

The Relationship of the use of Injected Hormonal Contraception with the Event of White about KB Accepters in The Working Area of the Singosari Inpatient Health Center, Pematang Siantar City, In 2022

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ABSTRACT

Family Planning (KB) is an effort to regulate the birth of children, the distance, and the ideal age to give birth, regulate pregnancy, through promotion, protection, and assistance in accordance with reproductive rights to create a quality family. 2022 The reason for choosing this location is because the use of contraceptives in men in this area is still lacking. The type of research used in this study is an observational analytic with a cross sectional study design. The data collection technique used in this study was to provide a list of questions (questionnaires) to the research targets related to or related to the use of injectable contraceptives and the incidence of vaginal discharge in respondents. . The population in this study were 1-month and 3-month injection family planning acceptors who experienced vaginal discharge in the Singosari Inpatient Health Center Work Area Pematang Siantar in 2022'. A total of 41 people. The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling or the sample that is used as the object of research is that which has been determined as a sample, namely respondents who experience vaginal discharge due to using 1-month injection KB and 3 months injectable KB as many as 41 people. The results of the Chi-Square test state that H_0 is rejected if the probability is <0.05 . The results of the chi-square test analysis obtained $df = 1$, and the p value ($p = 0.005 < 0.05$) then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

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INTRODUCTION

It is estimated that population growth in Indonesia ranges from 2.15% to 2.49% annually. Such a population growth rate is influenced by three main factors, namely: births (fertility), death (mortality), and displacement (migration). Indonesia faces problems with the number and quality of human resources with 5,000,000 births per year (Manuaba, 2013).

Thoughts to control population growth have existed for a long time, Plato (427-347) argued that social and government institutions should be planned for a balance between needs and population. Malthus (1766-1834) published a book entitled *An Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798) which principally stated that population growth is like a geometric progression, while the ability of nature to meet human needs is like an arithmetic progression. This shows how limited natural resources are that in time will not be able to meet the needs of humans who are growing very fast. (Handayani, 2017).

Indonesia is a developing country with a high population increase. The results of the census according to the publication of BPS (Central Statistics Agency) in August 2017 include the total population of Indonesia is 261,890,872 people, consisting of 131,579,184 men 130,311,688 women with a population growth rate of 1.5% per year. Of course, this population growth will have significant implications for the economic development and welfare of the country (Health Profile, 2017). Meanwhile, the results of the population census in September 2020 showed that the population was 270.20 million people (BPS 2020). The population from the 2020 Census results increased by 32.56 million people compared to the results of the 2020 Population Census (Health Profile, 2017).

According to WHO (World Health Organization) data, family planning is an action that helps individuals or married couples to avoid unwanted/planned births, get the births they want, regulate the interval between pregnancies, control the time during pregnancy in relation to the age of husband and wife. and determine the number of children in the family. Family Planning (KB) or Family Planning/Planned Parenthood is an effort to space or plan the number and spacing of pregnancies by using contraception so as to create a small, happy and prosperous family. (Maritalia, 2014).

Based on data from the BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Agency) in 2017, there were 36,306,662 active family planning acceptors using injection KB as many as 3,433,666 (51.53%), pills as many as 1,544,079 (23.17%), IUD as many as 481,564 (7.23%), 757,926 (11.37%), MOW 115,531 (1.73%), condoms 318,625 (4.78%), and MOP 11,765 (0.18%). According to the BKKBN (National Family Planning Coordination Agency) of North Sumatra Province in 2017, the number of active family planning acceptors was 1,636,590 consisting of 119,723 injectable family planning acceptors (328.17%), 100,581 (275.70%), pill KB acceptors KB Implants were 56,952 acceptors (156.11%), IUD KB acceptors were 19,930 (54.63%), MOW acceptors were 11,087 acceptors (30.39%), Condom acceptors were 40,032 (109.73%) and MOP acceptors were 2,176 acceptors (5, 96%) (Center for Data and Information of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2017). Judging from the data, it shows that progestin injection contraception is the most popular method of contraception. Progestin injection contraceptives are a contraceptive trend in Indonesia, so there are differences in contraceptive trends in Indonesia and other countries. (Health Research and Development Body Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2018)

Accessor KB Injection is a method of contraception that is given by injection. Injectable contraception is an effective contraceptive method, which in its use has a relatively lower effectiveness or level of continuity of use, when compared to simple contraceptives (Jannah, 2019). KB Depo Medroxyprogesterone is one of the methods used to prevent ovulation, thicken cervical mucus, and make the endometrium unfit for implantation of a fertilized ovum. The injectable contraceptives used were norethisterone enanthate, depo medrocyprogesterone acetate (DMPA), and cyclofem. One of the modern contraceptives that is often used, DMPA contains 150 mg of depot medrocyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) with a usability of up to 3 months (Handayani, 2017).

