

Relationship Between Mother's Role and Genitalia Care Behavior During Menstruation in Students of SMPN 7 Jember

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Submitted:14/2/2025

Accepted:25/7/2026

Terbit:30/11/2025

Kata Kunci:

Peran ibu, perilaku, menstruasi

Keywords:

Role of mother, behavior, menstruation

ABSTRAK

Pentingnya melakukan perawatan organ genital belum disadari sepenuhnya oleh remaja karena kurangnya informasi tentang kebersihan organewanitaan. Peran ibu yang tepat dalam mendidik dan mencontohkan perilaku yang baik akan membantu dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan anaknya tentang perawatan organ genital saat menstruasi. Dari hasil studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan kepada 10 siswi didapatkan 70% siswi kurang paham dalam merawat organ genitalia dan 50% tidak diberi tahu ibu bagaimana cara merawat organ genitalia yang baik dan benar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan peran ibu dengan perilaku perawatan organ genitalia saat menstruasi pada siswi SMPN 7 Jember. Desain penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian ini semua siswi SMPN 7 Jember berjumlah 462, sampel 83 responden, didapat dengan teknik *simple random sampling*. Didapatkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan p value (0,00) (< 0,05) maka H₀ ditolak yang artinya terdapat hubungan peran ibu dengan perilaku perawatan genitalia saat menstruasi pada siswi di SMPN 7 Jember dengan nilai koefisien korelasi 0,604 yang artinya hubungan kategori kuat semakin peran ibu memberikan informasi dan edukasi yang baik semakin baik pula perilaku perawatan organ genitalia saat menstruasi pada anak remajanya. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan yang kuat antara peran ibu dengan perilaku perawatan genitalia saat menstruasi. Disarankan untuk remaja agar membangun komunikasi dengan ibu tentang bagaimana merawat organ genitalia saat menstruasi, informasi yang diberikan ibu mengenai menstruasi dapat menambah pengetahuan anak

ABSTARCT

Help improve their children's knowledge of genital hygiene during menstruation. Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted on 10 female students, it was found that 70% of the students did not understand how to care for their genital organs, and 50% of them had not been instructed by their mothers on how to properly care for their genital organs. This study aims to determine the relationship between the role of mothers and genital care behavior during menstruation among female students at SMPN 7 Jember. The study design is a correlation study using a cross-sectional approach. The study population consists of all 462 female students at SMPN 7 Jember, with a sample of 83 respondents selected using simple random sampling. The results showed a

p-value of 0.00 (<0.05), leading to the rejection of H_0 . This indicates a relationship between the role of mothers and genital care behaviors during menstruation among female students at SMPN 7 Jember, with a correlation coefficient of 0.604, signifying a strong relationship. The greater the mother's role in providing good information and education, the better the genital hygiene practices during menstruation among her adolescent daughters. It can be concluded that there is a strong relationship between the mother's role and genital hygiene practices during menstruation. It is recommended that adolescents establish open communication with their mothers regarding how to care for their genitalia during menstruation, as information provided by mothers about menstruation can enhance their children's knowledge.

Introduction

Reproductive health (Kespro) is a state of complete physical, mental, and social health, not solely free from diseases or defects related to the reproductive system, function and process. During adolescence, there are changes, one of which is physical changes in the form of reproductive organs in women with menstruation (Ambarwati, 2023). Menstruation is the discharge of blood from the genitals during menstruation, the blood vessels in the uterus are very susceptible to infection. Maintaining the health of the reproductive organs in women begins with maintaining the cleanliness of the female organs. Hygiene problems associated with menstruation are generally more severe in developing countries. In areas that are hot enough to make the body sweat, this sweat increases the body's moisture levels, especially in the closed and folded sexual and reproductive organs.

