

Perbandingan reaksi obat yang tidak dikehendaki dari kontrasepsi oral kombinasi antara levonorgestrel dan desogestrel di Kecamatan Sukmajaya Kota Depok = Comparison of adverse drug reactions between combined oral contraceptive contain levonorgestrel and desogestrel in Sukmajaya Districts Depok City

Kartika Citra Dewi Permata Sari, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20422782&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Kontrasepsi oral menempati peringkat kedua metode kontrasepsi yang paling banyak digunakan di Indonesia, namun tingkat putus obat akibat reaksi obat yang tidak dikehendaki (ROTD) cukup tinggi (13,2%). Hanya sebagian kecil akseptor (23,9%) yang diberikan informasi tentang hal yang dapat dilakukan jika mengalami ROTD seperti pilihan kontrasepsi oral dengan progestin generasi terbaru yang memiliki efek samping lebih rendah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah membandingkan ROTD dari pil kontrasepsi kombinasi yang berisi levonorgestrel (generasi kedua) dengan desogestrel (generasi ketiga). Metode penelitian ini adalah potong lintang komparatif dengan sampel yang diperoleh secara acak dari enam kelurahan di kecamatan Sukmajaya Depok pada rentang waktu Agustus ? November 2015. Pengambilan data dilakukan menggunakan metode wawancara. Sampel penelitian adalah 60 akseptor kelompok levonorgestrel dan 40 akseptor kelompok desogestrel. Keluhan ROTD meliputi perdarahan di luar menstruasi (16,7%;5%), sakit kepala (16,7% ; 5%), mual/muntah (25% ; 0), nyeri payudara (13,3% ; 0), gangguan terkait hubungan seksual (23,3% ; 7,5%), penambahan berat badan (35% ; 22,5%), jerawat (3,3% ; 7,5%) dan chloasma (28,3% ; 5%). Proporsi kejadian tersebut secara signifikan lebih tinggi pada kelompok levonorgestrel pada gangguan hubungan seksual (OR 3,75, 95% CI : 1,003 ? 14,050, p = 0,039) dan chloasma (OR 7,51, 95% CI : 1,629 ? 34,647, p = 0,004).

<hr>

ABSTRACT

Oral contraceptive was second contraception method most widely used in Indonesia, but had high percentage rate (13,2%) of withdrawal due to adverse drug reactions (ADR). Only small portion users (23,9%) who had been provided information about other oral contraceptive with the newer progestin generation as alternative option to minimize ADR. This study was conducted to compare prevalence of ADR between combined oral contraceptives contain levonorgestrel (second generation) and desogestrel (third generation) which expected to have less side effects. Study was done as cross sectional comparative design with random sampling from users in six villages in Sukmajaya district, Depok City. Data were collected by interview. Samples consists of 60 users of levonorgestrel and 40 users of desogestrel. ADR

complaints include intermenstrual bleeding (16.7%; 5%), headache (16.7%; 5%), nausea/vomiting (25%; 0), breast tenderness (13.3%; 0), impaired sexual intercourse (23.3%; 7.5%), weight gain (35%; 22.5%), acne (3.3%; 7.5%) and chloasma (28.3%; 5%). The proportion of these events was significantly higher in the group of levonorgestrel for impaired sexual intercourse (OR 3.75, 95% CI: 1.003 to 14.050, $p = 0.039$) and chloasma (OR 7.51, 95% CI: 1.629 to 34.647, $p = 0.004$). Oral contraceptive was second contraception method most widely used in Indonesia, but had high percentage rate (13,2%) of withdrawal due to adverse drug reactions (ADR). Only small portion users (23,9%) who had been provided information about other oral contraceptive with the newer progestin generation as alternative option to minimize ADR. This study was conducted to compare prevalence of ADR between combined oral contraceptives contain levonorgestrel (second generation) and desogestrel (third generation) which expected to have less side effects. Study was done as cross sectional comparative design with random sampling from users in six villages in Sukmajaya district, Depok City. Data were collected by interview. Samples consists of 60 users of levonorgestrel and 40 users of desogestrel. ADR complaints include intermenstrual bleeding (16.7%; 5%), headache (16.7%; 5%), nausea/vomiting (25%; 0), breast tenderness (13.3%; 0), impaired sexual intercourse (23.3%; 7.5%), weight gain (35%; 22.5%), acne (3.3%; 7.5%) and chloasma (28.3%; 5%). The proportion of these events was significantly higher in the group of levonorgestrel for impaired sexual intercourse (OR 3.75, 95% CI: 1.003 to 14.050, $p = 0.039$) and chloasma (OR 7.51, 95% CI: 1.629 to 34.647, $p = 0.004$). Oral contraceptive was second contraception method most widely used in Indonesia, but had high percentage rate (13,2%) of withdrawal due to adverse drug reactions (ADR). Only small portion users (23,9%) who had been provided information about other oral contraceptive with the newer progestin generation as alternative option to minimize ADR. This study was conducted to compare prevalence of ADR between combined oral contraceptives contain levonorgestrel (second generation) and desogestrel (third generation) which expected to have less side effects. Study was done as cross sectional comparative design with random sampling from users in six villages in Sukmajaya district, Depok City. Data were collected by interview. Samples consists of 60 users of levonorgestrel and 40 users of desogestrel. ADR complaints include intermenstrual bleeding (16.7%; 5%), headache (16.7%; 5%), nausea/vomiting (25%; 0), breast tenderness (13.3%; 0), impaired sexual intercourse (23.3%; 7.5%), weight gain (35%; 22.5%), acne (3.3%; 7.5%) and chloasma (28.3%; 5%). The proportion of these events was significantly higher in the group of levonorgestrel for impaired sexual intercourse (OR 3.75, 95% CI: 1.003 to 14.050, $p = 0.039$) and chloasma (OR 7.51, 95% CI: 1.629 to 34.647, $p = 0.004$).]