

HUBUNGAN METODE KONTRASEPSI DENGAN KEJADIAN KEPUTIHAN PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) DI DESA BATURETNO, BANGUNTAPAN, BANTUL

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Keputihan adalah cairan putih yang keluar dari liang senggama secara berlebihan. Keputihan termasuk penyakit sederhana yang menyerang sekitar 50% populasi perempuan dan mengenai hampir semua umur. Keputihan yang berlangsung terus-menerus dan berlangsung cukup lama, serta menimbulkan keluhan jika tidak segera ditangani akan berakibat fatal. Terdapat beberapa masalah yang dapat menyebabkan keputihan yaitu adanya infeksi, penggunaan alat kontrasepsi dan lain-lain.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan metode kontrasepsi dengan kejadian keputihan pada Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) di Desa Baturetno, Banguntapan, Bantul.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian jenis deskriptif *non eksperiment* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 161 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling*. Hasil penelitian dianalisis dengan analisis univariabel dan bivariabel menggunakan *Kendall's Tau* dengan tingkat kemaknaan alpha (α) 0,05 atau 5%.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa WUS yang menggunakan metode kontrasepsi pil sebanyak 21 (13,0%), suntik sebanyak 98 (60,9%), implant sebanyak 3 (1,9%) dan IUD sebanyak 39 (24,2%). Sedangkan, WUS dengan kejadian keputihan fisiologis sebanyak 115 (71,4%), keputihan patologis sebanyak 11 (6,8%) dan yang tidak mengalami keputihan sebanyak 35 (21,7%) dari 161 responden. Hasil uji statistik didapatkan *p-value* sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara metode kontrasepsi dengan kejadian keputihan pada Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) di Desa Baturetno, Banguntapan, Bantul.

Kata Kunci: Metode Kontrasepsi, Kejadian Keputihan, Wanita Usia Subur (WUS)

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THE RELATION BETWEEN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD AND LEUKORRHEA INFECTION IN FERTILE WOMEN (FW) IN BATURETNO VILLAGE, BANGUNTAPAN, BANTUL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Leukorrhea is excessive whitish liquid discharged from vaginal tube. Leukorrhea is a simple disorder which infects around 50% of female population from all ages. Leukorrhea may last continuously for a long period and create health complaint when it receives no immediate treatment. There are several problems that can generate leukorrhea such as infection contraceptive application and etc.

Objective: To investigate The Relation between contraceptive method and Leukorrhea Infection in Fertile Women (FW) in Baturetno Village, Banguntapan, Bantul.

Method: This study was descriptive and non experimental with cross sectional approach. The number of samples was 161 respondents. Sampling technique applied is purposive sampling. The study result was analyzed with univariable and bivariable analysis by using Kendall's Tau with significance level of alpha (α) 0,05 or 5%.

Results: The study result found out that FW who applied pill contraceptive method were as many as 21 (13,0%), injection contraceptive as many as 98 (60,8%), implant contraceptive as many as 3 (1,9%), and IUD as many as 39 (24,2%). FW with physiological leukorrhea infection were as many as 115 (71,4%), pathological leukorrhea as many as 11 (6,8%), and without leukorrhea infection as many as 35 (21,7%) out of 161 respondents. The result of statistical test figured out p-value of $0,000 < 0,05$.

Conclusion: There was a relation between contraceptive method and leukorrhea infection in Fertile Women (FW) in Baturetno village, Banguntapan, Bantul.

Keywords: *Contraceptive Method, Leukorrhea Infection, Fertile Women (FW).*

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