Problems that arise due to poor behavior in caring for the genetic organs during menstruation such as being lazy to change sanitary napkins which can lead to fungal and bacterial infections, this occurs during menstruation due to bacteria that develop on sanitary napkins. The majority of mothers still consider that the discussion of menstruation is a very personal thing and is even considered taboo to be realized openly to teenagers.

According to the WHO, women rarely pay attention to the cleanliness of their external genitalia. Vaginal infections affect 10-15% of 10-15% of women worldwide each year. Based on statistical data in Indonesia from 69.4 million adolescents in Indonesia, there are as many 63 million adolescents behave very poorly. Such as the lack of action to take care of the health of the reproductive organs when experiencing menstruation. Poor behavior in



caring for the female area amounted to 30% due to poor or unhealthy environment and 70% was caused by the use of inappropriate sanitary napkins during menstruation. (Risksedas, 2016). In the provinces of East Java and Bali, as many as 77.3% of adolescents have insufficient knowledge in terms of reproductive health (Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018), while data from the Surabaya Health Office (2019) related to adolescent behavior only 20.3% know information and consultation about adolescent reproductive health.

Data obtained from the Jember Health Office in 2024 recorded that 65% of 25 thousand adolescents experienced menstrual problems, one of which was not taking care of the genital organs during menstruation. Based on a preliminary study conducted at SMPN 7 JEMBER out of 10 students, there are 7 or 70% of students who do not understand the behavior of the care of the genital organs and 3 or 30% already understand and understand the behavior of the care of the genital organs during menstruation that is good and correct, while the role of the mother is 5 or 50% of the students who are not informed about how to care for the genital organs.

The behavior of caring for genetically modified organs can be influenced by several factors, namely first, knowledge where adolescents gain experience and information conveyed by others about how to care for genetic organs, this factor is very important which can affect how adolescents take care of their genetic organs. The second is that attitude is a readiness or willingness to act, a positive attitude will tend to encourage someone to behave positively as well, as well as adolescents when a teenager has known how to take care of the genital organs, of course it can be addressed well by doing care (Avianty, 2020).

Symptoms that arise if they do not carry out genetic organ changes such as cervical / oral cancer, vaginal discharge, urinary tract infections, internal reproductive organ inflammation. The hall is adjacent to the urinary tract. The balwah in walnita is shorter, so that the position is closer to outside world and closer to the young people and the seeds of disease. Cancer of the uterus/cervix is caused by infection with bacteria and period of time, the result of not taking care of the female organ properly malkal young bacteria Calndica allbicans, Tricomonas vaginalis, Neisserial gonorrhea as the cause of the vaginal discharge, UTIs due to urinary



tract infections and lack of hygiene so that bacteria enter the urinary tract when urinating in peraldalngaln (Permalta, 2019).

Therefore, it is done with the same method of cleaning the vaginal area using clean water from the vaginal area the anus, removing the panties in at least two times a day, changing the sanitary napkin as often as possible for no more than six hours, drying the genital area with benalr (Ambalrwati, 2023). The mother of aldallalh is a woman who has a balnyak peraln, a balnyak peraln, as a wife of her children, as the mother of a person who gives birth to a child who gives birth to a child who maralwat her children. Mothers establish a source of information that is preferred by children who are experiencing menstruation. The role of mothers is very important in providing menstruation to adolescent girls (Permata, 2019). The role of the mother as an educator has careful knowledge and is good at providing materials for children to scroll in swamping reproduced organs (Utami, 2022). Based on the above description, the researcher was talrik to conduct the research entitled "The relationship between the role of mothers and the performance of the beginning of genitalial organs during menstruation in SMPN 7 Jember students.

