



FACTORS AFFECTING MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ABOUT FLOUR ALBUS AT PUSKESMAS L IN 2017

Dewi Sartika Sembiring¹, Masayu Delta², Albahra³
^{1,2}Akademi Kebidanan Sentra Bina Yudhistira, Cileduk Tangrang
³STMIK Raharja, Indonesia

Abstract

WHO data shows that less than 111 million sexually transmitted infections are suffered by the under 25 age. Young people and adolescents are at high risk for sexually transmitted infections including HIV / AIDS. According to UNAIDS, as many as 67 new cases of HIV / AIDS in developing countries are among young people (15-24 years), 60% are women. In Indonesia until the end of 2000 there were 6050 cases of HIV / AIDS, most of the groups infected were adolescents between 15-29 years, more than 56%. The purpose of this research is to find out factors affecting mother's knowledge level about flour albums at Puskesmas L in 2017. Type of this research is descriptive research and analytical research using a cross sectional approach. Respondents were all pregnant women as many as 59 people. Data collection tools with primary data and using univariate and bivariate analysis. Data collection tools with primary data and using univariate and vicariate analysis. The results showed that 45 well-informed mothers (76.3%) and the least knowledgeable mothers were 14 (23.7%). Based on the results of the chi square statistical test variables related to the level of knowledge of pregnant women are educational variables with p value = 0,000 and information sources with p value = 0,000. The conclusion of this study is that the level of knowledge of pregnant women about flour albus in the urban village health centre is relatively good.

Key Words: Knowledge, Pregnant Women, Flour Albus

Introduction

Reproductive health problems are a common concern and not just the individual concerned because the impact is broad, concerning various aspects of life and become a parameter of the ability of the state to provide health services to the community. Reproductive health is closely related to maternal mortality, and child mortality. The problem that affects reproduction is the acquired infection due to unhygienic sexual behavior, parity at intervals of less than 2 years, the number of pregnancies is more than 4 times or when pregnant is too young less than 20 years or more than 35 years. (Manuaba, 2012).

WHO data shows that less than 111 million sexually transmitted infections are suffered by the under 25 age group. Young people and adolescents are at high risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV / AIDS. According to UNAIDS as many as 67 new cases of HIV / AIDS in developing countries are among young people (15-24 years), 60% are women. In Indonesia until the end of 2000 there were 6050 cases of HIV / AIDS, most of the groups infected were adolescents between 15-29 years, more than 56% (Syarif, 2011)

A woman can die from cancer and various diseases due to infection, among others, bartholini gland infection, herpes genitalis, kondiloma akuminata, vulvitis diabetika, trikomoniasis,

kandidiasis, hemofilus vaginalis vaginatis, vulvo/vaginatis atrofikans, vaginitis emfisematosa, servitis akuata, and servitis kronika. One of the symptoms and signs of infection of a woman's reproductive organs is the occurrence of vaginal discharge, or leukorrhoea, or flour albus (Prawirohardjo, 2012)

The results of research on women's reproductive health are quite valid indicating, if there are 75% of women in the world who suffer from vaginal discharge at least once in a lifetime, 45% of them can experience 2 or more times. In principle, it is normal, the female genital organs produce clear, odorless, colorless and underexposed fluids. This fluid acts as a natural immune system, reducing friction on the female genital wall when walking and when having a husband and wife relationship. Harmful vaginal discharge is abnormal vaginal discharge. This is due to the occurrence of infections carried by germs, bacteria, fungi or mixed infections. (Laiz, 2010).

Indonesia's humid weather conditions are also one of the causes of many Indonesian women who experience vaginal discharge, because they become easily infected with *Candida albicans*. So that in the study stated that as many as 75% of Indonesian women experience vaginal discharge in their lives once in a while. This figure differs sharply from women in Europe who only 25% experience vaginal discharge. This is because the air in Europe is dry so that women are not easily infected with fungi. (Wiek, 2013)

Pregnant women are very sensitive to the occurrence of infections from various microorganisms. Physiologically the immune system in pregnant women decreases, possibly as a result of the immune tolerance of the mother to the baby which is a semi-allogeneic network, although it does not give a clinical effect. Anatomically and physiologically pregnant women also experience changes in several organs of the body, such as the kidneys and urinary tract, thus facilitating infection. Infection can be caused by bacteria, viruses and parasites, while transmission can occur during labor or after birth. Transmission can be transplacental, or through blood flow or amniotic fluid. (Prawirohardjo, 2010)

