

Relationship Between The Level of Knowledge and Attitudes of Female Students at State Secondary School 2 Panyabungan

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Article Info

ABSTRACT

Keywords:

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Cysts are benign tumors that consist of sacs filled with fluid, air, pus, and other materials. Internal genital cysts can occur at any time between puberty and menopause, even during pregnancy. Knowledge and attitudes of adolescent girls are crucial because internal genital cysts are common in women. Dietary patterns also influence the development of internal genital cysts, and adolescent girls' attitudes also play a significant role, as negative attitudes toward internal genital cysts can negatively impact internal genital disease. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of adolescent girls regarding internal genital cysts. This research is a descriptive correlation study with a cross-sectional study approach. The data source in this study is primary data measured using an instrument in the form of a questionnaire. Data analysis using the Chi-Square correlation technique using the SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) program. The sample in this study was stratified random sampling, namely taking samples in groups from the entire population of female adolescents regarding internal genital cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan with a sample of 92 people. Based on the table of research results on the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of female adolescents regarding internal genital cysts, the calculated χ^2 value is $14.899 > \chi^2$ table, which is 5.591 with a df value of 2. The sig value is 0.00, which means that the p value is < 0.01 , so H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that "There is a relationship between the Level of Knowledge.

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INTRODUCTION

Internal genital cysts are benign tumors that consist of sacs filled with fluid, air, pus, or other materials. Cysts are usually noncancerous, but further research is needed to confirm their presence. Internal genital cysts can occur at any time between puberty and menopause, even during pregnancy. (Hermanto, 2020). Genital cysts are often found in women during their reproductive years, even approaching menopause. The exact cause of cysts is unknown, but several triggers can contribute to their development. These include vehicle exhaust, which

can weaken the immune system. Foods high in fat, which promote cyst growth, are also known to contribute to cyst formation. Other causes include food additives, smoking and alcohol consumption, frequent stress, and genetic factors. According to the incidence rate, internal genital cysts often occur in women aged 20-50 years. Hariadi (1970) found a frequency of 27%, Gunawan (1977) found a frequency of 29.9%, Supardan (1970) found a frequency of 37.2%, and Djaswadi found a frequency of 15.1%. Common signs and symptoms of cysts include menstrual pain, lower abdominal pain, frequent urination and defecation, and in advanced cases, a palpable lump in the abdominal area. (cyntia, 2020)

A woman can develop one or more cysts. Internal genital cysts are common in women of reproductive age, with 95% being benign.

Some cysts persist or even disappear without treatment or surgery. (hermanto, 2020)

Internal genital cysts are generally divided into several categories: vaginal cysts, ovarian cysts, uterine cysts, and fallopian tube cysts. Vaginal cysts can narrow the vaginal opening, ultimately hindering labor. Larger cysts can even obstruct intercourse, making it impossible to conceive. Teenagers experience pain during menstruation due to the narrowing of the vaginal opening. Ovarian cysts are usually asymptomatic unless they rupture or become twisted, causing abdominal pain and stiffness. Teenagers may experience irregular and abnormal menstruation. Large cysts can cause pelvic discomfort, lower back pain, and pain during intercourse. Fallopian tube cysts can obstruct the passage of the ovum from the ovary to the uterus, leading to irregular menstruation and excessive abdominal pain. Uterine cysts can cause discomfort during menstruation and pain during intercourse due to pressure from the vagina, which can lead to bleeding. (sastrawinata, 2021)

Based on the background and preliminary survey conducted by researchers on 10 female adolescents, it turned out that only 2 people knew about internal genital cysts.

From the description above, the researcher is interested in taking the title of the Relationship between Knowledge Levels and Attitudes of Adolescent Girls Regarding Internal Genital Cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024.

METHODS

The design used in this study is descriptive correlation, namely a type of research that aims to find whether or not there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes of female adolescents regarding internal genital cysts with a cross-sectional study approach, namely a research design by carrying out measurements/observations at the same time (Hidayat, 2017).

