

The Effect of Reproductive Health Education with Video Learning Multimedia and Education on the Increasing of Knowledge and Attitude About Prevention of Fluor Albus Pathology of Female Adolescent

by Muhammad Tamar

Submission date: 02-Apr-2021 09:51PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1549017060

File name: Reproductive_Health_Education_with_Video_Learning_Multimedia.pdf (701.01K)

Word count: 3220

Character count: 17456



The Effect of Reproductive Health Education with Video Learning Multimedia and Education on the Increasing of Knowledge and Attitude About Prevention of Fluor Albus Pathology of Female Adolescent

Nurhumairah¹; Ummu Salmah¹; Muhammad Tamar²

¹ Department of Reproductive Health, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

² Psychology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v7i4.1618>

Abstract

Fluor albus is a problem that is often experienced by women of various ages. Most women in the world must experience vaginal discharge and 90% of women in Indonesia have the potential to experience vaginal discharge. Fluor albus in adolescents can actually be prevented. One way to reproductive health education that uses media that is interesting and easily understood by adolescents, one of which is with multimedia video learning media accompanied by education. The purpose of this study was to look at the effect of multimedia video learning along with education about reproductive health to increase knowledge and attitudes to prevent albus fluorine in young women. The research method uses a quasi-experimental design with pre-test post-test control group design. The study sample was 24 young women. Paired t-test and Anova test were applied to analyze data. The analysis showed that there were significant differences in the increase in the average value of knowledge ($p = 0,000$), attitudes ($p = 0.001$), and behavior ($p = 0,000$) after receiving multimedia and educational video learning. It can be concluded that multimedia video learning accompanied by education is appropriate to be applied in reproductive health learning activities, especially health care for reproductive organs because Multimedia Learning Video makes it easy for young women to understand and absorb information well so that it can provide a stimulus to act in preventing the occurrence of fluorine albus. Intervention through health learning models using multimedia can change the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of preventing albus fluorine in young women.

Keywords: Fluor Albus; Multimedia Video Learning; Education; Knowledge; Attitudes

Introduction

Adolescence can be defined as the transition from childhood to adulthood, which limits the age of adolescents is the age of 12 to 24 years. In the stages of adolescent development, every teenager will go through 3 (three) stages, which at the level of development is a period that is vulnerable to disorders of

the reproductive organs, one of which is the occurrence of fluor albus or vaginal discharge (Abid et al., 2016).

Leucorrhoea is the secretion of fluid other than blood from the vaginal canal out of the ordinary, either smelling or not accompanied by itching in the local area. Leucorrhoea can occur physiologically and pathologically. The cause of physiological vaginal discharge is due to hormonal factors such as before or after menstruation, when sexual desire increases and during pregnancy. Whereas pathological vaginal discharge is caused by genital infections, foreign bodies, or other diseases of the reproductive organs (Nurul, 2010).

According to WHO 1 out of 20 adolescents in the world experience vaginal discharge every year, the number of women in the world in 2013 was 6.7 billion people and who had experienced vaginal discharge around 75% (Utami & Riawati, 2014). According to (Kaur et al., 2014) the prevalence of vaginal discharge (fluor albus) among South Asian adolescents who have experienced vaginal discharge is 79%. In Indonesia, as many as 90% of adolescent girls in Indonesia have the potential to experience vaginal discharge because Indonesia is a tropical climate area so that fungi, viruses, and bacteria easily grow, especially in the female area (Azizah, 2015).

Research shows, a long vaginal discharge even with mediocre symptoms, over time will damage the hymen because most vaginal discharge contains germs that can damage the hymen of the blood. In addition to damaging the blood membrane, the occurrence of vaginal discharge can cause discomfort and will cause various genital infections including vulvitis, candidiasis vaginitis, cervicitis, and endometriosis (Manuaba, 2009).

