercourse (dyspareunia) and pain when urinating or dysuria (Munthe, 2022).

Leukorrhea is a female reproductive health problem that is second only to menstruation. Leucorrhoea often causes discomfort when doing daily activities. However, many women

*Nurul Hidayah

Tel.: +6281440097552

Email: nurulhidayah8521@gmail.com



often do not pay attention to leucorrhea and without realising that leucorrhea can also have an impact on a disease (Muhamad et al., 2019). Vaginal discharge that does not stop and lasts long enough, requires additional examination to determine the cause. If vaginal discharge is not treated or treated immediately, it can cause complications, such as pelvic inflammation or even infertility due to blocked oviducts (Aliffiani & Mustakim, 2020).

Many teenage girls consider leucorrhoea to be a normal condition. According to some researchers, one of the main causes of vaginal discharge is the lack of proper genital hygiene or personal hygiene. Vaginal discharge or fluor albus can also be caused by the perception of adolescent girls themselves. Where perception will affect the attitude of adolescent girls towards personal hygiene behaviour (Nur, 2018).

One of the attitudes of adolescent girls in dealing with vaginal discharge is personal hygiene attitude. Personal hygiene attitude is an individual's willingness to maintain personal hygiene (Fauziah et al., 2021). Personal hygiene is an action that aims to maintain physical and psychological cleanliness and health. like other organs, the vagina also needs care (Riza et al., 2019)

The World Health Organisation WHO (2018) states that around 75% of women in the world will experience vaginal discharge at least once in their lifetime, and 45% will experience it twice or more. While European women who experience vaginal discharge are 25%. From the results of the Basic Health Research conducted in Indonesia, it was found that 61% of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years did not know anything about reproductive health. The incidence of urinary tract infections is 75%, vaginal discharge is 60%, and cervical cancer is around 15,000 cases each year (Riskesdas, 2018). In Central Java about 65% of women also experience vaginal discharge caused by fungi, parasites such as pinworms or trichomonas vaginalis germs. In Banyumas Regency, 51.3% experienced vaginal discharge (Sari, 2018).

Based on the pre-survey conducted at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto on 20 November 2023,

the total number of students is 329 with details of class X students as many as 121, class XI 110 students and class XII 98 students. The recommended students from the school who participated and to be studied were class X students. Because for class X has never attended a seminar or received health education from the health department or other institutions. The author interviewed 6 grade X students and the results of the interviews of the 6 students all experienced leukorrhea (vaginal discharge) before or after menstruation. When asked about leucorrhea, the students only answered "leucorrhea is a clear/yellowish coloured liquid" and when asked about the attitude or habits they do when experiencing leukorrhea, 4 students answered that when experiencing leucorrhea, they usually wear panty liners, while 2 students answered that they only change their underwear when it feels damp.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

2.1. Research Methods

This research is a quantitative research with a descriptive co-relative design, with the cross-sectional approach. This research was conducted at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto from October 2023 to June 2024. The research sample involved in this study was 121 students who were taken by total sampling technique, with the inclusion criteria in this study being class X students who were willing to be respondents, while the exclusion criteria were students who did not come during the study.

2.2. Research Instruments

a. Genital hygiene attitude questionnaire

This questionnaire contains 15 questions about genital hygiene attitudes. The weight of each question on the questionnaire is:

If favourable questionnaire number 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 then;

1=Strongly disagree

2=Disagree

3=Agree

4=Strongly agree

If unfavourable questionnaire number 11,12,13,14,15 then

1=Strongly agree

2=Agree

3=Disagree

4=Strongly disagree

The lowest score is 15 (15x1) and the highest score is 60 (15x4). Determine the range of the lowest and highest scores by transferring the number of respondents (n) with the highest weight minus the lowest weight, then divided by the number of item answer categories.