Hormonal contraception is one of the most effective and reversible contraceptive methods to prevent conception. Hormonal contraceptive methods are divided into 3, namely: pill contraceptive methods, injection contraceptive methods, and implant contraceptive methods. (Handayani, 2017). The use of hormonal contraceptive methods has side effects, including: vaginal

discharge, changes in menstrual patterns, weight gain, nausea, hypertension, headaches, breasts feel full (Hapsari, et al, 2012).

Based on the coverage of family planning services from the North Sumatra Province BKKBN in districts/cities, the number of new family planning participants was 450,668 (20.2%) consisting of IUD (10.7%), MOP (0.7%), MOW (2.5 %), implants (11.3%), condoms (13.5%), injections (33.1%), and pills (31.5%). (North Sumatra Provincial Health Office, 2015)

According to the results of Health Profile Data for North Sumatra Province in 2017, the number of PUS in Medan City in 2017 was 326,606 people. New family planning participants in 2012 were 46,751 people (14.31 %), with the following percentages: Condom participants were 4,292 (9.18 %), Pills participants were 13,380 people (28.62 %), injection participants were 17,513 people (37.46%), IUD participants were 3,360 (7.19%), implant participants were 3,122 (6.68%), MOW participants were 2,197 (4.70%) and MOP participants were 2887 (6.18 %). Based on the Health Profile Data of North Sumatra Province in 2012, there were 221,063 active family planning participants (67.68%), with the following percentages: 13,127 condom participants (5.94%), 69,404 pills (31.40%) participants), injection participants were 77,711 people (35.15 %),

Likewise, the results of reports from data and Health Information on the Health Profile of Indonesia's North Sumatra Province in 2019, the number of PUS in North Sumatra Province in 2019 was 2,284,821 people. New family planning participants in 2019 were 350,481 people (15.34 %), with the following percentages: 40,032 condom participants (10.97 %), pill participants were 100,581 people (27.57%), injection participants were 119,723 people (32.81%), IUD participants were 19,930 people (5.46%), implant participants were 56,952 (15.61%), MOW participants were 11,087 (3.03%) and MOP participants were 2,176 (0.59%).

Based on Health Data and Information on the Health Profile of Indonesia, North Sumatra Province in 2016, active family planning participants including the Singosari Simalungun Health Center area were 1,636,590 people (71.63%), with the following percentage: 131,663 condom participants (8.04%) , Pills participants were 476,069 people (29.09%), injection participants were 502,528 people (30.71%), IUD participants were 165,489 people (10.11%), implant participants were 231,586 (14.15%), participants MOW as many as 113,746 people (6.95 %) and MOP participants as many as 15,509 people (0.95%).

Vaginal discharge (Fluor Albus) is fluid that comes out of the vagina, not blood. (Sibagariang, et al, 2013). One of the causes of vaginal discharge is due to the use of hormonal contraceptives, in the use of hormonal contraceptives, vaginal discharge increases by about 50% compared to non-users of hormonal contraception, vaginal discharge is more frequent with higher levels of estrogen. The genitals have a body defense mechanism in the form of bacteria that become the acidity of the vaginal pH. Normally the acidity rate in the vagina ranges from 3.8 to 4.2, most of which 95% are Lactobacillus bacteria and the rest are pathogenic bacteria. Vaginal discharge will occur when the acid conditions drop, the Lactobacillus bacteria break down glycogen into lactic acid, This causes an acidic vaginal environment to cause *Candida albicans* to thrive in the vaginal area. (Syahlani, et al, 2013).