There are several inhibiting factors for healthy behavior in efforts to prevent pathological vaginal discharge, including the lack of individual or adolescent knowledge about vaginal discharge as well as improper attitudes that weaken a person's motivation to behave healthy lives in an effort to prevent pathological vaginal discharge. Good adolescent knowledge will increase knowledge in terms of reproductive health. (Potter & Anne, 2005).

According to Purnama (2013) said that the information obtained is very possible for someone to adopt values and knowledge that can affect thought patterns and actions. One source of information someone is through health education. Health education that can affect one's knowledge can be obtained from a variety of ways both from print media such as posters, leaflets, brochures, magazines, newspapers, stickers and pamphlets, as well as electronic media such as VLM, TV, radio, cassettes and slides. According to Asni (2018) multimedia video learning is the most suitable media used by health workers in providing health education.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of reproductive health education with multimedia video learning media and education on increasing knowledge about preventing pathological fluor albus (vaginal discharge) in adolescent girls.

Methodology

This type of research is an experimental research design with pre-test post-test control group design. This research was conducted in three different schools, namely SMAN 14, SMAN 24, and SMAN 26 Bone.

The population in this study were all teenage girls of class XI IPS (Social Science Study) SMAN 14, SMAN 24, and SMAN 26 Bone as many as 115. While the samples in this study were 44 samples

drawn by purposive sampling that is choosing a sample among the population the researchers wanted in accordance with specified criteria by researchers based on research to be conducted.

All data collected is recorded in a special form or master table and processed using statistics in accordance with the scale of measurement and research objectives. All data collected is then verified and completed in accordance with the real situation.

The process¹⁹ data analysis is done by using certain statistical software that begins with the process of check¹⁷ the normality of the distribution of the data tested using the Kolmogorov test with the provision that a value of $p > 0.05$ indicates normal data distribution while $p < 0.05$ indicates an abnormal distribution. In the normal data distribution group, the next data uses parametric tests and abnormal data uses non-parametric tests to see the effect of multimedia video learning accompanied by education.

Results and Discussion

¹¹ Table 1 General Characteristics of Respondents in the Intervention and Control Groups

Age (Year)	Group			
	Intervention		Control	
	N	%	N	%
16	22	100	20	95,46
17	-	0	2	4,54
Total	22	100	22	100
Leucorrhoea prevention information source				
Parents	5	22,7	15	52,3
Print media	3	13,6	7	15,9
Electronic media	3	13,6	12	27,3
Internet	15	68,2	14	65,9
Health workers	7	31,8	12	43,18
Teacher	5	22,7	12	27,3
Friend	12	54,5	18	70,5
Others	4	18,9	9	20,5

Table 1 shows that in the intervention group namely the vlm group accompanied by education distribution of adolescents all were 16 years old as many as 22 adolescents (100%). whereas in the control group the most age distribution is at the age of 16 years as many as 20 people (90.9%) and as many as 2 people aged 17 years (1%). Sources of information on preventing vaginal discharge in the intervention group were mostly obtained through the internet as many as 15 people (68.2%), while information on preventing vaginal discharge in the control group mostly came from friends namely 18 people (70.5%).

Table 2 Differences in Pre-Test and Post-Test Mean Value Knowledge in Prevention of Young Women Albus Fluorine

Variable	Pre Test Mean±SD	Post Test Mean±SD	Δ Mean±SD	P-value
Knowledge				
Intervention	13.05 ± 1.91	16.18 ± 2.38	3.13 ± 0.47	0.000*
Control	12.91± 1.87	13.45 ± 3.70	0.54 ± 1.83	0.541*
P value	0.962**	0.004**		

*Paired t-test

**Anova

Table 2 shows the mean score of initial knowledge scores in the intervention group namely the vlm group and education by 13.5 and final knowledge by 16.18 with a probability value of 0,000 ($p < 0.05$). While in the control group the mean score of initial knowledge was 12.91 and the average score of final knowledge was 13.45 with a probability value of 0.541 ($p > 0.05$). So it can be concluded that there is an increase in knowledge in the intervention group that is given vlm as well as education and there is no increase in knowledge in the group that is only given education.