Method

Qualitative research design with *a cross sectionall* approach. This research was conducted in June 2025 at SMPN 7 JEMBER. The population of this research is 462 female students in grades 7, 8, and 9 at SMPN 7 JEMBER. The sampling technique used *Simple random sampling* with the slovin formula for a total of 83 respondents who had met the inclusion criteria including: 1) Students in good health both jalsmalni and rohalni 2) Sedral as respondents in the study 3) Students who lived in the mother 4) Students have had menstruation. The research variables used include valriabel independent i.e. the role of the mother, while valrialbel depends on the role of the mother. This research has been conducted as an ethical test at the Ethics Committee for Research in Sustainability (KEPK) of dr. Soeбалndi obtained an ethical qualification with the number 1128/KEPK/UDS/VI/2025 during the research process Researcher Melalkukaln pengamaltaln Scarlet Witch they respond. Data collection instruments using Questionnaire sheet containing general data Special dalta. Common Daltal consists of a name, age, age of menarche, age of mother, educator mother, employment of mother. Special data are the role of mothers

and reproductive behavior during menstruation After the data was collected, the researcher used the SPSS computer program version 25. Stalistic analysis is carried out consisting of univalriat and bivalriat alnallysis. Univariate analysis is used to identify respondent characteristics, while bivariate analysis is performed to test the relationship between the two candidates. The role of mothers with the behavior of initiators, genitalia, menstrual prayers by using the test *spealrmen rank*. The selection of the aldallalh decision was obtained because the research hypothesis was accepted because there was a relationship, so the test was continued according to the contingency coefficient.

Results

The characteristics of the respondents in the study in relation to maternal behavior and the behavior of the genital organs during menstruation of SMPN 7 JEMBER students can be seen in the following table:

General Data to Respondent Characteristics of respondents in the study related maternal behavior to the behavior of the adolescent genitallia during menstruation in SMPN 7 JEMBER students.

Table 1. Distribution of Frequency of Menalsalrkaln Age of Students of SMPN

7 Jember, Patrang, Jember June 2025

Menarche Age	Frequency	Persentals e (%)
10 Age	10	12.0
11 Age	20	24.1
12 Age	32	38.6
13 Age	19	22.9
14 Age	2	2.4
Total	83	100,0

Source: Primary Delta Processing Results

Based on table 2, it is seen that the number of respondents who first met at the age of 12 years was 32 students with a percentage (38.6%), and a small group of 14 years old, namely 2 female students with a percentage (2.4%).

Table 2. Frequency distribution of Berdalsalrkaln Age of Mother paldal students of SMPN 7 Jember, Kecalmaltaln Paltralng, Jember paldal 19 June 2025

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
31-35 talhun	21	25.3
<35 Years	62	74,7
Total	83	100,0

Source: Primary Delta Processing Results

Berdasalrkaln talbel 3 dalpalt seen balhwa partially besalr The age of the mother of a student of SMPN 7 Jember yalitu dewalsa alakhir usial is more than 35 years old as many as 62 with a percentage (74.7%), daln A Mother's Babytwal usial 31-35 years old as 21 with a rental (25.3%).

Table 3. Frequency distribution Based on

Mother's last education in SMPN 7 Jember students, Patrang District, Jember on June 19, 2025

Study	Frequency	Percentage(%)
SD	19	22.9
SMP	24	28.9
High School / Vocational School	29	34.9
PERGURUAN AN HEIGHT	11	13.3
Total	83	100,0

Source: Primary Data Processing Results

Based on table 3. It can be seen that the education of female students of SMPN 7 Jember is as high school as the 29 respondents with a frequency (34.9%), and a small number of universities, namely 11 with a percentage (13.3%)

Table 4. Frequency Distribution Based on Mother's Employment Status in Students of SMPN 7 Jember, Patrang District, Jember on June 19, 2025

Jobs	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Not Working	47	56.6
Work	36	43,4
Totall	83	100,0

Source: Primary Data Processing Results

Based on table 4. it can be seen that most of the mothers and students of SMPN 7 Jember are mothers who do not work for 47 with a percentage (56.6%), and almost half are mothers who work with a percentage

(43.4%).

Custom Dates

Identification of respondents as researchers and the relationship between maternal roles and early behavior in genitalia during menstruation in SMPN 7 Jember students.

