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HUBUNGAN PENGGUNAAN KONTRASEPSI SUNTIK DENGAN GANGGUAN SIKLUS MENSTRUASI DI PMB FAUZIAH HATTA PALEMBANG TAHUN 2022

(vii + 56 halaman + 8 tabel + 2 bagan + 8 lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Pada peserta kontrasepsi suntik, sebanyak 2385 akseptor yaitu kontrasepsi suntik berjumlah 1400 akseptor dan kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan berjumlah 985 akseptor KB. Efek samping akibat penggunaan kontrasepsi suntik salah satunya gangguan siklus menstruasi yaitu Amenorrhea, Oligomenorrhea dan Polymenorrhea. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan penggunaan Kontrasepsi Suntik dengan gangguan siklus menstruasi.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kolerasi. jenis penelitian survey analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu akseptor kontrasepsi suntik sebanyak 233 akseptor, cara pengambilan sampel menggunakan purposive sampling sebanyak 153 responden. Alat pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Data dianalisis dengan melakukan uji analisis chi-square.

Hasil : Didapatkan sebagian responden menggunakan kontrasepsi suntik 1 bulan sebanyak 78 (51,0%), kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan sebanyak 75 (49,0%) dan sebagian besar mengalami gangguan siklus menstruasi yaitu sebanyak 124 (81,0%) responden dan responden tidak mengalami gangguan siklus menstruasi sebanyak 29 (19,0%) responden. Dilakukan uji chi square pada responden kontrasepsi suntik 1 bulan dan 3 bulan dengan hasil nilai P value sebesar $0,000 < \alpha (0,05)$ maka H_0 diterima, artinya Ada Hubungan Penggunaan Kontrasepsi Suntik dengan kejadian gangguan siklus menstruasi.

Simpulan : Dapat disimpulkan Ada Hubungan Penggunaan Kontrasepsi Suntik dengan gangguan siklus menstruasi di PMB Fauziah Hatta Palembang Tahun 2022.

Kata Kunci : Kontrasepsi, Suntik, Gangguan Siklus Menstruasi

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE USE OF INJECTING CONTRACEPTION
WITH MENSTRUAL CYCLE DISORDERS IN FAUZIAH HATTA PMB
PALEMBANG IN 2022**

(vii + 56 pages + 3 tables + 2 charts + 8 appendices)

ABSTRACT

Background: In the injection contraception participants, there were 2385 acceptors, namely 1400 injectable contraceptives and 985 3-month injectable contraceptives acceptors. One of the side effects of using injectable contraceptives is menstrual cycle disorders, namely amenorrhea, oligomenorrhea and polymenorrhea. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the use of injectable contraceptives and menstrual cycle disorders.

Methods: This study uses a descriptive correlation method. This type of research is an analytic survey with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all mothers of injection contraception acceptors as many as 233 acceptors, the sampling method used purposive sampling as many as 153 respondents. The data collection tool uses a questionnaire. Data were analyzed by performing chi-square analysis test.

Results: It was found that 78 (51.0%), 75 (49.0%) injectable contraceptives were used for 1 month and most of them experienced menstrual cycle disorders, namely 124 (81.0%) respondents and respondents did not experience menstrual cycle problems. menstrual cycle disorders as many as 29 (19.0%) respondents. A chi square test was conducted on 1 month and 3 months injecting contraceptive respondents with the result that the P value was $0.000 < (0.05)$ then H_a was accepted, meaning that there was a relationship between the use of injectable contraceptives and the incidence of menstrual cycle disorders.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that there is a relationship between the use of injectable contraceptives and menstrual cycle disorders at PMB Fauziah Hatta Palembang in 2022.

Keywords: Contraception, Injections, Menstrual Silklus Disorders