Formula:

$$RS = \frac{n(\text{value highest} - \text{value Legendh})}{m}$$

Where:

RS = Scale range

n = Number of respondents

m = Number of categories

Rating scale for each category:

$$RS = \frac{60-15}{4-1} = \frac{45}{3} = 15$$

Thus, the distance between levels for each category is 15 and rounded to 15. So that the attitude of respondents is categorised as follows:

- 1) Positive, if they scored >50% of the highest total score (38-60)
- 2) Negative, if you score ≤50% of the highest total score (15-37)

b. Leukorrhea incidence questionnaire

This questionnaire consisted of 6 questions about the incidence of leukorrhea. The weight of each question on the questionnaire is as follows;

1=No

2=Yes

The lowest score is 6 (6x1) and the highest score is 12 (6x2). Determine the range of the lowest and highest scores by transferring the number of respondents (n) with the highest weight minus the lowest weight, then divided by the number of item answer categories.

Formula:

$$RS = \frac{n(\text{highest value} - \text{lowest value})}{m}$$

Where:

RS = Scale range

n = Number of respondents

m = Number of categories

Rating scale for each category:

$$RS = \frac{12-6}{2-1} = \frac{6}{1} = 6$$

Thus, the distance between levels for each category is 6. So that the results of the questionnaire are categorised as follows;

- 1) Normal, if the score is >50% of the highest total score (6-8)
- 2) Abnormal, if the score is <50% of the highest total score (9-12).

In this study, data collection was conducted using questionnaires (genital hygiene attitude questionnaire and leukorrhea incidence questionnaire). The genital hygiene attitude questionnaire was adopted from researcher Anisa (2018) with the validity test on the personal hygiene attitude variable 15 questions are valid (r count > 0.361) and reliable (r count 0.737) and the leukorrhea incidence questionnaire was adopted from the researcher. Mustafa (2019) 6 questions are valid (r count > 0.361) and reliable (r count ≥ 0.917).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Frequency of Attitude Genital Hygiene at SMK Sawagaya 1 Purwokerto

The following is a table about the distribution of the frequency of genital hygiene attitudes in SMK Sawagaya 1 Purwokerto. Table 1 shows that 109 students had positive attitudes (100%).

Table 1. Distribution of Genital Hygiene Attitude at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto

Genital Hygiene Attitude	Frequency	(%)
Positive	109	100%
Negative	0	0 %
Total	109	100%

The results of this study concluded that all female students had a positive genital hygiene attitude, according to the researcher's assumption that the genital hygiene attitude of respondents, namely class X students at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto have a positive genital hygiene attitude towards how to care for and maintain good and correct genital hygiene,

because maintaining the hygiene of the genitals can help maintain personal hygiene, increase self-confidence, and prevent the onset of diseases so as to avoid disorders of the genitals (Hanifah et al., 2021). A positive attitude towards sexual hygiene is a willingness or good habit that individuals have in maintaining sexual hygiene (Fauziah et al., 2021). What can be done is to keep the vagina dry and not wet, because wet conditions can transmit infections from outside, always wash your hands before and after touching the vagina, change your underwear 2-3 times a day, always use cotton underwear, do not use any cleaning tools that contain chemicals because it will damage the acidity of the vagina (Riza et al., 2019).

Attitude is an important aspect of social life. Attitude can be considered as a state within a person that has the potential to cause the person to act in a certain way towards various objects or situations that occur in their social environment. Attitudes can provide the tendency to react positively or negatively to an object or situation (Octavianti & Trulline, 2019).

Attitudes can be divided into positive and negative attitudes. A positive attitude indicates that the recipient is likely to approach, like, and expect something. Meanwhile, people who have a negative attitude tend to avoid, hate, or dislike something (Gunawan et al., 2022). Attitude change and attitude formation have factors that can influence them such as personal experience, the influence of people who are considered important, the influence of culture and the mass media, religious institutions and educational institutions and internal factors (Yunita, 2022).

The results of other research conducted by Hanipah & Nirmalasari (2021) With the title 'Overview of knowledge and attitudes of vulva hygiene in handling leucorrhoea (fluor albus) in teenage girls' it was found that the attitude in handling leucorrhoea was mostly positive, namely 66 teenage girls (97.1%). This research is also in line with the research of which is carried out by Chairiyah (2022) with the title 'The relationship between age, experience and attitude with the knowledge of teenage girls about fluor albus' it was found that there were

33 people (61.1%) who had a positive attitude towards fluor albus.

