

# Pilihan pasien terhadap gender dokter obstetri dan ginekologi berdasarkan tindakan medis di RSUD dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh dan faktor faktoryang mempengaruhinya = Women's preferences in selecting their obstetrician and gynecologist based on medical treatments in dr. Zainoel Abidin Hospital Banda Aceh and affected factors

Antoni Isma, author

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## Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Tujuan : Mengetahui gambaran pemilihan gender dokter obgin di RSUDZA Banda Aceh secara umum dan berdasarkan tindakan medis (pemeriksaan pelvik, kontrol kehamilan, bedah sesar, dan bedah ginekologi). Mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara pemilihan gender dokter obgin dengan prosedur tindakan medis. Mengetahui adakah pengaruh umur, agama, status perkawinan, jumlah paritas, tingkat pendidikan, dan pekerjaan terhadap pemilihan gender dokter obgin.

Metode : Penelitian observasional dengan desain potong lintang. Penelitian berlangsung dari Juli sampai Desember 2013 di Poli Obgin RSUDZA Banda Aceh. Sebanyak 186 sampel diwawancara menggunakan kuesioner. Dilakukan deskriptif kategorik untuk mengetahui gambaran pemilihan gender dokter obgin sehingga didapatkan jumlah dan persentase dari tiap-tiap variabel. Untuk mengetahui adakah hubungan antara pemilihan gender dokter obgin berdasarkan tindakan medis dilakukan penelitian analitik komparatif kategorik tidak berpasangan menggunakan uji Chi Square ( $p < 0,05$  hipotesis terbukti benar). Analisis multivariat dengan regresi logistik untuk mencari pengaruh variabel independen (umur, agama, status perkawinan, jumlah paritas, tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan) secara bersama-sama terhadap tindakan medis. Hasil : Pasien yang memilih dokter obgin perempuan 72%, laki-laki 5,4%, tidak memilih gender dokter 22,6%. Pada tindakan pemeriksaan pelvik, sebanyak 86,6% memilih dokter perempuan, 10,8% tidak memilih gender dokter, dan 2,7% memilih dokter laki-laki. Pada tindakan kontrol kehamilan, sebanyak 67,2% memilih dokter perempuan, 24,2% tidak memilih gender dokter, dan 8,6% memilih dokter laki-laki. Pada tindakan bedah sesar, sebanyak 59,7% memilih dokter perempuan, 25,8% tidak memilih gender dokter, dan 14,5% memilih dokter laki-laki. Pada tindakan bedah ginekologi, sebanyak 59,1% memilih dokter perempuan, 26,3% tidak memilih gender dokter, dan 14,5% memilih dokter laki-laki. Jumlah paritas mempengaruhi pemilihan gender dokter obgin untuk pemeriksaan pelvik, dengan nilai  $p = 0,046$  ( $< 0,05$ ), namun tidak berpengaruh terhadap tindakan medis lainnya.

Kesimpulan : Faktor umur, status perkawinan, jumlah paritas, tingkat pendidikan, dan pekerjaan, tidak berpengaruh terhadap pemilihan gender dokter obgin di RSUDZA Banda Aceh. Terdapat pengaruh jumlah paritas terhadap pemilihan gender dokter obgin khusus untuk tindakan pemeriksaan pelvik. Diharapkan dapat dilakukan pengembangan penelitian dengan metode berbeda di daerah lain agar dapat meningkatkan pelayanan dokter obgin di Indonesia.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Aim : To know the description of women's preferences in selecting their obstetrician and gynecologist in

Zainoel Abidin Hospital Banda Aceh in general and based on medical treatments (pelvic examination, control of pregnancy, cesarean section, and surgical gynecology). To know is there any influence of gender selection towards medical treatments. To know is there any influence of age, religion, marital status, parity, educational level, and work towards women's preferences in selecting their obstetrician and gynecologist.

Methods : This study was an observational cross-sectional design starting from July to December 2013 at Obstetrics and Gynecology Polyclinic of Zainoel Abidin Hospital Banda Aceh. A total of 186 samples were interviewed using a questionnaire. To find a description of the gender preferences for obstetrician and gynecologist, we performed a descriptive categorical to get the number and percentage of each variable. To determine whether there's a relationship between women's preferences in selecting their obstetrician and gynecologist with medical treatment procedures (pelvic examination, ANC, cesarean section, and gynecology surgical), we used an unpaired categorical comparative analytic study using Chi Square ( $p < 0,05$  hypothesis proved correct). Multivariate analyze using logistic regression to find the influence of the independent variables (age, religion, marital status, parity, education level, occupation) jointly based on medical treatments.

Results : The most gender preferences for obstetrician and gynecologist was female (72%), 5.4% choosing male, and 22.6% did not choose gender. Based on pelvic examination, 86.6% choosing female physician, 10.8% did not choose gender, and 2.7% choosing male physician. In the act of ANC, 67.2% choosing female physician, 24.2% did not choose gender, and 8.6% choosing male physician. Based on cesarean section, as many as 59.7% choosing female physician, 25.8% did not choose gender, and 14.5% choosing male physician. At gynecological surgery, as much as 59.1% choosing female physician, 26.3% did not choose gender, and 14.5% choosing male physician. There is the effect of parity on gender preferences of obstetrician and gynecologist for pelvic examination, with  $p$  value 0.046 ( $<0.05$ ), but no effect on other treatments.

Conclusion : Age, marital status, parity, education level, and employment did not influence the gender preferences of obstetrician and gynecologist in Zainoel Abidin Hospital Banda Aceh. There is the effect of parity on gender preferences specifically for pelvic examination. It is hoped that further research by using difference methods can be developed at other regions in order to improve obstetrician and gynecologist services in Indonesia.;

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