Table 5. Contribution of the Frequency of Mother's Role in Female Students of SMPN 7 Jember, Patrang District, Jember on June 19, 2025

NO	Kategori	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Good	40	48,2
2	Sedang	33	39,8
3	Enough	10	12,0
Total		83	100,0

Source : Results of Primary Data Analysis

Based on table 5 data, it was seen that almost half of the respondents in the questionnaire on the role of Mrs. Malsuk went to the reverse category with a percentage (48.2%), and a small number of people, namely the category of the respondents, were sufficient with a percentage (12.0%).

Table 6. Distribution of Behavioral Frequency of Genital Organ Care During Menstruation in Students of SMPN 7 Jember, Patrang District, Jember on June 19, 2025

NO	Kategori	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Good	42	50,6
2	Sedang	18	21,7

3	Enough	23	27,7
Total		83	100,0

Source: Primary Data Processing Results

Based on table 6, it can be seen that the questionnaire of the beginning of the genitalia organs of the respondents entered the category of 42 students with a percentage (50.6%), and a small number of students with a percentage of 18 students with a percentage (21.7%).

Table 7. Results of Cross-Tabulation of the Relationship between the Role of Mothers and Genitalia's Care Behavior During Menstruation, Patrang District, Jember on June 19, 2025

Perain Mother	Initial Behavior						Total	
	Good		Medium Enough					
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1. Good	31	77,5	9	22,5	0	0,0	40	100
2. Medium	9	27,5	8	24,2	16	48,5	33	100
3. Enough	2	20,0	1	10,0	7	70,0	10	100
	42	50,6	18	21,7	23	27,7	83	100
Spearman						A rymp Sig = .000		
Symmetric Measures						Coefficient correlation = .604		

Source: Primary Data Processing Results

Based on table 7 above, it can be seen that 83 respondents were known to have a good role for 40 respondents (48.2%), the role of a mother who was as bad as 33 respondents (39.8%), and the role of a mother who was quite annoying for 10 respondents (12.0%). Meanwhile, the behavior of the perawatn yalng balik was as many as 42 respondents (50.6%), the behavior of the peraln was

moderate as much as 18 respondents (21.7), and the behavior of the perawatn was sufficient as much as 23 respondents (27.7%). Dari analysis spearman ρ value $= (0.000) < \alpha (0.05)$. If H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, the contingency coefficient of 0.604 is an indication of a strong relationship, so that it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the role of the mother and the role of the female genitalia during menstruation in SMPN 7 Jember students.

Discussion

A. Peran Mother To SMPN 7 Jember Students

The results of the research on the role of mothers based on table 5 show that the number of female respondents of SMPN 7 Jember students is 40 respondents in the reverse category with a percentage (48.2%), this hall is because mothers have a good role in educating and providing information and education about the development of genital organs during menstruation and menstruation.

While a mother is very important in educating or informing anaknyals about menstruation, mothers have an important and central position for the growth and development of their children, especially



when it comes to menstruation. This is a source of information or guidelines about analkyal reproductive health and mothers havean important role to play in bringing their children to an adult llam. Old oralng is a pertalmal source regarding reproductive health for adolescents that is correct and reliable, yesthe most important thing is how the oral oral is important to the value of the health of the organs of the genatlia in early life, to provide understanding and awareness, about reproductive health to adolescents (Farid Azzam, 2016).

The mother's knowledge of the birth of the genetic organs during menstruation will also encourage her to pass on this information to the child's head properly and correctly. The communication should be based on mutual understanding, openness, and positive support. Not only that, the mother alsogave the appropriate example in having an open sikalp. The more informal it is to recognize the personal menstrual hygiene owned by the mother, the more information that is intellectually received by the child. Conversely, women will receive less information about personal hygiene while their mothersalso have less knowledge about personal hygiene (Fadhillalh et al., 2024).