In abnormal vaginal discharge caused by infection, which can interfere with the health of pregnant women. For example if there is a Chlamydia infection in pregnancy, rupture of the membranes can occur before labor. This results in infection in the fetus and also in the mother which can cause severe infection to death (Dr. Ocviyanti, 2012)

Therefore, for the sake of maintaining reproductive health, so that it can produce healthy spiritual and physical generations, it is necessary to take various preventive and early diagnosis efforts, through appropriate treatment. Aware of this situation, the government and private sector have established health centers to bring services closer to the community, so that they get quality and comprehensive services. (Manuaba, 2012).

From the results of previous research on the level of maternal knowledge about leukorrhoea in the practice of Dr. Herbet Sihite, SpOG which was conducted in July 2011, it was found that the distribution of respondents based on age who were well-informed at the age of 20-35 years were 22 people (84.7%) and had enough people 4 (15.3%) and were not found to be knowledgeable, the distribution of respondents based on education was 12 respondents (85.8%) and at least SMA 3 respondents (18.8%) and were not found to have less knowledge, the distribution of respondents by occupation was respondents who were well-informed were 7 civil servants (100%) and knowledgeable entrepreneurs with 1 person (10%), the distribution of respondents based on information sources is respondents who have good knowledge are from electronic media as much as 2 people (100%) and have enough knowledge from print media as much as 1 person (20%) and not found to have less knowledge. (Juan Paolo's son, 2012)

From the results of a preliminary survey conducted at the North Larangan Health Center for 2 ANC visits, 30 pregnant women who examined there were 20 pregnant women who had experienced vaginal discharge both before and after pregnancy, or who experienced vaginal

discharge while pregnant, and from 20 pregnant women who experienced vaginal discharge of more than 10 pregnant women could not explain the difference between normal and abnormal vaginal discharge and causes of vaginal discharge in pregnant women.

There are still many pregnant women who don't get much information about vaginal discharge. Therefore it is important for pregnant women to know about leucorrhoea, physiological and pathological vaginal discharge characteristics, so that the incidence of reproductive infections of pregnant women can be detected early and given immediate treatment, so as not to interfere with the pregnancy process.

The general purpose of this study is to determine the direct and indirect effects of family support and knowledge on factors affecting mother's knowledge level about flour albus at Puskesmas L in 2017.

Method

The research method used in this research is descriptive research method. In this study the author uses a cross sectional approach. The population in this study was all pregnant women who performed antenatal care at L Urban Health Center in July as many as 59 people. Inclusion criteria in this study are: Pregnant women regardless of gestational age, maternal age, education, and parity who conduct examinations at L Health Center in July 2017, pregnant women who want to become respondents, understand Indonesian

Result

Dependent Variable

Table 1. Distribution Table of Pregnant Women Knowledge Level about Albus Flour in Puskesmas L Period July 2017

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	45	76,3
Less	14	23,7
Total	59	100

Based on table 1. We found pregnant women who know well by 45 respondents (76.3%) and mothers with less knowledge by 14 respondents (23.7%)

Independent Variable

Table 2 Distribution of Frequency of Pregnant Women Knowledge about Flour Albus by Age at the Public Health Center L Period July 2017

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
>20	57	96,6
≤20	2	3,4
Total	59	100

Based on table 2, it was found that mothers > 20 years old were 57 respondents (96.6%), and mothers aged ≤20 years were 2 respondents (3.4%).

Parity of Pregnant Women

This study was conducted on 59 respondents, parity was divided into two categories: Multigravida and Primigravida, age was divided into two categories, namely age > 20 years, and

age ≤ 20 years, and education because of the results of Chi Square test with a significance level $\alpha = 5\%$ shows P value (Asymp.Sig) > 0.05 .

Table 3 Distribution of Frequency of Pregnant Women Knowledge about Albus Flour Based on Parity at the Health Center L Period of July 2017

Parity	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mutigravida	49	83,1
Primigravida	10	16,9
Total	59	100

Based on table 3 above shows respondents with multigravida parity of 49 respondents (83.1%) and primigravida mothers with 10 respondents (16.9%).