Table 3 Differences in the Average Pre-Test and Post-Test Attitudes on Prevention of Adolescent Albus Fluorine

Variable	Pre Test Mean±SD	Post Post Mean±SD	Δ Mean±SD	P-value
Attitude				
Intervention	41.77 ± 5.89	48.59 ± 8.43	6.82 ± 2.54	0.001*
Control	41.64 ± 6.06	45.14 ± 9.59	3.50 ± 3.53	0.136*
P value	0.996**	0.003**		

*Paired t-test

**Anova

Table 3 shows the mean score of initial attitude scores in the intervention group namely the vlm group and education by 41.77 and final knowledge by 48.59 with a probability value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$). Whereas in the control group the mean score of initial knowledge was 41.64 and the mean score of the final attitude was 45.14 with a probability value of 0.136 ($p > 0.05$). So it can be concluded that there was an increase in attitude in the intervention group that was given vlm as well as education and there was no increase in attitude in the group that was only given education.

This study aims to assess the effect of multimedia video learning about reproductive health on increasing knowledge and attitude to prevent pathological fluor albus (vaginal discharge) in young women. The provision of health education in the form of this video is expected to make it easier for adolescents to improve their knowledge and attitudes towards preventing reproductive organ diseases, especially fluor albus or vaginal discharge in adolescents.

In this study it was seen that statistically there was a significant influence between knowledge and attitudes before and after the intervention. This is shown by the average score of knowledge in adolescents who were given knowledge and education before the intervention was 13.05 and after the intervention increased to 16.18 so there was an increase of 3.13. And the average score of attitudes in adolescents given vlm and education before the intervention was 41.77 and after the intervention increased to 48.59 so there was an increase of 6.52.

The results of this study are supported by research (Yessi, 2014) about the effects of education health with lecture and audio methods on cadre knowledge about awareness in Baki Sukoharjo District. This study concludes that there are differences in the knowledge score of cadres before and after health education is given by lecturing and audiovisual methods about BSE (Self Breast Examination).

16
These results are in line with previous studies showing that there is an increase in the knowledge of adolescent girls after getting health education about the prevention of pathological vaginal discharge against young girls (Fauziah, 2017). The results of the study (Reis et al., 2015) on several campuses in Portugal stated that reproductive health education in schools influences students' knowledge and attitudes about adolescent reproductive health.

The results of this study are also in accordance with Artaria's (2015) study which examined the effectiveness of reproductive health education with VLM (Video Learning Multimedia) media on the knowledge and attitudes of health cadres. This study concludes that reproductive health education with VLM media has proven to be effective in increasing the knowledge and attitudes of health cadres.

While other studies on the effect of multimedia video learning about reproductive health to increase knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of vaginal hygiene in young women obtained $p = 0,000 < 0,05$, it shows that there is an effect of multimedia video learning on increasing vaginal hygiene knowledge in young women (Asni, 2018). The results of the study (Bachtiar, 2015) showed a change in the level of knowledge before and after health education was given to the video method and lecture method groups, these changes can be seen from the initial value of pretest 19.67 and posttest 22.07 with $p = 0,003$.

The results of the study Purnama (2013) prove that video media is more effective than media leaflets with a knowledge score difference of 1.65 points. In addition, video media makes teenagers more focused and interested in the material or message conveyed, this reflects the absorption of information more effectively by using the senses of sight and hearing in the form of video compared to only using the sense of sight, namely in the form of leaflets.

Research conducted Amy et al., (2014) in several schools in the United States states that adolescent reproductive health policies in schools offer a practical form to reach youth through information and health services to students who may not have access to education about reproductive health. Therefore reproductive health education in schools contributes positively to students so that students have the right knowledge and attitudes in the care of their reproductive organs.

