

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
POLYTECHNIC OF HEALTH TANJUNGPUR
Midwifery Department
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Anisya Adetiara

**Comparison of Knowledge and Attitudes of Fertile Age Women (FAW) about
Albus Flour between Students and Workers at Bandar Lampung City in
2020**

xviii + 60 pages, 12 tables, 3 pictures, 4 attachments

ABSTRACT

Women are more susceptible to infection than men because the female reproductive tract is more extensive and many of the women and adolescents do not seek treatment. One of the reproductive tract infections that often occurs in women caused by bacteria and fungi is vaginal discharge. Leucorrhoea that is not treated immediately will cause complications. The highest frequency of albus flour was found in women of reproductive group which was 83.5%.

Purpose: to analyze the comparison of knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age (wus) about albus flour between female students and female employees in the city of Bandar Lampung in 2020. **Method:** This type of research is a comparative study using a cross sectional approach. A sample of 150 respondents was taken by accidental sampling. Research data obtained through a questionnaire and then analyzed using the t test.

Results: statistical test results using independent t test, there were differences in knowledge between female students and female employees against albus flour with p value = 0.021 (p value <0.05), and there were differences in attitudes between female students and female workers towards flour albus with p value = 0.046 (p value <0.05). **Conclusion:** there are differences in knowledge and attitudes about flour albus between female students and female workers in Bandar Lampung City in 2020.

Suggestion: It is hoped that women of childbearing age pay more attention to their reproductive health and do not underestimate albus flour.

Keywords: Flour Albus, Fertile Age Women, Knowledge, Attitude

**KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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Anisya Adetiara

Perbandingan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) tentang Flour Albus antara Mahasiswi dan Karyawati di Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2020

xviii + 60 halaman, 12 tabel, 3 gambar, 4 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Wanita lebih rentan terinfeksi dibandingkan laki-laki dikarenakan saluran reproduksi wanita lebih luas permukaannya serta banyak dari wanita dan remaja tidak mencari pengobatan. Salah satu infeksi saluran reproduksi yang sering terjadi pada wanita disebabkan oleh bakteri maupun jamur adalah keputihan. Keputihan yang tidak segera diobati akan menimbulkan komplikasi. Frekuensi tertinggi *flour albus* ditemukan pada wanita golongan reproduktif yaitu 83,5%.

Tujuan: menganalisis perbandingan pengetahuan dan sikap wanita usia subur (wus) tentang *flour albus* antara mahasiswi dan karyawati di kota Bandar Lampung pada tahun 2020. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah *Comparative study* dengan menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel berjumlah 150 orang responden diambil secara *accidental sampling*. Data penelitian diperoleh melalui kuesioner kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *t test*.

Hasil: hasil uji statistik menggunakan *independent t test*, ada perbedaan pengetahuan antara mahasiswi dan karyawati terhadap *flour albus* dengan *p value* = 0.021 (*p value* < 0.05), dan ada perbedaan sikap antara mahasiswi dan karyawati terhadap *flour albus* dengan *p value* = 0.046 (*p value* < 0.05). **Kesimpulan:** ada perbedaan pengetahuan dan sikap tentang *flour albus* antara mahasiswi dan karyawati di Kota Bandar Lampung pada tahun 2020.

Saran: Diharapkan wanita usia subur lebih memperhatikan kesehatan reproduksinya serta tidak meremehkan *flour albus*.

Kata Kunci : *Flour Albus, Wanita Usia Subur, Pengetahuan, Sikap*