Maternity Education

This study was conducted on 59 respondents, education is divided into two categories, namely high if the last education is high school and college and low if the last education is elementary school, for more details can be seen in table 4 below

Table 4 Distribution of Frequency of Pregnant Women Knowledge about Flour Albus Based on Education in Puskesmas L Period July 2017

education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High	37	62.7
Low	22	37.3
Total	59	100

Based on table 4, it was found that pregnant women with high education were 37 respondents (62.7%) and mothers with low education were 22 respondents (37.3%).

Pregnant Women Work

This study was conducted on 59 respondents, where the mother's work was divided into two categories, namely working if the mother did work that could make money and did not work if the mother did not do work that could make money, as shown in table 5 below:

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women Knowledge about Albus Flour Based on Work at Puskesmas L Period July 2017

Work	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Work	12	20,3
Don't Work	47	79,7
Total	59	100

Based on table 5, it was found that pregnant women who worked were 12 respondents (20.3%) and mothers who did not work were 47 respondents (79.7%).

Table 6 Distribution of Frequency of Pregnant Women Knowledge about Albus Flour Based on Information Sources at the L Health Center July 2017 Period

Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Exposed	44	74,6
Unexposed	15	25,4
Total	59	100

Based on table 6, it was found that pregnant women were exposed to information sources on flour albus at 44 respondents (74.6%) and mothers who were not exposed to information sources by 15 respondents (25.4%).

Bivariate Analysis

Relationship between Age and Maternal Knowledge Level

Table 7 Distribution of Frequency of Relationship between Age and Rate of Pregnant Knowledge about Albus Flour in Puskesmas L Period July 2017

No	Knowledge	Age				Amount		OR	p value
		Age >20 years		Usia ≤ 20 years		N	%		
		n	%	n	%				
1	Good	45	78,9	0	0	45	76,3	1,167 (0,942- 1,445)	0.053
2	Less	12	21,1	2	100	14	23,7		
	Amount	57	100	2	100	59	100		

Based on the table above it can be seen that the proportion of respondents aged > 20 years, and good knowledge is greater, namely as many as 45 people (78.9%) and respondents aged ≤ 20 years with a larger number of respondents 2 people is less knowledge that is 2 people (100%).

Based on statistical tests using Chi-square test obtained p value = 0.053 greater than $\alpha = 0.05$, so that H_0 is received. It can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between age and knowledge of pregnant women about flour albus, so the hypothesis that there is a relationship between age and knowledge of pregnant women is not proven.

The Relationship Between Parity and The Level of Knowledge of Pregnant Women

Table 8 Frequency Distribution of Relationships between Parity with the level of knowledge of pregnant women about Albus flour at Puskesmas L Period July 2017

No	Knowledge	Parity				Amount		OR	p value
		Multigravid a		Primigravid a		N	%		
		n	%	n	%				
1	Good	37	75,5	8	80,0	45	76,3	0,771 (0,144- 4,139)	1,00 0
2	Less	12	24,5	2	20,0	14	23,7		
	Jumlah	49	100	10	100	59	100		

Based on the table above it can be seen that the proportion of multiparous respondents who have good knowledge is greater, as many as 37 people (75.5%) and respondents who have primiparous parity who have good knowledge are 8 people (80.0%).

Based on statistical tests using Chi-square test, the value of p value = 1,000 is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$, so H_0 is received. Thus it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between parity with the level of knowledge of pregnant women, so the hypothesis that there is a relationship between parity and the level of knowledge is not proven.

The Relationship Between Education and The Knowledge of Pregnant Women

Table 9 Distribution of the Frequency of Relationship between Education and Knowledge of Pregnant Women about Albus Flour at Puskesmas in July 2017

No	Knowledge	Education				Amount		OR	p value
		High		Low		N	%		
		n	%	n	%				
1	Baik	35	94,6	10	45,5	45	76,3	21,000 (4,018 – 109,753)	0.000
2	Kurang	2	5,4	12	54,5	14	23,7		
	Jumlah	37	100,0	22	100,0	59	100,0		

Based on the above table it can be seen that the proposition of high educated respondents is bigger that is 35 people (94.6%) and the respondents with lower education are knowledgeable less 12 people (54.5%).

Based on statistical test using Chi-square test, the value of p value = 0,000 is smaller than $\alpha = 0,05$ so that H_0 is minus. It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between education and the knowledge of pregnant women, so the hypotheses suggest that there is a relationship between education and the level of knowledge is proven.

OR = 21,000 (4,018-109,753) pregnant women with higher education have good knowledge of 21,000 times compared with low-educated pregnant women.

