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HUBUNGAN LAMA PEMAKAIAN KONTRASEPSI SUNTIK 3 BULAN DENGAN GANGGUAN MENSTRUASI DI PUSKESMAS ALIANYANG KOTA PONTIANAK, KALIMANTAN BARAT TAHUN 2020
(xvii + 78 halaman + 6 tabel + 2 bagan + 8 lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan lebih banyak diminati wanita usia subur (WUS), masalah yang utama pada efek sampingnya yaitu mengalami perubahan hormon, sehingga terjadi gangguan pola menstruasi yang memiliki persentase (2,9%). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan lama pemakaian kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan dengan gangguan menstruasi di Puskesmas Alianyang Kota Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat Tahun 2020.

Metode : Jenis penelitian *kuantitatif yang menggunakan deskriptif korelasional* dengan rancangan penelitian *Cross Sectional*. Jumlah populasi sebanyak 236 responden menggunakan rumus slovin dengan teknik *simple random sampling* sehingga jumlah sampel 70 responden, Analisis data menggunakan Analisis *Univariat* dan Analisis *Bivariat* dengan uji *chi-square*

Hasil : Hasil *univariat* bahwa dengan lama pemakaian kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan > 1 tahun sebanyak 58 responden (82,9%) yang mengalami gangguan menstruasi sebanyak 54 responden (77,1%) dan klasifikasi gangguan menstruasi yaitu *amenorrhea* sebanyak 52 responden (74,3%), sedangkan hasil *bivariate* dengan uji *chi-square* didapatkan bahwa $p \text{ value} = 0,000 < \alpha (0,05)$ maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa H_a diterima dan H_0 ditolak.

Simpulan : Ada Hubungan Lama Pemakaian Kontrasepsi Suntik 3 Bulan Dengan Gangguan Menstruasi Di Puskesmas Alianyang Kota Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat Tahun 2020

Kata Kunci : Lama Pemakaian, Suntik 3 Bulan, Gangguan Menstruasi

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LONG RELATIONSHIP IN 3-MONTH OF INJECTION CONTRACEPTION WITH MENSTRUATIVE DISORDERS IN PUSKESMAS ALIANYANG, PONTIANAK CITY, WEST KALIMANTAN, 2020

(xvii + 78 pages + 6 tables + 2 charts + 8 attachments)

ABSTRACT

Background :3 month injection contraception is more attractive to women of childbearing age (WUS), the main problem with its side effects is experiencing hormonal changes, resulting in disruption of menstrual patterns which has a percentage (2.9%). The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between 3 months of injection contraceptive use and menstrual disorders at Alianyang Community Health Center, Pontianak City, West Kalimantan in 2020.

Method :This type of quantitative research uses descriptive correlational with a cross sectional research design. The total population was 236 respondents so that the sample size was 70 respondents, using the Slovin formula with simple random sampling technique. Data analysis used Univariate Analysis and Bivariate Analysis with the chi-square test

Results :The univariate results show that with the duration of using injection contraceptives 3 months > 1 year, 58 respondents (82.9%) experienced menstrual disorders as many as 54 respondents (77.1%) and classification of menstrual disorders, namely amenorrhea as many as 52 respondents (74.3%) , while the bivariate results with the chi-square test found that p value = $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$, it can be concluded that H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected.

Conclusion :There is a long relationship with the use of 3-month injectable contraceptives with menstrual disorders at Alianyang Community Health Center, Pontianak City, West Kalimantan in 2020

Keywords :Duration of Use, 3 Months Injection, Menstrual Disorders