

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA LAMA PEMAKAIAN KB SUNTIK DMPA
DENGAN KEJADIAN AMENORHEA PADA AKSEPTOR
KB SUNTIK DMPA DI RB AN-NISSA SURAKARTA
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Intisari

Latar belakang : Berdasarkan SDKI 2007, pemakaian metode kontrasepsi MOW 2,1 %, MOP 0,3 %, pil 18 %, IUD 4 %, kontrasepsi suntik 34 %, implant 6 %, kondom 1 %, dan MAL 0,5 %. Hal ini dapat menjadi indikator bahwa KB suntik menduduki peringkat teratas dalam hal keefektifan mencegah kehamilan (BKKBN, 2008).

Kelainan haid merupakan sebab utama dari penghentian kontrasepsi suntikan (Hartanto, 2004:165). Sampai 25% akseptor KB DMPA berhenti pada tahun pertama akibat perdarahan yang tidak teratur. Perdarahan dan *spotting* menurun secara progresif seiring setiap satu kali penyuntikan ulang sehingga setelah lima tahun, 80% pengguna menjadi *amenorhea* (Speroff, 2003:183).

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan lama pemakaian kontrasepsi suntik dengan kejadian *amenorhea* pada akseptor KB suntik DMPA di RB An-Nissa.

Metode Penelitian : Observasional Analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Teknik Sampling menggunakan *non probability sampling* dengan jenis *accidental sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 98. Analisa data menggunakan uji statistik korelasi *chi square*.

Hasil Penelitian : Responden dengan lama pemakaian KB DMPA < 2 tahun, 28 responden (28,6%) tidak mengalami *amenorhea* dan 11 responden (11,2%) mengalami *amenorhea* dari total responden sebanyak 39 (39,8%).

Responden dengan lama pemakaian KB DMPA ≥ 2 tahun, 10 responden (10,2%) tidak mengalami *amenorhea* dan 49 responden (50%) mengalami *amenorhea* dari total responden sebanyak 59 (60,2%)

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara lama pemakaian KB DMPA dengan kejadian *amenorrhea* dengan hasil nilai χ^2_{hitung} (29,750) > χ^2_{tabel} (3,841).

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THE RELATION BETWEEN DMPA LONG A USING OF INJECTION CONTRASEPTION WITH THE AMENORHEA INCIDENT AT ACCEPT OF INJECTION DMPA IN RB AN-NISSA SURAKARTA IN 2009

Abstraction

Background : According to SDKI in 2007, The now using of contraception method is about 2.1. MOP about 0,3%, pill 18%, IUD about 4%, injection contraception about 34%, implant about 6%, condom about 1%, and MAL about 0,5%. The case can be an indication or that the injection family program is in the highest level in the effective case he prevent the pregnancy.

The abnormal of menstruation is a main cause of stopping contraception injection up to 25% acceptor of family, planning. DMPA stopped on the first years. It is cause by irregularly bleeding. Bleeding and spotting decreased progress, very along with every one frequent injection. So after 5 years, 80% user become amenorhea.

Research Purpose : Knowing the old using of injection contraception with the amenorhea at the akseptor family program DMPA in RB An Nissa.

Research Methode : The observational analitic by the cross sectional arrangement sampling Technic using non probability Sampling by accidental kind of sampling with the amount samples of 98. the analyzing by way of correlation statistic test chi square.

Research Result : Respondence with long using of DMPA Contraseption is less than 2 years, 28 respondence (28,6%) didn't accure amenorhea and 11 respondence (11,2%) accured amenorhea from the total respondence got 39 (39,8%). Respondence with long using of DMPA Contraseption is more than 2 years, 10 respondence (10,2%) didn't accure amenorhea and 49 respondence (50%) accured amenorhea from the total respondence got 59 (60,2%).

Conclusion : There was the significant relation between long using of DMPA family programme with the amenorhea incident with the last value $X^2_{\text{count}} (29,750) > X^2_{\text{tabel}} (3,841)$.

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