

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Vaginosis bakterial (VB) adalah bentuk infeksi vagina pada wanita usia subur yang paling sering dijumpai. Cara membasuh vagina *faecal-urogenital* dapat memindahkan *Lactobacillus* usus ke vagina dan melisis *Lactobacillus* vagina yang memproduksi asam laktat dan hidrogen peroksida sehingga mengganggu keseimbangan flora vagina. Kecamatan Gedangsari, Gunungkidul merupakan kecamatan dengan kasus kematian neonatal tertinggi. Hal ini dapat dipengaruhi oleh berat badan lahir rendah yang merupakan salah satu komplikasi VB. Perlu dilakukan penelitian untuk membuktikan ada atau tidaknya peningkatan kejadian VB karena cara membasuh vagina *faecal-urogenital*.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui apakah cara membasuh vagina *faecal-urogenital* dapat meningkatkan kejadian vaginosis bakterial.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan rancangan penelitian kasus kontrol. Diagnosis VB ditegakkan dengan kriteria Amsel. Analisis kesesuaian diagnosis antarpemeriksa dilakukan dengan Cohen Kappa. Cara membasuh vagina didapatkan dari *interviewer-assisted questionnaire*. Analisis hubungan cara membasuh vagina dengan kejadian VB dilakukan dengan uji kai kuadrat dengan kemaknaan $p < 0,05$. Analisis multivariat berbagai faktor risiko VB dilakukan dengan regresi logistik dengan nilai kemaknaan $p < 0,05$.

Hasil: Dari 133 wanita usia subur, sejumlah 106 subjek memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Didapatkan 61 subjek (57,5%) terdiagnosis VB. Dipilih 84 wanita usia subur (42 kelompok kasus dan 42 kelompok kontrol) yang memenuhi hasil kesesuaian diagnosis VB antarpemeriksa sesuai Cohen Kappa. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan hubungan signifikan antara cara membasuh vagina *faecal-urogenital* dengan kejadian VB ($p\text{-value}=0,018$, $CI_{95\%}=1,193-8,520$). Cara membasuh vagina *faecal-urogenital* meningkatkan kejadian VB sebesar 3,188 kali dibandingkan membasuh vagina *urogenital-faecal* ($OR=3,188$). Analisis multivariat berbagai faktor risiko VB menunjukkan cara membasuh vagina *faecal-urogenital* memiliki hasil signifikan ($OR=3,020$, $p\text{-value}=0,031$, $CI_{95\%}=1,106-8,241$).

Kesimpulan: Cara membasuh vagina *faecal-urogenital* meningkatkan kejadian VB sebesar 3,188 kali.

Kata kunci: Vaginosis bakterial, cara membasuh vagina *faecal-urogenital*.

ABSTRACT

Background: Bacterial Vaginosis (BV) is the most common form of vaginal infection in childbearing age women. Washing the vagina *faecal-urogenital* can move intestinal *Lactobacillus* into vagina and lysis of vaginal *Lactobacillus* which produces lactic acid and hydrogen peroxide so it will disrupt the balance of vaginal flora. Gedangsari Subdistrict, Gunungkidul is a sub-district with the highest cases of neonatal death. This can be affected by low birth weight which is one of the complications of VB. It is necessary to do research to prove the presence or absence of an increase in incidence of BV because of vaginal washing *faecal-urogenital*.

Objective: To find out whether washing vagina *faecal-urogenital* can increase the incidence of BV

Method: The study was conducted using a case control study design. BV was diagnosed using Amsel criteria. Analysis of reliability inter-examiner agreement was tested with Cohen Kappa. Vaginal washing method was obtained from interviewer-assisted questionnaire. The relation of vaginal washing method with the incidence of BV was analyzed using chi square test with p value $<0,05$ is significance. Multivariate analysis of risk factors for BV was done using logistic regression with p value $<0,05$.

Results: From 133 childbearing age women, 106 subjects met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. 61 subjects (57,5%) were diagnosed with BV. Then we chose 84 childbearing age women (42 case group and 42 control group) who fulfill the result of inter-examiner agreement of BV diagnosis. The results of statistical analysis showed a significant association of vaginal washing *faecal-urogenital* and incidence of BV (p-value = 0,018, CI95% = 1,193-8,520). Vaginal washing *faecal-urogenital* increased the incidence of BV by 3.188 times compared to vaginal washing *urogenital-faecal* (OR = 3.188). Multivariate analysis of various risk factors for VB showed vaginal washing *faecal-urogenital* had a significant result (OR = 3,020, p-value = 0,031, CI95% = 1,106-8,241).

Conclusion: Vaginal washing *faecal-urogenital* increased the incidence of BV by 3,188 times.

Keywords: Bacterial vaginosis, vaginal washing *faecal-urogenital*.