**ABSTRAK**

**Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Dan Praktik *Vulva Hygiene* Dengan Kejadian *Flour Albus* (Keputihan) Pada Remaja Putri**

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Keputihan sering dialami remaja putri yang memasuki pubertas, pengetahuan dan praktik *vulva hygiene* dapat mempengaruhi kejadian *fluor albus*. Keputihan tidak selalu memerlukan pengobatan namun, kurangnya pemahaman mengenai keputihan dan penyebabnya dapat meningkatkan risiko terkena Infeksi Menular Seksual. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif *analytic correlation* dan pendekatan *cross sectional,* melibatkan 110 siswi kelas VII yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *proporsional stratified random sampling.* Instrumen yang digunakan berupa kuisioner yang sudah di uji validitas.Sebanyak 58 siswi (52,7%) memiliki pengetahuan *vulva hygiene* cukup, 61 siswi (55,5)% memiliki praktik *vulva hygiene* baik dan 69 siswi (62,7%) mengalami keputihan normal. Analisa uji *rank spearman* tingkat pengetahuan *vulva hygiene* dengan kejadian *flour albus* didapatkan hasil, ρ-value = 0,002 (< α 0,05) yang artinya terdapat hubungan, dengan nilai r = 0,289 kekuatan rendah arah positif yang artinya semakin tinggi tingkat pengetahuan *vulva hygiene* maka, semakin tinggi kejadian *flour albus fisiologis* (normal). Analisa uji *rank spearman* praktik *vulva hygiene* dengan kejadian *flour albus* didapatkan hasil, ρ-value = 0,002 (< α 0,05) yang artinya terdapat hubungan, dengan nilai r = 0,293 kekuatan rendah arah positif yang artinya semakin tinggi tingkat praktik *vulva hygiene* maka, semakin tinggi kejadian *flour albus* *fisiologis* (normal). *Flour albus* pada remaja putri dapat dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, sehingga diperlukan penelitian lanjutan untuk mengidentifikasi parameter faktor yang mempengaruhi *flour albus.*

**Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan *Vulva Hygiene,* Praktik *Vulva Hygiene,* Kejadian *Flour Albus***

***ABSTRACT***

***The Relationship Between Knowledge Level And Vulva Hygiene Practices With The Incidence Of Flour Albus (Vaginal Discharge) In Adolescent Girls***

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*Vaginal discharge is common in adolescent girls entering puberty, vulvar hygiene knowledge and practices can influence the incidence of fluor albus. Vaginal discharge does not always require treatment, however lack of understanding of vaginal discharge and its causes can increase the risk of developing sexually transmitted infections. This study used quantitative analytic correlation method and cross sectional approach, involving 110 seventh grade students selected using proportional stratified random sampling technique. The instrument used is a questionnaire that has been tested for validity. A total of 58 students (52.7%) had sufficient vulva hygiene knowledge, 61 students (55.5%) had good vulva hygiene practices and 69 students (62.7%) experienced normal vaginal discharge. Spearman rank test analysis of the level of knowledge of vulvar hygiene with the incidence of flour albus obtained results, ρ-value = 0.002 (< α 0.05) which means there is a relationship, with a value of r = 0.289 low strength positive direction which means that the higher the level of knowledge of vulvar hygiene, the higher the incidence of physiological flour albus (normal). Spearman rank test analysis of vulvar hygiene practices with the incidence of flour albus obtained results, ρ-value = 0.002 (< α 0.05) which means there is a relationship, with a value of r = 0.293 low strength in a positive direction which means that the higher the level of vulvar hygiene practices, the higher the incidence of physiological flour albus (normal). Flour albus in adolescent girls can be influenced by various factors, so further research is needed to identify parameter factors that affect flour albus.*

***Keywords: Vulva Hygiene Knowledge, Vulva Hygiene Practice, Flour Albus Incidence***