It was found that the mother's uterus is more than 35 years old according to the Ministry of Health, the usury of mothers who are more than 35 years old malsuk in the adult category alakhir. Age affects the ability of a person to gain knowledge and the increasing age of knowledge and experience as well as the ability to gain knowledge. This is in line with the theory of Notoatmodjo (2012) that age affects the ability to grasp a person's thinking pattern. The older the age, the more the pattern of the catchy and the mindset will be, so that the calculation obtained will improve. Researchers believe that women who are older than 35 years old are more likely to be older, the more mature and mature a person is more likely to think and work. Someone who is more dewalsa is more trusted than a person who is not yet high in dewalsa. This hall is seen from the experience and the quality of the soul.

Almost half of the number of female students who are educated are in the high school / vocational school category or it can also be said that they are secondary educational. According to (Lukita & Susanti, 2024). The level of education of older adults is the variable that has the greatest contribution to the development of remaljal, especially for people who are educated to



have a high level of education and are able to play a good role in providing information about the remaljal malka alkalm can increase the remaljal of adolescents. The mother's journey as an educator is not the case in the form of providing informal information but also providing examples and accompaniment during menstruation so that the remaljal alkan is comfortable and calm to do a great performance, especially related to her cleanliness during menstruation. (Farid Azzalm, 2016). Researchers believe that the higher the education of the people the more they learn, the more luals their knowledge is. Mothers who have higher education better understand the importance of maintaining cleanliness during menstruation and provide education that is good to recognize calral to remove the pads, clean themselves, and choose appropriate hygiene products.

The big thing that is obtained by the worker, the mother of the student is not working, the mother who does not work has more free time so that it can be used to explore knowledge and information from any source and the time of the child's relationship is more difficult for the parents who work so that it is more difficult for the child to be happy. This hall does not occur

because of the lack of reciprocal interalky or the lack of intellect that is responded to as knowledge by each individual. (Notoatmodjo, 2010). This is in line with the theory that the role of the job is to improve the quality of a person's life because it affects a variety of aspects of one's life, including health maintenance. (Notoaltmodjo, 2010). Researchers believe that mothers who do not work generally walk more to accompany and interact with their children, especially when it comes to menstruation. This makes it easier for mothers to provide education that is sustainable and responsive to the needs of the child regarding the use of genital organs during menstruation. In line with the research conducted by (Aisah, 2019), 37 students with a percentage (63.8%) were selected who were in the category of mothers. Halsil from research that has been conducted by (Wiratmo & Utalmi, 2022), where the results of this study show that most of the role of mothers as educators practice paldal kaltegori is good in percentage (54.3%). Based on this data, the researcher argues that the mother's role in the child in the remalja uterus, including the reverse, can be known from the results of the questionnaire that was filled out by the



students of SMPN 7 Jember, the mother has a role that has the function of nurturing, educating, and guiding the child in relation to menstrual hygiene. The mother's role as a teacher educator is in the form of providing education and information about the correct reproductive health such as teaching the child to clean the genetic material from menstruation, explaining the importance of maintaining cleanliness in the menstrual area, and demonstrating the importance of maintaining and cleaning the genetic material during menstruation. The role of mothers as jugal yalitu educators to prevent muculnyal sikalp that is detrimental to the generation of mudal daln alkaln realizes the life of young generals and live a normal life.

B. Behavior of Genitallia Organs Salalt Menstrualsi Padal Students of SMPN 7 Jember.

In this study, the results in table 6 can be seen showing that the prevalence of genital organ initiation from the respondents in kageri is good with a percentage (50.6%). This hall is made up of students who already understand how to heal the genitalial organs. Remajal putri salngalt is important to carry out the cleanliness of the genitallia organs and behave back in menstruation prayers to prevent infectious diseases that can be

detrimental to the health of the reproductive organs. Therefore, the use of menstrual hygiene and hygiene required by the calrenal hall is a determining factor that can affect reproductive health (Azizah, 2021). The initial behavior included sexual hygiene, personal hygiene, clothing hygiene, and the use of sanitary pads. The initial precautions need to be paid attention to by doing the right treatment to reduce the risk factors for the occurrence of chronic infections, reproductive organs, and hygiene behaviors need to be socialized from an early age.

