

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN *PERSONAL HYGIENE* DENGAN GEJALA INFEKSI SALURAN KEMIH PADA SISWI SMAN 1 KOTA TERNATE

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Infeksi saluran kemih merupakan istilah yang menunjukkan keberadaan mikroorganisme dalam urine. Berdasarkan data Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Maluku Utara Tahun 2016-2019 kasus ISK mencapai 1.558 kasus. Adanya pengetahuan *personal hygiene* yang baik maka akan mengurangi timbulnya gejala infeksi saluran kemih pada siswi SMA.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan *personal hygiene* dengan gejala infeksi saluran kemih pada siswi SMAN 1 Kota Ternate.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* yang menggunakan uji *spearman* untuk analisis bivariat. Penelitian dilakukan di SMAN 1 Kota Ternate pada bulan Mei-Juni 2024. Sampel penelitian sebesar 213 sampel menggunakan Teknik *probability sampling* dengan metode *simple random sampling*.

Hasil: Dari 213 sampel, terdapat 122 sampel (57,3%) dengan pengetahuan *personal hygiene* baik, 56 sampel (26,3%) berpengetahuan *personal hygiene* cukup dan 35 sampel (16,4%) dengan pengetahuan *personal hygiene* buruk. Ada gejala infeksi saluran kemih sebanyak 48 sampel (22,5%) dan tidak ada gejala infeksi saluran kemih sebanyak 165 sampel (77,5%). Analisis bivariat diperoleh *p-value* 0,001 ($p < 0,005$) pada pengetahuan *personal hygiene* dengan gejala infeksi saluran kemih.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan *personal hygiene* dengan gejala infeksi saluran kemih.

Kata Kunci: Gejala infeksi saluran kemih, Pengetahuan *personal hygiene*, Siswi

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL HYGIENE KNOWLEDGE
AND SYMPTOMS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS IN FEMALE
STUDENTS OF SMAN 1 TERNATE CITY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Urinary tract infection (UTI) is a term that indicates the presence of microorganisms in the urine. Based on data from the North Maluku Provincial Health Office in 2016-2019 UTI cases reached 1,558 cases. Good personal hygiene knowledge can reduce the occurrence of urinary tract infection symptoms in female high school students.

Objective: Knowing the relationship between personal hygiene knowledge and symptoms of urinary tract infection in female students of SMAN 1 Ternate City.

Method: This study was an analytic study with a cross sectional approach that used the spearman test for bivariate analysis. The research was conducted at SMAN 1 Ternate City in May-June 2024. The research sample amounted to 213 samples using probability sampling technique with simple random sampling method.

Results: Of the 213 samples, 122 samples (57.3%) had good personal hygiene knowledge, 56 samples (26.3%) had moderate knowledge, and 35 samples (16.4%) had poor knowledge. UTI symptoms were present in 48 students (22.5%), while 165 students (77.5%) showed no symptoms. Bivariate analysis revealed a p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.005$) indicating a significant relationship between personal hygiene knowledge and UTI symptoms.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between personal hygiene knowledge and UTI symptoms.

Keywords: Urinary tract infection symptoms, Personal hygiene knowledge, Female students