Research by Syahlani, et al (2013), concluded that there is a relationship between the use of hormonal contraception and mother's knowledge about reproductive organ care and the incidence of vaginal discharge, it was found that most of the respondents who used hormonal contraception experienced vaginal discharge as many as 87 people (88.77%). According to Purbowati's research (2015), concluding that there is an effect of IUD use on the incidence of vaginal discharge, 41 respondents out of 54 samples experienced vaginal discharge. The selection of the right contraceptive method is one thing that needs to be considered by the community, especially in women of childbearing age who are married, because each Each type of contraception has advantages and disadvantages.

Based on the experience of researchers in carrying out services to acceptors in the field in the working area of the Singosari Health Center, researchers often find cases of vaginal discharge in

injectable hormonal family planning acceptors, so based on this it will be appointed as a study with the aim of knowing "The relationship between the use of injectable hormonal contraceptives and the incidence of vaginal discharge. For Family Planning Acceptors in the Working Area of the Singosari Inpatient Health Center Pematang Siantar in 2022'.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in this research is observational analytic with a cross sectional research design. To know Population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then draw conclusions. The population in this study were 1-month and 3-month injection family planning acceptors who experienced vaginal discharge in the Singosari Inpatient Health Center Work Area Pematang Siantar in 2022'. A total of 41 people. The sample is part of the number of characteristics possessed by the population. The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling or the sample used as the object of research are those who have been determined as samples, namely respondents who experience vaginal discharge due to using 1-month injectable KB and 3 months injectable KB, as many as 41 people Inclusion criteria:

- a. Family planning acceptors who use injectable contraceptives for either 1 month or 3 months.
- b. Can communicate and read well.
- c. Willing to be a research respondent.

Exclusion criteria:

- a. Not willing to be a research respondent.
- b. There are circumstances that do not allow research to be carried out.
- c. Not valid for first visit

The data collection technique used in this study was to provide a list of questions (questionnaires) to the research targets related to or related to the use of injectable contraceptives and the incidence of vaginal discharge in respondents. The measuring instrument/instrument used in this study was a questionnaire containing the identity, knowledge of respondents about injectable contraceptives and the incidence of vaginal discharge resulting from the use of injectable contraceptives.

Research procedure:

- a. Stage I presentation
At this stage the researcher prepares everything related to the place of research that will be carried out starting from survey data collection.
- b. Phase II sampling
At this stage, the researchers determined the sample to be used, namely the injection type of hormonal family planning acceptors.
- c. Phase III data collection
The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection was done by using a questionnaire. Secondary data collection was obtained from data at the clinic where the research was conducted. Types of primary data include the duration and type of use of injectable contraception and vaginal discharge. The questionnaire was distributed to respondents who previously asked for the willingness of prospective respondents, then explained how to fill out the questionnaire and waited until the respondent completed filling out the questionnaire, the respondent may ask if the question is not understood.
- d. Stage IV data processing and analysis
After the data is collected, then it is entered into a computer and analyzed using the help of a data processing program on a computer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

Table 1. Frequency distribution of the characteristics of injecting family planning acceptors by age and education in the working area of the Singosari inpatient puskesmas the year 2022

	Characteristics	Total (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Acceptor Age		
	21-35 years old	29	70.7
	>35 years old	12	29.3
	Amount	41	100
2	Education	7	17.1
	Diploma/S1	2	4.9
	SD	30	73.2
	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	2	4.9
	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL		
	Amount	41	100

In table 4.1 above, it is known that of the 41 acceptors of injectable hormonal contraception, the majority were aged 21-35 years, namely 29 people (70.7%). From the table above, it is known that from 41 acceptors of injectable hormonal family planning, the majority have high school education as many as 30 people (73.2%).

Table 2. Frequency distribution of the characteristics of injecting family planning acceptors by parity and occupation in the working area of the Singosari inpatient puskesmas the year 2022

	Characteristics	Total (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Work		
	IRT	14	17.1
	Private employees	11	4.9
	civil servant	4	73.2
	Self-employed	12	4.9
	Amount	41	100
2	parity		
	1	9	22.0
	2	16	39.2
	3	14	34.1
	>4	2	4.9
	Amount	41	100

In table 4.2 above, it is known that of the 41 acceptors of injectable hormonal contraception, the majority work as housewives as many as 14 (17,1). From the table above, it is known that from 41 acceptors of injectable hormonal contraception, the majority of parity 2 children were 16 people (39.0%).