Health education with vlm media accompanied by education can improve the knowledge and attitudes of young women. Knowledge is a stimulus for attitude formation, whereas attitude is a closed form of behavior towards the implementation of a behavior or action (Salam et al., 2016). According to Sumarah et al., (2017) Adequate knowledge is an intermediate determinant of Albus fluorine prevention behavior that can lead teenagers to make the right decision to be careful and alert to pathogenic fluor albus disease especially those that are pathological whereas good knowledge encourages the formation of better positive attitudes and in the end can encourage respondents to realize better behavior.

Conclusion

The influence of multimedia video learning is accompanied by education about reproductive health to increase knowledge and attitude to prevent fluor albus (vaginal discharge) in young women. For the sake of getting more information about this research, it is recommended that further research be carried out with more sample sizes and a long duration of research. Besides that, the researcher can

further develop this research and study more deeply by changing the type of qualitative research or other methods.

References

- Abid, M., Jyoti., Kumar K., Khan R., Ali S., Chandra, P., Rani, R. & Khan, N. A. (2016). Assessment of leucorrhoea diseases in female students. *Journal of Scientific and Innovative Research*, 5(4): 116-118.
- Amy, T. S., John, S.S., Stephen, T. R., Carolyn, T. H., Sarah, A. M & Sarah, S. P. (2014). Invited Commentary: Broadening the Evidence for Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Education in the United States. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 4(3): 1595–1610.
- Asni, N. (2018). *Pengaruh Video Learning Multimedia Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi Terhadap Peningkatan Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku Vaginal Hygiene pada Remaja Putri*. Thesis, Makassar: Universitas Hasanuddin.
- Artaria. (2015). *Efektivitas Pendidikan Kesehatan Reproduksi dengan Media VLM (Video Learning Multimedia) Terhadap Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Kader Kesehatan*. Thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.
- Azizah, N. (2015). Karakteristik Remaja Putri Dengan Kejadian Keputihan Di Smk Muhammadiyah Kudus. *Jurnal JIKK*, 6(1): 57-78.
- Bachtiar, M. Y. (2015). *Perbedaan Pengetahuan pada Pendidikan Kesehatan Metode Ceramah dan Media Leaflet dengan Metode Ceramah dan Media Video tentang Bahaya Merokok di SMK Kasatrian Solo*. Thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Fauziah, Y. (2017). Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Dalam Meningkatkan Pengetahuan Tentang Pencegahan Keputihan Patologis. *Midwife Journal*, 3(2): 82-92.
- Kaur, J. & Kapoor A.K. (2014). Perceptions and knowledge about leukorrhoea in a slum dwelling south asian community. *Journal of Family and Reproductive Health*, 8(1): 45-52.
- Manuaba, B. G. (2009). *Memahami Kesehatan Reproduksi Wanita*. Jakarta: Ercon.
- Nurul S. Q. (2010). *Infeksi Saluran Reproduksi (ISR) pada Perempuan Indonesia*. Depok: Pusat Komunikasi Kesehatan Prespektif Gender Bekerjasama dengan Ford Foundation.
- Potter, P. A. & Anne, G. P. (2005). *Buku Ajar Fundamental Keperawatan – Konsep, Proses dan Praktik*. Jakarta: EGC.
- Purnama, D. E. (2013). *Efektivitas Pendidikan Kesehatan Terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan Remaja Perempuan Tentang Pencegahan Keputihan di SMK YMJ Ciputat*. Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatulloh.
- Reis, M.L., Ramiro M.G., Matos D. & Diniz J.A. (2015). The Effects of Sex Education in Promoting Sexual and Reproductive Health In Portuguese University Students. *Journal Procedia - Soc. Behav. Sci*, 2(9): 477-485.

