

**PENGARUH EDUKASI DENGAN VIDEO ANIMASI TERHADAP  
PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP *VULVA HYGIENE*  
PENCEGAHAN KEPUTIHAN PADA SISWI MTS  
MASYITHOH GAMPING YOGYAKARTA**

Kurnia Hidayatul Ummah<sup>1</sup>, Eniyati<sup>2</sup>, Nur Rahmawati Sholihah<sup>3</sup>

**INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang:** Prevalensi keputihan sekitar 75% perempuan di dunia pernah mengalami keputihan, dengan 60% kasus terjadi pada remaja usia 12–22 tahun. Di Indonesia, prevalensi mencapai sekitar 90% karena kondisi iklim tropis yang memudahkan pertumbuhan jamur. Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY), data BKKBN tahun 2021 mencatat 65,2% wanita mengalami keputihan.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui pengaruh edukasi melalui media video animasi terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap *vulva hygiene* pencegahan keputihan pada siswi MTS Masyithoh Gamping Yogyakarta.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pra-eksperimen dengan rancangan *one group pre-posttest*. Sampel terdiri dari 49 siswi MTS yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner pengetahuan dan sikap, dengan analisis data menggunakan *uji Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test*.

**Hasil:** Sebelum intervensi pengetahuan tentang *vulva hygiene* pencegahan keputihan pada siswi mayoritas berada pada kategori cukup (42,9%) dengan *standar deviasi* 13,665, *mean* 65,73, dan *median* 64,70. Setelah intervensi mayoritas berada dikategori baik (95,9%) dengan *standar deviasi* 8,423, *mean* 94,1, dan *median* 100. Pada aspek sikap, sebelum intervensi mayoritas berada pada kategori negatif (65,3%) *standar deviasi* 9,596, *mean* 75,31, *median* 70,00, sedangkan setelah intervensi mayoritas berada pada kategori positif (98%), *standar deviasi* 6,335, *mean* 91,22, *median* 90,00. *Uji Wilcoxon* menunjukkan pengaruh signifikan edukasi video animasi terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap siswi *vulva hygiene* pencegahan keputihan pada siswi MTS Masyithoh Gamping Yogyakarta.

**Kesimpulan:** Edukasi menggunakan media video animasi efektif dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap *vulva hygiene* pencegahan keputihan pada siswi MTS Masyithoh Gamping Yogyakarta.

**Kata kunci:** Edukasi kesehatan, video animasi, *vulva hygiene*, keputihan pengetahuan, sikap.

---

<sup>1</sup>Mahasiswa Kebidanan (S-1) Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Dosen Kebidanan (S-1) Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>3</sup>Dosen Kebidanan (S-1) Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

# THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION USING ANIMATED VIDEO ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARD VULVA HYGIENE FOR THE PREVENTION OF LEUCORRHEA AMONG STUDENTS OF MTS MASYITHOH GAMPING YOGYAKARTA

Kurnia Hidayatul Ummah<sup>1</sup>, Eniyati<sup>2</sup>, Nur Rahmawati Sholihah<sup>3</sup>

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The prevalence of leucorrhoea affects approximately 75% of women worldwide, with 60% of cases occurring among adolescents aged 12–22 years. In Indonesia, the prevalence reaches around 90% due to the tropical climate, which facilitates fungal growth. In the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), data from BKKBN in 2021 reported that 65.2% of women experienced leucorrhoea.

**Objective:** To determine the effect of education through animated video media on knowledge and attitude regarding vulva hygiene for the prevention of leucorrhoea among students of MTS Masyithoh Gamping Yogyakarta.

**Methods:** This study employed a pre-experimental design with a one-group pretest-posttest approach. The sample consisted of 49 students selected using a total sampling technique. The research instruments were knowledge and attitude questionnaires, and data were analyzed using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test.

**Results:** Before the intervention, knowledge about vulva hygiene in preventing vaginal discharge among students was mostly in the sufficient category (42.9%), with a standard deviation of 13.665, a mean of 65.73, and a median of 64.70. After the intervention, the majority shifted to the good category (95.9%), with a standard deviation of 8.423, a mean of 94.1, and a median of 100. In terms of attitude, before the intervention the majority were in the negative category (65.3%), with a standard deviation of 9.596, a mean of 75.31, and a median of 70.00, while after the intervention the majority were in the positive category (98%), with a standard deviation of 6.335, a mean of 91.22, and a median of 90.00. The Wilcoxon test indicated a significant effect of animated video education on students' knowledge and attitudes regarding vulva hygiene in preventing vaginal discharge at MTS Masyithoh Gamping Yogyakarta.

**Conclusion:** Education using animated video media is effective in improving knowledge and attitudes toward vulva hygiene for the prevention of leucorrhoea among students of MTS Masyithoh Gamping Yogyakarta.

**Keywords:** Health education, animated video, vulva hygiene, leucorrhoea, knowledge, attitude.

---

<sup>1</sup>Student of Bachelor of Midwifery, Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer of Bachelor of Midwifery, Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>3</sup>Lecturer of Bachelor of Midwifery, Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta