# The Relationship Between Knowledge And Attitudes towards vaginal discharge in adolescents

Highlights:

* This type of research uses a literature study or literature review with a descriptive method. This literature search is through publications in two databases, namely PubMed and Google Scholar. The search strategy method for obtaining journals uses the keywords "Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes towards Leucorrhoea in Adolescents" or "relationship of knowledge and behavior with vaginal discharge. The year of the journal used is limited to 2016-2023. From the search results, the researcher then screened available abstract and full text titles for 21 articles and obtained 8 articles that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The results of the study obtained 8 literature that examined the relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards vaginal discharge in adolescents
* Based on the research conducted, the aim is to find out whether or not there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the incidence of vaginal discharge in adolescents
* Knowledge is one of the three components that form attitudes, namely the cognitive component. In Rosenberg's theory, knowledge and attitudes are consistently related. When the cognitive component (knowledge) changes, it will be followed by a change in attitude. Based on this theory it can be concluded that a person's knowledge should be related to his attitude, in this study knowledge is not related to the incidence of flour albus. However, there is also research that shows a relationship between the level of knowledge about vaginal discharge and leucorrhoea prevention behavior in adolescents. So it can be concluded that Respondents who are knowledgeable about flour albus will still experience fluor albus due to poor behavior
* Of the 8 literatures that met the criteria, 4 of them were in the form of cross- sectional studies, 1 of them were in the form of design studies, 1 of them was in the form of multi-practice studies, 1 of them was in the form of review and discuss, 1 of them was in the form of quantitative, 4 literatures were obtained using English, and 4 literature using Indonesian. Table 1 shows the characteristics of the 8 journals used in this study