- Salam, R. K., Sofiatin, Y., Widjadjakusuma, A. & Rosyada, N. A. (2016). Adolescent Health Intervention: Conclusions, Evidence Gaps and Research Priorite. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 59(4): 88-97.
- Sumarah S. & Widyasih H. (2017). Effect of vaginal hygiene module to attitudes and behavior of pathological vaginal discharge prevention among female adolescents in sleman regency, yogyakarta, indonesia. *Journal of Family and Reproductive Health*, 11(2): 104-109.
- Utami W. & Riawati D. (2014). Sikap Remaja Putri Dalam Menjaga Kebersihan Organ Genitalia Eksterna Kelas XI di SMK Gajah Mungkur 2 Giritontro Wonogiri. *Jurnal Kebidanan Indonesia*, 6(1): 31-42.
- Yessi., F. (2014). *Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan dengan Metode Ceramah dan Audio Visual Terhadap Pengetahuan Kader Tentang Sadari di Kecamatan Baki Kabupaten Sukoharjo*. Thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

The Effect of Reproductive Health Education with Video Learning Multimedia and Education on the Increasing of Knowledge and Attitude About Prevention of Fluor Albus Pathology of Female Adolescent

ORIGINALITY REPORT

17%

SIMILARITY INDEX

12%

INTERNET SOURCES

10%

PUBLICATIONS

6%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to University Of Tasmania Student Paper	6%
2	zombiedoc.com Internet Source	1%
3	www.researchsquare.com Internet Source	1%
4	media.neliti.com Internet Source	1%
5	www.ijicc.net Internet Source	1%
6	doczz.net Internet Source	1%
7	files.eric.ed.gov Internet Source	1%
8	ocs.unud.ac.id Internet Source	1%

9	www.ejurnal.stikesmhk.ac.id Internet Source	1%
10	eprints.ums.ac.id Internet Source	<1%
11	Apriani Susmita Sari, Elsi Dwi Hapsari, Widyawati Widyawati. "EFFECT OF USING AN ANDROID-BASED MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF NURSING STUDENTS ABOUT THE PROVISION OF TRANSCULTURAL NURSING", Belitung Nursing Journal, 2020 Publication	<1%
12	FRISCH, A.S.. "Knowledge, attitudes and preventive efforts of Malaysian medical students regarding exposure to environmental tobacco and cigarette smoking", Journal of Adolescence, 199910 Publication	<1%
13	Hada Shauti Sadida, Nelly Olifa Ilyas, Mona Fitria, Pusparini Pusparini, Salma Fauzia Azka. Jurnal Riset Kesehatan Poltekkes Depkes Bandung, 2019 Publication	<1%
14	ijone.org Internet Source	<1%

Nur Eka Dzulfaijah, Mardiyono Mardiyono,

15

Sarkum Sarkum, Djenta Saha. "COMBINATION OF COLD PACK, WATER SPRAY, AND FAN COOLING ON BODY TEMPERATURE REDUCTION AND LEVEL OF SUCCESS TO REACH NORMAL TEMPERATURE IN CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS WITH HYPERTHERMIA", Belitung Nursing Journal, 2017

Publication

<1%

16

Siti Hajar Wati, Mardiyono Mardiyono, Warijan Warijan. "HYPNODIALYSIS FOR ANXIETY RELIEF AND ADHERENCE TO MEDICATION, KIDNEY DIET AND FLUID INTAKE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE", Belitung Nursing Journal, 2017

Publication

<1%

17

akademik.unsoed.ac.id

Internet Source

<1%

18

www.hindawi.com

Internet Source

<1%

19

Marianna Juhász, Levente Molnár, Béla Fülesdi, Tamás Végh, Dénes Páll, Csilla Molnár. "Effect of sevoflurane on systemic and cerebral circulation, cerebral autoregulation and CO2 reactivity", Research Square, 2019

Publication

<1%

21

Negussie Boti, Sultan Hussien, Mulugeta Shegaze, Simion Shibiru et al. "Effects of Curriculum-Based Sexual and Reproductive health intervention on the comprehensive knowledge and attitude to condom use among first-year students in Arba Minch University: a quasi-experimental study", Research Square, 2019

Publication

<1%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches < 5 words

Exclude bibliography On