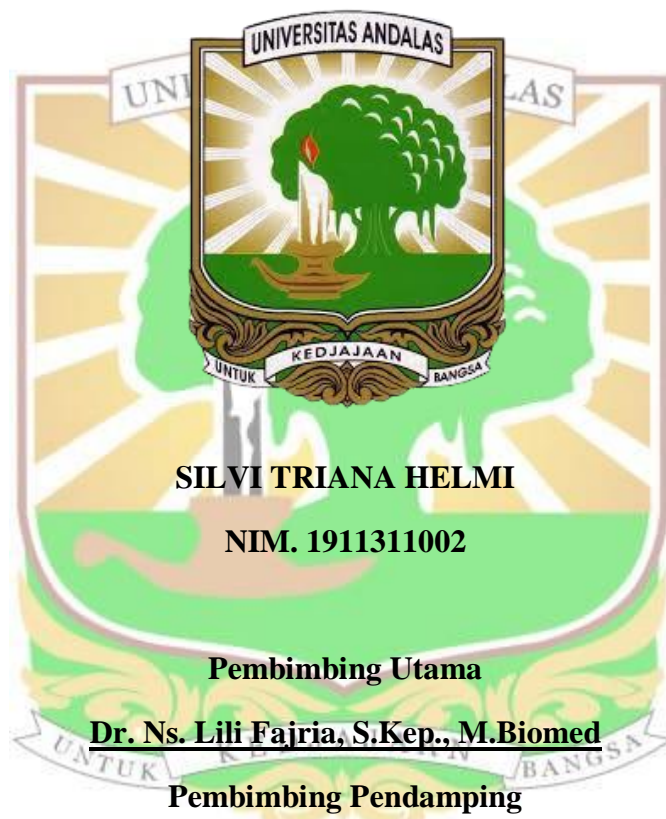


SKRIPSI

**PENGARUH METODE *PEER EDUCATION* TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN
DAN SIKAP REMAJA PUTRI SEBAGAI UPAYA PENCEGAHAN
KEPUTIHAN PATOLOGIS DI SMAN 4 SUMATERA BARAT**

Penelitian Keperawatan Maternitas



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Pengaruh Metode *Peer Education* Terhadap Pengetahuan dan Sikap Remaja Putri
Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Keputihan Patologis di SMAN 4 Sumatera Barat



ABSTRAK

Wanita remaja Indonesia rentan mengalami keputihan mencapai 50% yang disebabkan oleh iklim tropis di Indonesia. Hal ini mendukung pentingnya kebutuhan edukasi kesehatan reproduksi untuk lebih ditingkatkan dengan menggunakan metode *peer education*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk membuktikan pengaruh metode *peer education* terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap remaja putri pada kelompok intervensi dan kontrol sebagai upaya pencegahan keputihan patologis. Metode penelitian ini *quasi experiment* dengan pendekatan *pre test and post test non equivalent control group design*. Sampel penelitian ini berjumlah 15 responden untuk tiap kelompok (intervensi dan kontrol) dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *purposive sampling*. Intervensi dilakukan 2 kali *peer education* selama 30 menit. Pengumpulan data menggunakan instrumen kuesioner pengetahuan dan sikap *vulva hygiene*. Terdapat perbedaan rerata pengetahuan *pre-post* kelompok intervensi $p=0,000$, sikap *pre-post* kelompok intervensi $p=0,000$, sikap *pre-post* kelompok kontrol $p=0,000$, dan tidak terdapat perbedaan rerata pengetahuan *pre-post* kelompok kontrol $p=0,108$. Terdapat pengaruh metode *peer education* terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap *vulva hygiene* remaja putri di SMAN 4 Sumatera Barat dengan nilai $p<0,05$. Diharapkan *peer education* dapat diaplikasikan oleh tenaga kesehatan dalam memberikan pendidikan kesehatan pada remaja putri sebagai upaya promotif dalam melakukan upaya pencegahan keputihan patologis.

Kata Kunci : Remaja Putri , *Peer Education*, Keputihan Patologis

Daftar Pustaka : 70 (2009-2022)

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***The Effect Of Peer Education Method On Knowledge And Attitude
Of Adolescent Female As An Effort To Prevent Pathology Vaginal
Discharge In Sman 4 Sumatera Barat***

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ABSTRACT

Women adolescent in Indonesia are susceptible to vaginal discharge up to 90% which is caused by the tropical climate in Indonesia. This supports the importance of reproductive health education needs by further increasing the use of peer education methods. The purpose of this study was to prove the effect of peer education methods on the knowledge and attitudes of young women in the intervention and control groups as an effort to prevent pathological vaginal discharge. This research method is quasi-experimental with a pre-test and post-test non-equivalent control group design approach. The sample of this research was 15 respondents for each group (intervention and control) using purposive sampling technique. The intervention was carried out 2 times peer education for 30 minutes. Collecting data using a questionnaire instrument of knowledge and attitudes of vulva hygiene. Showed that the mean difference in the pre-post knowledge of the intervention group was $p=0.000$, the pre-post attitude of the intervention group was $p=0.000$, the pre-post attitude of the control group was $p=0.000$, and there was no difference in the mean pre-post knowledge of the control group $p=0.108$. There is an influence of the peer education method on the knowledge and attitudes of vulva hygiene in female adolescents at SMAN 4 West Sumatera with a $p<0.05$. It is hoped that peer education can be applied by health workers in providing health education to young women as a promotive effort in preventing pathological vaginal discharge.

Keyword : Female Adolescents, Peer Education, Vaginal Discharge

References : 70 (2009-2022)