3.2. Frequency of Leukorrhea Occurrence in SMK Sawagaya 1 Purwokerto

Table 2 below shows the frequency of leukorrhea occurrence at Sawagaya 1 Purwokerto Vocational School, where the results of this study indicate that most of the students experienced normal leukorrhea as many as 82 students (74.5%).

Table 2. Frequency of leukorrhea occurrence in Sawagaya 1 Purwokerto Vocational School

Incidence of Leukorrhea	Frequency	%
Normal	82	74.5%
Not Normal	27	24.5%
Total	109	100%

The results of this study concluded that most of the female students experienced normal leukorrhea. According to the researcher's assumption, the majority of class X students at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto experienced no normal leukorrhea because they had a full awareness of the importance of keeping their genitals clean. Good and proper hygiene of the genital area can help prevent infection of bacteria and fungi in the genital area that can cause abnormal leucorrhoea (Nurul Fitriani et al., 2024).

Leukorrhea is an excessive discharge or secretion from the female reproductive tract that does not include blood (Murfat, 2022). Vaginal discharge is divided into two, namely normal (physiologic) discharge and abnormal or pathologic discharge. Physiologic leucorrhoea is characterised by a clear to whitish coloured discharge, which is odourless and does not cause pain. Pathologic leucorrhoea is cloudy in colour, has a fishy smell, the amount of leucorrhoea is usually large and causes symptoms such as itching, crusting (erythema) and edema (Munthe, 2022).

Physiological leucorrhoea is caused by two factors, namely external and internal factors. The external factors that cause leucorrhoea

consist of temperature, the use of pantyliners, genital hygiene, and pyersoinal hygiene. The internal factors causing leucorrhoea are related to the influence of hoirmoinal, stress, and vaginal pH, and the main causes of pathological leucorrhoea are fungal, germ, parasitic, and viral infections (Asmara et al., 2023).

The results of another study conducted by Putri et al., (2022) entitled 'The relationship between personal hygiene behaviour and the incidence of whitish discharge in adolescent girls' found that the incidence of noirmal whitish discharge was 16 adolescent girls (69.57%).

This research is in line with other research conducted by Hendiana et al., (2018), with the title 'The relationship between vaginal hygiene behaviour and the occurrence of leucorrhoea in female students in the female dormitory of PSIK UNITRI Malang' found that the occurrence of leucorrhoea in the majority of respondents was categorized as experiencing normal vaginal discharge, namely a total of 21 people (63.64%).

3.3. Relationship between genital hygiene attitude and incidence of leukorrhea

Table 3 shows the relationship between genital hygiene attitudes and the incidence of leukorrhea in class X adolescent girls at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto, where the results showed that most of the students had positive genital hygiene attitudes and normal leukorrhea incidence, namely 82 students (75.2%).

Table 3. The relationship between genital hygiene attitude and the incidence of leukorrhea in class X adolescent girls at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto.

Genital Hygiene Attitude	Incidence of Leukorrhea				Total		CC	P-value
	Normal		Not Normal					
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Positive	82	75.2	27	24.8	109	100		
Negative	0	0	0	0	0	0	-.195	0.042
Total	82	75.2	27	24.8	109	100		

The results of the Spearman rank test obtained a Coeficient Correlation (CC) value of -0.195 which means there is a very weak

negative relationship between the two variables while the P-value of 0.0042 (<0.05) indicates there is a relationship between genital hygiene attitudes and the incidence of leukorrhea in class X adolescent girls at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto.

It is in accordance with the tieoiri attitude that attitude is a point or reaction that exists in a person who is closed to a stimulus or object (Fauziah et al., 2021). According Yunita (2022), the formation of attitudes can be influenced by several factors including personal experience, the influence of people who are considered important, the influence of culture, mass media, religious institutions and educational institutions and emotional factors.

