

HUBUNGAN AKTIVITAS FISIK DENGAN KEJADIAN DISMENOREA PADA SISWI SEKOLAH MENENGAH PERTAMA DAN SEKOLAH MENANGAH ATAS ISLAM HASMI

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Abstrak

Tingkat dismenorea di Indonesia memiliki rata-rata 45-95% yang terjadi pada periode produktif. Sesuai dengan prevalensi dismenorea yang tinggi mempengaruhi aktivitas sehari-hari remaja putri menjadi terhambat. Salah satu faktor yang dapat mengurangi nyeri dismenorea yaitu dengan melakukan aktivitas berat atau latihan fisik. Aktivitas fisik meningkatkan kadar endorfin dan menekan pelepasan prostaglandin sehingga mengurangi nyeri dismenorea. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan aktivitas fisik dengan kejadian dismenorea. Penelitian ini dilakukan di SMP dan SMA Islam HASMI, dengan metode korelasi pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sebanyak 95 siswi terlibat dalam penelitian ini. Pengumpulan data menggunakan *Physical Activity Questionnaire Short Form* (IPAQ-SF) untuk mengukur tingkat aktivitas fisik dan *numeric rating scale (NRS)* untuk mengukur kejadian dismenorea. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan analisis univariat, uji normalitas, dan analisis bivariat. Penelitian ini menggunakan SPSS 25 dan didapatkan hasil $p = 0,00$ dengan correlation coefficient $-0,516$ yang berarti terdapat hubungan kuat antara aktivitas fisik dengan kejadian dismenorea. kesimpulan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara aktivitas fisik dengan kejadian dismenorea yang tidak searah.

Kata kunci: Aktivitas fisik; dismenorea; remaja putri.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND INCIDENCE OF DYSMENORHEA IN ISLAMIC HASMI JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

The rate of dysmenorrhea in Indonesia has an average of 45-95% which occurs in the productive period. In accordance with the high prevalence of dysmenorrhea affecting the daily activities of young women to be hampered. One of the factors that can reduce dysmenorrhea pain is by doing vigorous activities or physical exercise. Physical activity increases endorphins levels and suppresses prostaglandins there by reducing dysmenorrhea pain. This study aims to determine the relationship between physical activity and the incidence of dysmenorrhea. This research was conducted at HASMI Islamic Middle School and High School, with the correlation method of cross sectional approach. as many as 95 female students were involved in this study. Data collection used the Physical Activity Questionnaire Short Form (IPAQ-SF) to measure the level of physical activity and the numeric rating scale (NRS) to measure the incidence of dysmenorrhea. Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis, normality test, and bivariate analysis. This study used SPSS 25 and the results obtained were $p = 0.00$ with a correlation coefficient of -0.516 which means that there is a strong relationship between physical activity and the incidence of dysmenorrhea. In conclusion, there is a significant relationship between physical activity and the incidence of dysmenorrhea which is not unidirectional.

Keywords: Physical activity; dysmenorrhea; female adolescent.