Discussion

The results of data collection regarding the characteristics of respondents based on age explained that the average age group was 21-35 years, while the lowest age was 21 years and the highest age was 40 years, according to research conducted by Bakri (2019) which stated that respondents mostly used contraception. hormonal, namely in the age range of 20-35 years (Bakri, 2019). This is also in line with Sari's research (2015) which states that there is a relationship between age and the incidence of vaginal candidiasis (leucorrhoea) and the group at risk is 16-35 years old.

The results of data collection regarding the characteristics of respondents based on education are high school students, namely 30 people (73.2%). According to Ria (2016) who quoted

Iswandiyah's opinion, stating a person's education will affect the duration of using a contraceptive. Because if a person's education is higher, his knowledge will be wider so that it will be easier to understand and receive useful information for himself. Knowledge gained by someone about family planning methods will have an impact on choosing the type of family planning needed (Ria, 2016).

The results of data collection regarding the characteristics of respondents based on occupation and parity, namely the majority work as housewives (IRT) as many as 14 respondents (34.1), while based on the number of children or parity of injectable hormonal contraceptives which have 2 people as many as 16 people (39.0). The number of children is closely related to the family planning program in line with Indahwati's research (2017). This number of children is always assumed to be with the use of contraceptives, because one of the missions of the family planning program is "two children are better". Mothers who already have 2 children are recommended to use family planning so that the possibility of getting pregnant is quite low (Indahwati, 2017).

The results of data collection regarding injectable hormonal KB selected by respondents, the majority chose 3-month injection KB, namely 28 people (68.3%), the choice of KB is because there are still many young couples who want to increase the number of children and some are breastfeeding. The results of data collection regarding the incidence of vaginal discharge in respondents who accept the injection type, the majority who experience vaginal discharge are 24 people (58.5%). the hormonal contraception. The Relationship between the Use of Injectable Hormonal Contraceptives with the Incidence of Leucorrhoea in Family Planning Acceptors in the Work Area of the Singosari Inpatient Health Center Pematang Siantar in 2022

The use of hormonal contraceptives in 41 respondents obtained the results of the Chi-Square test stating that H_0 was rejected if the probability was <0.05 . The results of the chi-square test analysis obtained $df = 1$, and the p value ($p = 0.005 < 0.05$) then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, then there is a significant relationship between the use of injectable hormonal contraceptives and the incidence of vaginal discharge in family planning acceptors in the region. Singosari Pematang Siantar Inpatient Health Center in 2022.

According to Syahlani's research (2013), one of the causes of vaginal discharge is the use of hormonal contraceptives, in the use of hormonal contraceptives, vaginal discharge increases by about 50% when compared to non-hormonal contraception, vaginal discharge is more common with higher estrogen levels (Syahlani). , 2013).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study entitled "The Correlation of the Use of Injectable Hormonal Contraceptives with the Incidence of Leucorrhoea in Family Planning Acceptors in the Work Area of the Singosari Inpatient Health Center Pematang Siantar in 2022" it can be concluded. The majority of hormonal family planning acceptors used the 3-month injection type as many as 28 people (68.3%) and the minority used the 1-month injection type as many as 13 people (31.7%). From the results of data collection 41 respondents, the majority experienced vaginal discharge, namely 24 people (58.5%) and those who did not experience vaginal discharge were 17 people (41.5%). The results of the Chi-Square test show that the value ($p = 0.005 < 0.05$) means that there is a significant relationship between the use of injectable hormonal contraception and the incidence of vaginal discharge in family planning acceptors in the work area of the Singosari Inpatient Health Center Pematang Siantar in 2022.

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For Midwives, It is hoped that midwives will further improve counseling regarding the use and side effects of hormonal contraceptives, and recommend acceptors to maintain the cleanliness of

reproductive organs so as to avoid the occurrence of vaginal discharge. Share research place, It is hoped that the results of this study can be input for health centers to carry out health promotion by counseling about the risk factors for the occurrence of vaginal discharge.

For Education, It is hoped that educational institutions will collaborate more with health agencies, not only focusing on hospitals, but also for puskesmas and posyandu, so that it is hoped that with the cooperation of both parties, they can provide health information and research conducted by the education sector given to students. the health agency..

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