According Putri & Rahayu (2022) Leukorrhea or leucorrhoea is divided into 2, namely physiological and pathological leucorrhoea. Physiological leucorrhoea is leucorrhoea that usually appears every month and usually appears before menstruation, after menstruation, or during the fertile period (Sinapa, 2022). While if there is a change in smell or colour that shows signs that are not normal, then the discharge is said to be pathologic. the most common complaints are accompanied by itching, dysuria and genital edema (Mulyanti et al., 2022).

According to the assumption of researchers, a positive attitude about genital hygiene owned by teenage girls will affect the incidence of leukorrhea (Novita & Rismawati, 2020). From the results of this study, it was found that the girls who had positive hygiene positif, the majority experienced the occurrence of normal leukorrhea. However, in this study, schoolgirls with positive attitudes still experienced vaginal discharge that was not normal because this could be triggered by various factors, such as hoirmoinal factors, namely physical fatigue and stress, poor pyersoinal hygienie habits and unhealthy lifestyles. The better the girls take care of the hygiene of the genital area, the higher the level of health, but on the contrary, if the girls do not take care of the hygiene of the genital area, it will result in a decrease in the level of health of the reproductive system, namely the occurrence of abnormal leucorrhoea problems (Pujiati et al., 2024).

This research is in line with the previous research titled 'The relationship between knowledge about leucorrhoea and attitudes towards leucorrhoea personal hygiene the incidence of fluor albus (leucorrhoea) in WUS at Klinik Anggrek Uptd. Puskesmas Ubud II" that there is a significant relationship between the attitude of personal hygiene dengan kejadian personal hygiene dengan kejadian fluor albus (leucorrhoea) in WUS at Klinik Anggrek UPTD Puskesmas Ubud II with the p-value obtained by $0,011 < 0,05$ (Sutrisnayoni et al., 2024).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion entitled 'The Relationship between Genital Hygiene Attitudes and the Incidence of Leukorrhea in Class X Adolescent Girls at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto', it can be concluded as follows: The genital hygiene attitude of class X female students at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto all students have a positive genital hygiene attitude, namely 109 students (100%). The incidence of leukorrhea in class X adolescent girls at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto was highest in the normal category as many as 82 students (74.5%). There is a relationship between genital hygiene attitude and the incidence of leukorrhea in class X adolescent girls at SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto, with a very weak negative relationship strength (CC: -0.195 , p-value: 0.042), meaning that when genital hygiene attitude increases, the incidence of abnormal leukorrhea tends to decrease.

SUGGESTION

Suggestions for this research, for further researchers, they can use this research as a reference and it is hoped that further researchers can expand the research area to look at the factors that affect the attitude of genital hygiene with the occurrence of leukorrhea and conduct health education that can affect the attitude of teenage girls in maintaining genital hygiene. For Harapan Bangsa University, it needs to be informed that education is a forum for nursing students to prepare themselves so that they are able to

provide knowledge, knowledge and good nursing services.

The results of this study are expected to be input and motivation as well as efficiency for the campus of Universitas Harapan Bangsa Purwokerto, especially the lecturers to improve the quality of teaching and learning and it is expected for the academics to add and develop library facilities so that there are many books that can support research. It is expected that the results of this study can provide assistance to actively seek information on health education. For this reason, cooperation is needed from the teachers at the school in providing health education books or scientific articles that are appropriate and supportive. The researcher is also expected to actively share information and experiences with peers so that more and more young women have a positive attitude towards vaginal hygiene in the event of vaginal discharge. It is expected that SMK Swagaya 1 Purwokerto can hold a reproductive health education program that emphasizes the importance of maintaining vaginal hygiene to prevent genital hygiene. This program includes workshops, seminars and discussions on reproductive health education involving professional health personnel.