Maintaining personal hygiene during menstruation is a hallway that needs attention. Personal hygiene during menstruation is used to maintain the health and hygiene of the organs during menstruation to prevent infection in the organs of the reproductive organs (Faldhillalh et al., 2024). My personal practice is to start myself and pray menstruation and to be lazy to change the sanitary napkin so that bacteria can spread and cause infection. Some of the symptoms caused during menstruation include vaginal discharge, pain, discomfort, discharge, other complaints caused by the rash and vomiting of the vulvary pruritus, which is a disease that is characterized by an itchy sensation



(Amallly Falj'ri et all., 2022).

A large number of students are 12 years old, and they tend to have good behavior in the future. face menstruation. Usial menalrche yalng possessed by remaljal putri is very influential in changing their behavior, especially in their menstrual hygiene behavior (Fitriliana & Meikawalti, 2024). Researchers believe that adolescents who have a menarche age of 12 talhun are introduced to information about reproductive health so that they can receive information and process information properly. Adolescents as tall as they are can affect the independence of children when they do the initiation of their genetic organs.

This research is in line with the research (Irvani et all., 2023) on adolescent girls at SMP N 1 Kallianda in the results of my personal hygiene training of adolescent girls in the reverse category. Meanwhile, as many as 29 respondents (20.7%) had poor personal hygiene behavior among female adolescents in the category.

According to the researcher, most of the respondents have carried out the behavior of the return such as maintaining the cleanliness of menstruation, the hall can be known from the results of the questionnaire that has been filled out with bathing habits,

the cleanliness of the reproductive organs, the cleanliness of the palms used by the dominal rulers. The behavior of the male genitalial organs, especially during menstruation, is important in determining the health of the reproductive organs of adolescents and is a component that plays an important role in the behavior of a person. Therefore, it is necessary for women to perform their reproductive organs properly during menstruation, because if the menstrual period is not correct, it can cause infection of the reproductive organs (Farid Azzam, 2016). A malfunction that occurs when there is no hygiene, malka kakaln causes various microorganismal diseases such as balkteri, fungi and viruses that are excessive so that they interfere with the function of reproductive organs, causing vaginal discharge and if the whiteness is not as general as it is infertilitals (ALmbalrwati, 2023).

C. Mother's Relationship with Genetallia Organ Treatment Behavior for Paldal Menstruation Junior High School Students 7 Jember.

Based on the research results in talbel 7 didalpaltkaln that some of the behavior of the treatment of the genital organs in the menstrual cycle is good as 42 percent 52.6%.



The study showed that 77.5% of mothers in the category were good with good genetic behavior. The results of the bivariate analysis using the spearman test obtained a p value of 0.000 where the value of $p < 0.005$, H_0 was observed to be related to the mother's performance with the performance of the initial genitalia of the menstrual cycle of SMPN 7 Jember students, with a coefficient value of 0.604 in a strong category, the meaning of the return of the role of the mother, the role of the mother, the beginning of the genitalial organs of the menstrual prayer is also returning. It can be seen from the fact that students who have a mother who are transient in providing information, malika will have a good behavior of the genitalial organs during menstruation.

The results of the questionnaire on the role of mothers who are sufficiently aware of the behavior of the mother's behavior are that the mother does not use analkal to clean the genitals from the vagina to the anus, does not give talu using underwear that absorbs sweat like made of cotton, does not give talu kalpan kalpan sajal has to be done with the softener, and does not teach the child what sajal yalng is done after menstruation stops/akhir. The results of the

questionnaire with the introduction of good genetic organs are students who already understand the basics of genetic organs during menstruation, such as cleaning the genitals using clean water, removing clothes 2 times a day, after urinating, drying the genitals with a tissue or dry towel and changing the pads 4 times during menstruation, even though the menstrual cycle is reduced.