The population in this study was all female adolescents from grades VII to IX at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024, totaling 120 female students. The sample of this study was adolescents at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024, totaling 92 students.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of adolescent girls regarding internal genital cysts. This study was conducted at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024, with 92 respondents. The characteristics of the respondents based on the study are shown in the following table.

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of the Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Adolescents Putri About Internal Genitalia Cysts According to Age Characteristics at Panyabungan State Middle School in 2024

Age	Frequency	%
12 years old	15	16.3
13 years old	23	25.0
14 years	34	37.0
15 years	20	21.7
Total	92	100.0

From the table it can be seen that of the 92 respondents, the majority were 14 year old teenagers, as many as 34 people (37.0%) and the minority were 12 year old teenagers, as many as 15 people (16.3%).

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of the Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Adolescent Girls Regarding Internal Genital Cysts According to the Characteristics of Information Sources at Panyabungan State Middle School in 2024

Resources	Frequency	%
Media	45	48.9
TV	16	17.4
Internet	31	33.7
Total	92	100.0

From the table above, it can be seen that of the 92 respondents, the majority of information sources were from the media, namely 45 people (48.9%) and the minority of information sources were from TV, namely 16 people (17.4%).

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of the Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Female Youth Regarding Internal Genital Cysts According to the Characteristics of Discussion Partners at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan 2024

Discussion partners	Frequency	%
Friend	25	27.2
Teacher	20	21.1
Parent	15	16.3
Health workers	32	34.8
Total	92	100.0

From the table above, it can be seen that of the 92 respondents, the majority of discussion partners were health workers, namely 32 people (34.8%), and the minority were parents, namely 25 people (16.3%).

Adolescent Girls' Knowledge of Internal Genital Cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024

Knowledge of Adolescent Girls About Internal Genital Cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024 can be seen in the table:

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of Adolescent Girls' Knowledge About Internal Genital Cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024

Knowledge	Frequency	%
Good	29	31.5
Enough	32	34.8
Not enough	31	33.7
Total	92	100.0

From the table above, it can be seen that of the 92 respondents, the majority had sufficient knowledge, as many as 32 people (34.8%) and the minority had good knowledge, as many as 29 people (31.5%).

Adolescent Girls' Attitudes About Internal Genital Cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024

The attitudes of young women regarding internal genital cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024 can be seen in the table:

Table 5 Adolescent Girls' Attitudes About Internal Genital Cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024

Attitude	Frequency	%
Negative	52	56.5
Positive	40	43.5
Total	92	100.0

From the table above, it can be seen that of the 92 respondents, the majority had a negative attitude, namely 52 people (56.5%), and the minority had a positive attitude, namely 40 people (43.5%).

The Relationship Between Knowledge and Attitudes of Female Adolescents Regarding Internal Genital Cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024

The relationship between knowledge and attitudes of young women regarding internal genital cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan can be seen in the table:

Table 6. The Relationship Between Knowledge and Attitudes of Adolescent Girls Regarding Internal Genital Cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024

respondent's knowledge * respondent's attitude Crosstabulation						
				respondent's attitude		
				Negative	Positive	Total
respondent knowledge	Good	Count	8	21	29	
		% within respondents' attitudes	15.4%	52.5%	31.5%	
	Enough	Count	21	11	32	
		% within respondents' attitudes	40.4%	27.5%	34.8%	
	Not enough	Count	23	8	31	
		% within respondents' attitudes	44.2%	20.0%	33.7%	
Total		Count	52	40	92	
		% within respondents' attitudes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

From the table above, it can be seen that there are 21 (52.5%) young women who have good knowledge with a positive attitude and 8 (15.4%) young women who have good knowledge with a negative attitude, 11 (27.5%) young women who have sufficient knowledge with a positive attitude and 21 (40.4%) young women who have sufficient knowledge with a negative attitude, 8 (20.0%) young women who have insufficient knowledge with a positive attitude and 23 (44.2%) young women who have insufficient knowledge with a negative attitude.