REFERENCE

- Aliffiani, S., & Mustakim, M. (2020). Pengetahuan, Sikap, Personal Hygiene Dengan Kejadian Skabies Di Pondok Pesantren Ar-Rofi'I. *Jurnal Publikasi Kesehatan Masyarakat Indonesia*, 7(1), 41.
<https://ppjp.ulm.ac.id/journal/index.php/PKMI/article/view/8792>
- Asmara, C., Dewiani, K., Purnama, Y., Asmariyah, & Yulyani, L. (2023). Predisposing Factors of Leukorrhea and Its Impact on Students in the Health Vocational Studies Program at Bengkulu University. 2(03), 159–168.
<https://journal.iistr.org/index.php/HESMED/article/view/456>
- Chairiyah, R. (2022). Hubungan Usia, Pengalaman dan Sikap dengan Pengetahuan Remaja Putri Terhadap

- Flour Albus. PROFESI Media Publikasi Penelitian, 19(2), 93–99.
<https://journals.itspku.ac.id/index.php/profesi/article/download/96/60>
- Dayaningsih, D., & Septediningrum, W. I. (2022). Perbedaan Pengetahuandan Sikap Siswa Sebelum dan Sesudah Pemberian Pendidikan di SMP Kristen Gergaji Semarang. Jurnal Keperawatan Sisthana, 7(1), 5–12.
<https://jurnal.stikeskesdam4dip.ac.id/index.php/SISTHANA/article/view/12>
- Muhamad, Z., Hadi, A. J., & Yani, A. (2019). Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Remaja Putri Dengan Pencegahan Keputihan Di Mts Negeri Telaga Biru Kabupaten Gorontalo. PROMOTIF: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat, 9(1), 9–19.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350015810_Pengaruh_Opini_Audit_Dan_Pergantian_Auditor_Terhadap_Audit_Delays_Pada_Pt_Bumimas_Nusantara_Period_2015-2019
- Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2018). Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas). (2018). Jakarta: Kementrian Kesehatan RI.
<http://journal.universitaspahlawan.ac.id/index.php/ners/article/view/16463>
- Munthe, D. P. (2022). Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Remaja Putri Dengan Pencegahan Keputihan Di Sman 2 Tondano. Afiasi: Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat, 6(3), 142–150.
<https://afiasi.unwir.ac.id/index.php/afiasi/article/view/172>
- Nur, H. A. (2018). Hubungan Persepsi, Sikap, dan Perilaku Remaja Putri Tentang Personal Hygiene Genitalia dengan Kejadian Fluor Albus (Keputihan). Jurnal Profesi Keperawatan, 5(1), 1–13.
<https://jprokep.jurnal.centamaku.ac.id/index.php/jpk/article/view/41/32>
- Fauziah, N. A., Srisantryorini, T., Andriyani., & Romdhona, N. (2021). 1 Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap dengan Personal Hygiene saat Menstruasi pada Santriwati di MTs Pondok Pesantren “X” Kota Tangerang Selatan. Environmental Occupational Health and Safety Journal •, 2(1), 81–88.
<https://jurnal.umj.ac.id/index.php/EOHSJ/article/view/12078>
- Gunawan, V., Yulyani, V., & Aryastuti, N. (2022). Kontribusi Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku Terhadap Kepemilikan Jamban Sehat Pada Penduduk Perkotaan. Journal of Health, Education and Literacy (J-Healt), 4(2), 1–5.
<https://ojs.unsulbar.ac.id/index.php/j-health/article/view/1473>
- Hanifah, L., Setyorini, C., & Lieskusumastuti, A. D. (2021). Perilaku Perawatan Genetalia Eksterna Terhadap Kejadian Fluor Albus. Jurnal Kebidanan Indonesia, 12(2), 111–118.
<https://jurnal.stikesmus.ac.id/index.php/JKebIn/article/view/502>
- Hanipah, N., & Nirmalasari, N. (2021). Gambaran Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Vulva Hygiene Pada Menangani Keputihan (Fluor Albus) Remaja Putri. Jurnal Kesehatan Mesencephalon, 6(2), 132–136.
<https://www.ejournal.stikeskepanjen-pemkabmalang.ac.id/index.php/mesencephalon/article/view/242>
- Mulyanti, L., Puspitaningrum, D., Rahmayani, A. A., & Latifah, H. (2022). Peningkatan Pengetahuan Dengan Pendidikan Kesehatan Tentang Keputihan (Leukorrhea) Pada Wanita Usia Subur Di Kelurahan Sendangguwo Semarang. Jurnal Salingka Abdimas, 2(1), 107–110.
<https://jurnal.umsb.ac.id/index.php/jsam/article/viewFile/3357/2579>
- Novita, N., & Rismawati. (2020). Hubungan Personal Hygiene Dengan Kejadian Leukore. Jurnal Kebidanan, XII(01), 10–19.
<https://ejurnal.stikeseub.ac.id/index.php/jkeb/article/view/361>
- Octavianti, M., & Trulline, P. (2019). Sikap Siswa SMA Di Kota Bandung Terhadap Informasi Mengenai Program Studi Di Perguruan Tinggi Negeri Indonesia. Komversal, 2(2), 40–53.
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/>