Relationship between Work and Knowledge Levels of Pregnant Women

Table 10 Distribution of Frequency of Relationships between Employment and Pregnancy Knowledge Levels about Albus Flour in Puskesmas L Period July 2017

No	Knowledge	Work				Amount		OR	p value
		Work		Don't Work		N	%		
		n	%	n	%				
1	Baik	9	75,0	36	76,6	45	76,3	0,917 (0,211- 3,990)	1.000
2	Kurang	3	25,0	11	23,4	14	23,7		
	Jumlah	12	100	47	100	59	100		

Based on the table above it can be seen that the proportion of respondents who do not work with good knowledge is greater, as many as 36 people (76.6%) and respondents who work with better knowledge are 9 people (75.5%).

Based on statistical tests using the Chi-square test, the value of p value = 1,000 is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ so that H_0 is received. Thus it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between work and knowledge of pregnant women, so the hypothesis that there is a relationship between education and the level of knowledge is not proven.

Relationship between Information Sources and Knowledge Levels of Pregnant Women

Table 11 Frequency Distribution of Relationships between Information Sources with the level of knowledge of pregnant women about Albus flour at Puskesmas L Period July 2017

No	Knowledge	Information Resources				Amount		OR	p value
		Explore		Unexplore		N	%		
		n	%	n	%				
1	Baik	43	97,7	2	13,3	45	76,3	279,500 (23,422 – 3335,310)	0.000
2	Kurang	1	2,3	13	86,7	14	23,7		
	Jumlah	44	100	15	100	59	100		

Based on the table above it can be seen that the proportion of respondents exposed to well-informed information sources is greater, as many as 43 people (97.7%) and respondents who are not exposed to information sources that are less knowledgeable are 13 people (86.7%).

Based on statistical tests using Chi-square test obtained p value = 0,000 smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$ so that H_0 is rejected. Thus it can be concluded that there is a meaningful relationship between sources of information and knowledge of pregnant women, so the hypothesis states that there is a relationship between information sources with a proven level of knowledge.

Discussion

Knowledge of Albus's Flour

Based on the results of research that has been done, pregnant women who have good knowledge with a total of 45 people (76.3%), and mothers with less knowledge as many as 14 people (23.7%)

This is in accordance with the theory of Notoadmodjo (2010), which reveals that knowledge is the result of human knowledge. Knowledge is the result of knowing human beings, who simply answer the question "what", for example what is water, what is human, and so on. Knowledge can only answer what something is.

Based on previous research conducted by Putra Juan Polo regarding the description of maternal knowledge about leucorrhoea in the practice of Dr. Herbet Sihite, SpOG which was conducted in July 2011, He found that the distribution of respondents with good knowledge was 25 people (83.3%) and had enough people with 5 people (16.7%) and were not found to have less knowledge.

Similarly, the research conducted by Julianti Sompul about the knowledge and attitudes of young women about vaginal discharge at Public High School 16 Medan in 2010 showed that most respondents had good knowledge of 138 people (76.7%), while those who had enough knowledge were 38 (21.1).

It is different from the results of research conducted by Donatila Novrinta Ayuningtyas about the Relationship between Knowledge and Maintaining Behavior of External Genital Hygiene and the Occurrence of Leucorrhoea in Semarang 4 State Senior High School students in 2011. She found that most of Semarang 4 State Senior High School students had poor knowledge in terms of maintaining external genitalia, namely as many as 53 respondents (82.8%), and 53 respondents 100% experienced vaginal discharge while those with good knowledge were 11 respondents (17.2%), as much as 81.2% experienced vaginal discharge.

The author assumes that the level of knowledge of pregnant women is determined by many factors, so that differences in knowledge in a study often occur.

Pregnant Knowledge Levels about flour albus based on age

Based on the research that has been done, it is found that pregnant women aged > 20 years have a good knowledge level of 45 people (78.9%) while pregnant women with age <20 years have more or less knowledge of 2 people (100%), from the test results chi square statistic p value = 0.053 is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$, so it can be concluded that between the ages of pregnant women with unrelated knowledge level.

This is not in accordance with Nursalam's (2003) theory which states that more age, maturity and strength a person will be more mature in thinking and working.

Meanwhile, according to Panuluh's theory, (2012) stated that an increase in one's age can affect the increase in knowledge gained, but at certain ages or towards old age the ability to receive or remember a knowledge will decrease.