Chi-Square Test of the Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Adolescent Girls Regarding Internal Genital Cysts

Chi-Square Test of the Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Female Adolescents about Internal Genital Cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024 can be seen in the table:

Table 7. Chi-Square Test of the Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Adolescent Girls Regarding Internal Genital Cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.899a	2	.001
Likelihood Ratio	15,220	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	12,914	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	92		

The Chi-Square test was conducted to observe whether there was a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of adolescent girls regarding internal genital cysts. This was based on the hypothesis testing:

Ho: There is no relationship between adolescent knowledge and implementing clean and healthy living behaviors.

Ha: There is a Relationship Between Adolescent Knowledge and Implementing Clean and Healthy Living Behaviors

If the probability (p) > 0.05 then Ho is "accepted"

If the probability (p) < 0.05 then Ho is "rejected"

From the Chi-Square test table above, the Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) column shows the probability value. The sig. value is 0.000, which means that the value (p<0.05), then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means "There is a significant relationship between Knowledge Adolescents with Adolescent Attitudes About Internal Genital Cysts"

In the discussion, the researcher will explain the objectives of this study, namely how young women know about internal genital cysts and the relationship between knowledge and young women's attitudes about internal genital cysts.

Adolescent girls' knowledge about internal genital cysts

29 (31.5%) adolescent girls had good knowledge about internal genital cysts, 32 (34.8%) had sufficient knowledge, and 31 (33.7%) had insufficient knowledge. This indicates that almost all adolescent girls have sufficient knowledge about internal genital cysts.

According to Notoatmodjo (2003), this knowledge is the result of human efforts to know, and the results of this knowledge occur after people sense a particular object. In this case, respondents' knowledge is lacking due to a lack of information about internal genital cysts.

adolescent girls' attitudes towards internal genital cysts

The attitudes of adolescent girls regarding internal genital cysts were 52 people (56.5%) who had negative attitudes and 40 people (43.5%) who had positive attitudes. This indicates that there are still adolescent girls who have positive attitudes about internal genital cysts. According to Notoatmodjo (2003), attitudes can be formed based on individual experiences, mass media, educational institutions, and attitudes are not innate but learned. Therefore, these can influence or shape positive or negative attitudes in adolescent girls regarding internal genital cysts.

the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of adolescent girls regarding internal genital cysts

Based on table 4.6, it can be seen that the chi-square correlation analysis obtained a calculated χ^2 value = 14.899 > χ^2 table = 5.991 with df = 2 and a significance level of 0.05%. So it can be concluded that H_a is accepted, namely "There is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of female adolescents about internal genital cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan 2024.

This is in line with the thinking of experts who say that the level of knowledge possessed by adolescent girls regarding internal genital cysts will shape positive attitudes that are reflected in their actions. This is supported by the statement that knowledge is a very important domain for forming a person's actions, and actions based on knowledge will be more lasting than those not based on knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

A teenager's low level of knowledge makes him or her slow in adopting new measures, especially regarding matters related to knowledge and attitudes of young women regarding internal genital cysts.

CONCLUSION

From the results of research on 92 respondents based on data analysis and discussion regarding the Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Young Women About Internal Genital Cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024, it can be concluded that: Knowledge of Young Women About Internal Genital Cysts of 92 respondents at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024 who have good knowledge are 29 people (31.5%), who have

sufficient knowledge are 32 people (34.8%), and who have less knowledge are 31 people (33.7%). Attitudes of Young Women About Internal Genital Cysts of 92 respondents at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024 who have positive attitudes are 40 people (43.5%) and who have negative attitudes are 52 people (56.5%). There is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of female adolescents about internal genital cysts at SMP Negeri 2 Panyabungan in 2024. This can be seen from the data analysis that has been carried out on the Chi-Square test which states that the Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) value is 0.000 which means that the p value < 0.05 and the chi-square correlation analysis obtained a calculated χ^2 value = 14.899 $>$ χ^2 table = 5.991 with df = 2 and a significance level of 0.01%.

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