

PENGARUH ANATOMI GENITALIA INTERNA TERHADAP KEJADIAN DISMENORE PRIMER PADA MAHASISWI FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL “VETERAN” JAKARTA

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Abstrak

Dismenore merupakan gangguan ginekologi yang paling umum terjadi pada perempuan. 10-25% diantara perempuan usia reproduktif mengalami dismenore primer berat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui pengaruh anatomi genitalia interna terhadap kejadian dismenore primer pada mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan potong lintang. Sebanyak 66 mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jakarta digunakan sebagai sampel pada penelitian ini. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan metode *Stratified Random Sampling*. Data diperoleh melalui kuesioner dan hasil pemeriksaan ultrasonografi 2-Dimensi terhadap subjek. Mayoritas subjek berusia 18 tahun, mengalami dismenore, mengalami nyeri ringan, dan memiliki riwayat keluarga dengan dismenore. Mayoritas subjek memiliki posisi uterus antefleksi-anteversi, volume uterus lebih dari normal, dan ukuran ovarium normal. Berdasarkan uji *Chi-Square* dan uji regresi logistik, posisi uterus (OR 0,207) dan volume uterus (OR 9,167) memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan kejadian dismenore primer sedangkan ukuran ovarium tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian dismenore primer. Dengan demikian, volume uterus menjadi faktor yang paling mempengaruhi terjadinya dismenore primer.

Kata Kunci: dismenore primer, posisi uterus, ukuran ovarium, volume uterus

EFFECT OF INTERNAL GENITALIA ANATOMY ON INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY DYSMENORRHEA IN FEMALE STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF MEDICINE UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL “VETERAN” JAKARTA

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Abstract

Dysmenorrhea is the most common gynecological disorder in women. 10-25% of women of reproductive age have severe primary dysmenorrhea. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of internal genital anatomy on the incidence of primary dysmenorrhea in female students at Faculty of Medicine of Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta University. This study used an observational analytic research design with a cross sectional approach. The samples of this study were 66 students from Faculty of Medicine of Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta University. Sampling was done by stratified random sampling method. Data was collected through questionnaires and the results of 2-Dimensional ultrasound examination of the subject. Most of the subjects were 18 years old, had dysmenorrhea, had experienced mild pain, and had a family history of dysmenorrhea. Most of the subjects had anteflexed-anteverted uterine position, greater uterine volume than normal, and normal ovarian size. Based on the Chi-Square test and logistic regression test, uterine position (OR 0,207) and uterine volume (OR 9,167) had a significant relationship with the incidence of primary dysmenorrhea while ovarian size was not associated with the incidence of primary dysmenorrhea. Thus, uterine volume is the most influential factor in the occurrence of primary dysmenorrhea.

Keywords: ovarian size, primary dysmenorrhea, uterine position, uterine volume