

INTISARI

Tingginya kasus COVID-19 di dunia terutama di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta membuat banyaknya kasus COVID-19 yang menyerang wanita usia reproduktif. COVID-19 ini masuk sel inang dengan mengikat spike SARS-CoV2 ke reseptor ACE2 yang disekresikan oleh organ reproduksi seperti uterus, ovarium, dan vagina. ACE2 ini merupakan enzim yang berperan penting dalam menstruasi. Dilaporkan pada beberapa penelitian bahwa wanita pasca COVID-19 mengalami gangguan menstruasi. Jangka panjang gangguan menstruasi dapat mengakibatkan endometriosis yang kemudian dapat mengakibatkan gangguan kesuburan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran perubahan siklus menstruasi pada wanita pasca menderita COVID-19 asymptomatic di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif. Partisipan pada penelitian ini adalah pasien shelter COVID-19 Asrama UGM Baciro yang berjumlah 58 partisipan. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner perubahan menstruasi. Analisis penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif untuk mengetahui gambaran perubahan menstruasi sebelum dan sesudah terkena COVID-19. Hasil analisis deskriptif data siklus menstruasi responden secara keseluruhan sebelum dan sesudah COVID-19 menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 51.72% responden mengalami perubahan dan sebanyak 48.28% responden tidak mengalami perubahan pada menstruasinya. Jadi, ada perubahan menstruasi pada wanita pasca COVID-19 meliputi durasi, frekuensi, keteraturan, dan volume menstruasinya.

Kata kunci: *Asymptomatic*, COVID-19, Menstruasi, Perubahan, Wanita

ABSTRACT

The high number of COVID-19 cases in the world, especially in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, has resulted in many cases of COVID-19 attacking women of reproductive age. COVID-19 enters host cells by binding to the SARS-CoV2 spike to the ACE2 receptor which is secreted by reproductive organs such as the uterus, ovaries and vagina. ACE2 is an enzyme that plays an important role in menstruation. It has been reported in several studies that post-COVID-19 women experience menstrual disorders. Long-term menstrual disorders can lead to endometriosis which can then result in impaired fertility. This study aims to describe changes in the menstrual cycle in women suffering from asymptomatic COVID-19 in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. In this study, researchers used a quantitative descriptive approach. The participants in this study were COVID-19 shelter patients at the UGM Baciرو Dormitory, a total of 58 participants. This study used a menstrual change questionnaire. The research analysis used a descriptive method to describe changes in menstruation before and after being exposed to COVID-19. The results of the descriptive analysis of the respondents' menstrual cycle data as a whole before and after COVID-19 showed that as many as 51.72% of respondents experienced changes and as many as 48.28% of respondents did not experience changes in their menstruation. So, there are changes in menstruation in women after COVID-19 including the duration, frequency, regularity, and volume of menstruation.

Keywords: Asymptomatic, COVID-19, Menstruation, Change, Women