

Hubungan trikomoniasis dan vaginosis bakteri pada wanita pekerja seksual di Kuningan Jawa Barat dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Sekitar 180 juta kasus trikomoniasis terjadi di seluruh dunia setiap tahun. Sepertiga populasi wanita mengalami vaginosis bakteri. Akuisisi trikomoniasis diperkirakan meningkatkan kecenderungan terjadinya vaginosis bakteri. Wanita pekerja seks komersial (PSK) dengan prevalensi yang cukup bermakna di Indonesia merupakan kelompok yang sangat rentan menderita infeksi menular seksual. Faktor-faktor seperti usia, tingkat pendidikan, jenis kontrasepsi, dan frekuensi hubungan seksual diperkirakan dapat menjadi faktor predisposisi trikomoniasis dan vaginosis bakteri. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini ditujukan untuk mengetahui karakteristik dan hubungan trikomoniasis dan vaginosis bakteri serta faktor-faktor yang berhubungan. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross sectional menggunakan data sekunder dari penelitian sebelumnya pada wanita PSK di Kuningan, Jawa Barat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 48,30% wanita PSK berusia 16-20 tahun, 29,05% menggunakan pil sebagai metode kontrasepsi, 72,07% berpendidikan SMP, dan 32,45% melakukan tiga kali hubungan seksual perminggu. Dari uji chi-square ditemukan adanya hubungan bermakna antara trikomoniasis dan vaginosis bakteri. Terdapat hubungan antara trikomoniasis dan vaginosis bakteri dengan usia, jenis kontrasepsi, dan frekuensi hubungan seksual. Namun, tidak terdapat hubungan antara trikomoniasis dan vaginosis bakteri dengan tingkat pendidikan. Berdasarkan hasil ini, diharapkan tingkat infeksi menular seksual pada PSK dapat dikurangi dengan pelaksanaan program kesehatan pemerintah dan edukasi pada kelompok usia rentan infeksi mengenai penggunaan jenis kontrasepsi dan frekuensi hubungan seksual yang tepat.

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ABSTRACT

Approximately 180 millions trichomoniasis cases occur worldwide. One third of women population suffered bacterial vaginosis. It is estimated that trichomoniasis acquisition increases the likelihood of bacterial vaginosis. Commercial sex workers with its significant prevalence in Indonesia is a susceptible population acquiring sexually transmitted disease. Factors like age, education level, contraception method, and sexual intercourse frequency can be predisposing factors to trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the characteristics and association between trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis and its related factors. This study used cross-sectional design using secondary data from previous study in commercial sex workers in Kuningan, West Java. The result showed a total 48,30% commercial sex workers aged 15-20 years old, 29,05% used pill as contraception method, 72,07% completed junior high school education, and 32,45% did 3 times sexual intercourse perweek. The chi-square test claimed a significant relationship between trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis. There was also significant association between trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis with age, contraception method, and sexual intercourse frequency. However, there was no significant relationship between trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis with

education level. Based on this result, it is expected that the number of sexually transmitted diseases in commercial sex workers can be reduced with the implementation of government health programs and education on infection of susceptible age groups regarding the correct use of contraception types and frequency of sexual intercourse., Approximately 180 millions trichomoniasis cases occur worldwide. One third of women population suffered bacterial vaginosis. It is estimated that trichomoniasis acquisition increases the likelihood of bacterial vaginosis. Commercial sex workers with its significant prevalence in Indonesia is a susceptible population acquiring sexually transmitted disease. Factors like age, education level, contraception method, and sexual intercourse frequency can be predisposing factors to trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the characteristics and association between trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis and its related factors. This study used cross-sectional design using secondary data from previous study in commercial sex workers in Kuningan, West Java. The result showed a total 48,30% commercial sex workers aged 15-20 years old, 29,05% used pill as contraception method, 72,07% completed junior high school education, and 32,45% did 3 times sexual intercourse perweek. The chi-square test claimed a significant relationship between trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis. There was also significant association between trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis with age, contraception method, and sexual intercourse frequency. However, there was no significant relationship between trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis with education level. Based on this result, it is expected that the number of sexually transmitted diseases in commercial sex workers can be reduced with the implementation of government health programs and education on infection of susceptible age groups regarding the correct use of contraception types and frequency of sexual intercourse.]