- 345277405_Sikap_Siswa_Sma_Di_Kota_Bandung_Terhadap_Informasi_Mengenai_Program_Studi_Di_Perguruan_Tinggi_Negeri_Indonesia
- Pujiati, S. N., Haniyah, S., & Yanti, L. (2024). Pengaruh Pemberian Pendidikan Kesehatan Dengan Leaflet Terhadap Tingkat Pencegahan Keputihan Pada Remaja Putri Di Pondok Pesantren Al-Jamil Purwokerto. *Vitamedica :Jurnal Rumpun Kesehatan Umum*, 2(1). <https://journal.stikescolumbiasiamdn.ac.id/index.php/VitaMedica/article/view/28>
- Putri, M., & Rahayu, R. P. (2022). Edukasi Tentang Keputihan Pada Siswi SMA Negeri 2 Rengat. 1(2), 66–71. <https://ejournal.fkmumj.ac.id/index.php/ALTAFAANI/article/download/341/225/1398>
- Riza, Y., Qariati, N. I., & Asrinawaty. (2019). Hubungan Personal Hygiene Dan Penggunaan Kontrasepsi dengan Kejadian Keputihan Pada Wanita Usia Subur (WUS). *MPPKI (Media Publikasi Promosi Kesehatan Indonesia): The Indonesian Journal of Health Promotion*, 2(2), 69–74. <https://jurnal.unismuhpalu.ac.id/index.php/MPPKI/article/view/559>
- Sari, R. (2018). Perilaku Remaja Putri Tentang Penatalaksanaan Dan Pencegahan Keputihan di Pondok Pesantren Putri Ummu Sulaim. *Jurnal Menara Ilmu*, XII(10), 131–137. <https://jurnal.umsb.ac.id/index.php/menarailmu/article/download/1032/877>
- Sinapa, L. S. R. (2022). Penggunaan Sabun Pembersih Vagina Dengan Kejadian Keputihan Pada Wanita Usia Subur. *Jurnal Abdi Kesehatan Dan Kedokteran*, 1(1), 12–16. <https://jakk.candle.or.id/index.php/jakk/article/view/3>
- Sutrisnayoni, N. N., Mastiningsih, P., Indah, P., & Sumawati, N. M. R. (2024). Hubungan Pengetahuan Tentang Keputihan Dan Sikap Personal Hygiene Dengan Kejadian Fluor Albus (Keputihan) Pada Wus Di Klinik Anggrek Uptd. Puskesmas Ubud II. VII, 30–37. <https://journal.uim.ac.id/index.php/bidadari/article/view/2521>
- WHO (World Health Organization). (2018). Global Accelerated Action for the Health of Adolescents (AA-HA!): Guidance to Support Country Implementation. Retrieved from. Health: Adelesoncent Health. <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/255415/9789241512343-eng.pdf?sequence=1>
- Yunita, I. (2022). Upaya Membentuk Sikap Moderasi Beragama Pada Pelajar dan Mahasiswa Desa Datar Lebar Kecamatan Lungkang Kule Kabupaten Kaur. *GUAU: Jurnal Pendidikan Profesi Guru Agama Islam*, 2(3), 127–134. <http://studentjournal.iaincurup.ac.id/index.php/guau/article/view/329>