Based on the previous research conducted by Putra Juan Polo regarding the description of maternal knowledge about leucorrhoea in the practice of Dr. Herbet Sihite, SpOG which was conducted in July 2011, he found that the distribution of respondents based on better knowledgeable age was obtained at the age of 20-35 years as many as 22 people (84.7%) and had enough age majority > 35 years old as many as 1 respondent (25%) and not found lacking knowledge.

In line with the above research from the results of research conducted on the attitudes and actions of pregnant women in overcoming leucorrhoea in the market IX Tembung Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan in 2009 based on the age of respondents showed that 38 respondents most respondents were between 25-30 years as many as 20 people (52,6%) and the attitude of pregnant women in overcoming leucorrhoea most respondents had a good attitude as many as 23 people (60.5%) and most of the actions of pregnant women in overcoming vaginal discharge were good as many as 36 people (94.7%).

The author assumes that the level of knowledge of pregnant women is not only determined by age factors, because age is only a benchmark for measuring a person's maturity but not in knowledge because many factors can influence maternal knowledge.

Pregnancy Knowledge Levels about flour albus based on parity

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the level of knowledge of pregnant women about flour albus based on parity, obtained results that the majority of multi-gravida pregnant women are better known as many as 37 people (75.5%), compared with primigravida pregnant women who have good knowledge of 8 people (80.0%). The results of chi square statistical test, obtained results p value = 1,000 greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ so that it can be concluded that parity and level of knowledge of pregnant women is not related.

This results is not in accordance with Ajunk's theory, (2012) which states that parity is very influential on one's acceptance of knowledge where the more experience a mother has, the easier acceptance will be.

The author assumes that not all multigravida pregnant women will be better informed than primigravida because the experience experienced by pregnant women does not always give him answers to why this happened without the source of information he could get.

Pregnant Knowledge Levels about Flour Albus based on Education

Based on the research that has been done, the level of knowledge of pregnant women about flour albus based on education, the majority of pregnant women who have good knowledge are pregnant women, who have higher education 35 people (94.6%) compared to pregnant women with low education who have less knowledge greater than 12 people (54.5%). Chi square test results obtained p value = 0,000 smaller than $\alpha = 0.005$ so it can be concluded that between education and knowledge of pregnant women is related.

This result is consistent with the theory (Kutu, 2012) which states that education affects the learning process, the higher one's education the easier it is for the person to receive information. The results of previous research conducted by Putra Juan Polo regarding the description of maternal knowledge about leucorrhoea in the practice of Dr. Herbet Sihite, SpOG which was conducted in July 2011, found that the distribution of respondents based on education with the best knowledge was the highest number of college respondents as many as 12 respondents (85.8%) and at least SMA as many as 3 respondents (18.8%) and not found knowledgeable less. But different from the results of research conducted by Hoirina Ritonga about the attitudes and actions of pregnant women in overcoming leucorrhoea in the market IX Tembung Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan in 2009. Based on respondents' education from 38 respondents showed that most respondents had a junior high school education level of 20 people (52,8%) and the attitude of pregnant women in overcoming leucorrhoea most respondents had a good attitude as many as 23 people (60.5%) and most of the actions of pregnant women in overcoming vaginal discharge were good as many as 36 people (94.7%)

Based on this theory, author assumes that the ability of mothers to answer questions correctly is because of the mother's educational background that influences the learning process and the absorption of new information in pregnant women, but of course followed by other factors

Pregnant Knowledge Levels about flour albus based on work

Based on the results of research conducted the level of knowledge of pregnant women about flour albus based on work, pregnant women who do not work as many as 36 people (76.6%) have better knowledge than pregnant women that have been worked, they have good knowledge of 9 people (75.0 %). Chi square statistical test results obtained p value = 1,000 greater than $\alpha = 0.005$, so that it can be concluded that there is no relationship between work with knowledge of pregnant women.

This result is not in accordance with Humam's theory, (2003) which states that indirectly work contributes to influencing a person's level of knowledge, because work is closely related to social and cultural interaction factors, while social and cultural interactions are closely related to the process of information exchange. This result will certainly affect the level of one's knowledge.

Based on the results of previous research conducted by Putra Juan Polo regarding the description of maternal knowledge about leucorrhoea in the practice of Dr. Herbet Sihite, SpOG which was conducted in July 2011, he found that the distribution of respondents based on the most jobs was respondents who were knowledgeable. The majority were mothers who had 7 civil servants (100%) and knowledgeable respondents were quite minority found in mothers who has a job as an entrepreneur as much as 1 person (10%).