Factors that affect the mother's behavior such as age factors, educators and workers, mothers' results of questionnaires that are found to be true, mothers tell alnalknyal about what menstruation is, give alkalln alkalln alpa, alkalln alnalknyal to clean the genitals from alralh vagina to alnus daln alfinger clean palkalia affected by blood menstruation. As a result of the behavior of the treatment of the organ genetallia yalng while the student is not in a bad mood, the beginning is reversible and benalr like jalralng washing the skin 3 times a week, never drying the genitals using a tissue or clean towel when urinating, never washing the genitals in the direction of the vagina to the anus, rarely removing the pads after being full of daralh, never washing the pads used before being discarded.

The people in this hall have a lot of



resources to provide teaching materials to teenagers, especially recognizing reproductive health, especially personal hygiene when experiencing menstruation. Mothers as educators in the classroom have excellent knowledge and can provide teaching to children how to read and maintain their reproductive organs (Nafikaldini & Paramartal, 2021).

Reproductive health education is important to be given to adolescents, especially early adolescents from an early age, educational calendars whose sources come from mothers will more guarantee the informality of the sexuality of older people than those obtained from outside sources that cannot be accounted for, and alkibalt alkalk only intellectually get information that is less accurate (Lukital & Susanti, 2024). Mother's advice about menstrual hygiene personnel will also encourage her to convey this information to her daughter's head properly and correctly.

Factors that affect the role of mothers in the same level of motherhood because the higher the mother's education, the better the interpretation and understanding of reproductive health. Maternal factors with the age of 31-40 talhun mothers tend to be more responsive in guiding the alnalk

dallam hall of personal hygiene during menstruation. A mother's employment factor is a step in the right direction, and the mother has a more important role to play in the workplace.

In line with the research of Ritalnti et al, it was concluded that there was a malkal relationship between the role of mothers and hygiene behaviors in the past. Mothers have a role to provide knowledge about reproductive health to children. Providing information to the Yom Kippur Communicator intelligent, will have a good effect in adding the communication of the Declaration. The source of information provided by teenagers is partly obtained from parents, especially mothers. Based on this data, researchers with a strong understanding of the history of women who get good information and support from their mothers tend to have a better menstrual hygiene experience. In fact, the role of the mother in providing information is a good example of how to prevent adolescent girls from having poor menstrual hygiene. From the results of the Dalpalt research, it was concluded that the role of the mother in the behavior of the genital organ of the menstrual prayer for the child has a significant role. A child will behave and

emulate the knowledge that is taught or done by his parents. And from this, alkaln affects the behavior and habits of children in daily life. The role of the elderly is important in the health of the reproductive organs. The role and support of the elderly is a motivation for the elderly to live a healthy life, the role and support given by the elderly person to the elderly greatly affects the status of the child's health.

Conclusion

The researchers concluded balhwa:

1. The mothers of students of SMPN 7 Jember were half of the respondents in the good category (48.2%).
2. The behavior of menstruation in SMPN 7 Jember students was mostly from the respondents in the good category (50.6%).
3. The relationship is of a high quality and the role of the genitalial organ behavior during menstruation, although it is not the role of the mother who is back, but the initial behavior of the student of SMPN 7 Jember.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

This research has been conducted as an ethical test at the Ethics Committee for Research in Sustainability (KEPK) of dr.

Soeбалndi obtained an ethical certificate with the number 1128/KEPK/UDS/VI/2025 during the research process of the researcher to investigate the respondent's leadership.

Acknowledgment

The researcher would like to thank the:

1. Thank you to the head of the research venue, namely SMPN 7 JEMBER
2. Thank you to the head of the institution, namely Universitals dr. Soebandi

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