The author assumes that work may be one of the factors that influence the knowledge of pregnant women, but it is not all work can affect because it must be based on the level of education and the environment in which the mother works, in this case the majority of pregnant women were not working but many factors can influence their level of knowledge other than work

The level of knowledge of pregnant women about flour albus is based on information sources

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the level of knowledge of pregnant women about flour albus based on information sources, pregnant women who are exposed to information resources have better knowledge of 43 people (97.7%) than pregnant women who are not exposed to more knowledgeable sources of information that is 13 people (86.7%). With

chi square statistical test, get p value = 0,000 smaller than $\alpha = 0.005$ so it can be concluded that the source of information and the level of knowledge of the mother is indeed related.

This is consistent with Kutu's theory, (2012) which states that information obtained from both formal and non-formal education can provide immediate impact so when we produce changes or increase knowledge. In delivering information as its main task, the mass media also carry messages containing suggestions that can direct one's opinion.

Based on the results of previous research conducted by Putra Juan Polo regarding the description of maternal knowledge about leucorrhoea in the practice of Dr. Herbet Sihite, SpOG which was conducted in July 2011, he has found that the distribution of respondents based on information sources was knowledgeable respondents, the majority were mothers who obtained information about leucorrhoea from electronic media as much as 2 people (100%), The result had enough minority of print media as much as 1 person (20%), and not found lacking knowledge.

Based on the results of research conducted by Julianti Sompul about the knowledge and attitudes of young women about vaginal discharge, at 16 Medan Public High School in 2010 from the results of research that has been done obtained from the data is 180 respondents mostly got information about vaginal discharge from parents as many as 113 (62,8) and only 7 people (3.9%) the source of information obtained from friends and the level of knowledge of the majority in Medan 16 High School is good knowledge as many as 138 people (76.7%), while those who have enough knowledge are 38 (21, 1).

Based on the results of research conducted by Hoirina Ritonga about the attitudes and actions of pregnant women in overcoming leucorrhoea in the market IX Tembung Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan in 2009. Based on information resources from respondents showed that 38 respondents, most respondents received information from electronic media as many as 32 people (84.2%) and the attitude of pregnant women in overcoming vaginal discharge most respondents had a good attitude as many as 23 people (60.5%) and most of the actions of pregnant women in overcoming vaginal discharge were good as many as 36 people (94.7%).

The author assumes that the source of information is a way to gain knowledge, so that without seeing work, age, or parity if a pregnant woman has a source of information to increase her knowledge, it will affect her level of knowledge.

Conclusion

Of 59 pregnant women in Community Health Center L who were well informed, there were 45 people (76.3%), and mothers with knowledge of less than 14 people (23.7%). This shows that the level of knowledge of pregnant women about flour albus in L health centers is good.

Distribution of the frequency of knowledge of pregnant women about flour albus based on age obtained mothers who were > 20 years old with good knowledge of 45 people (78.9%) and mothers aged ≤ 20 th more who had less knowledge of 2 people (100%)

Distribution of frequency of pregnant women knowledge about flour albus based on parity Multi gravida pregnant women as many as 37 people (75.5%) have good knowledge and primi gravida pregnant women as many as 8 people (80%) have good knowledge.

Distribution of the frequency of knowledge levels of pregnant women about flour albus based on education, 35 highly educated mothers (94.6%) with good knowledge and less educated pregnant women with less knowledge, as many as 12 people (54.5%)

Frequency distribution of the level of knowledge of pregnant women about flour albus based on occupation, found mothers who did not work with good knowledge of 36 people (76.6%), and pregnant women who worked better with good knowledge of 9 people (75.0%)

Distribution of the frequency of pregnant women knowledge about flour albus based on information sources, that mothers exposed to information sources were well informed as many as

43 people (97.7%) and pregnant women who were not exposed to more information sources with less knowledge of 13 people (86,7%).

The results of the chi square statistical test were found that the variables related to the level of knowledge of pregnant women in the Puskesmas Kelurahan Larangan Utara Ciendug in the July 2012 period were education variables with p value = 0,000 and sources of information with p value = 0,000 while the age variable p value = 0.053, parity p value = 1,000 and work p value = 1,000

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