

Temuan mikroorganismen pada perempuan usia reproduksi seksual aktif dengan keluhan keputihan = Microorganism findings in sexually active reproductive age women with complaint of vaginal discharge

Adyuta Apsari, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Keluhan paling umum yang sering dialami perempuan usia reproduksi datang ke dokter adalah keputihan. Keputihan juga merupakan salah satu prediktor akan adanya infeksi menular seksual (IMS). Deteksi dini dan terapi yang adekuat pada IMS ini merupakan hal yang penting. Keputihan yang tidak diterapi dengan tepat memiliki risiko komplikasi terhadap organ reproduksi terutama pada perempuan dengan usia reproduksi yang seksual aktif. Data mengenai temuan mikroorganismen pada keputihan serta prevalensinya di Indonesia masih terbatas, terutama pada perempuan usia reproduksi seksual aktif. Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk menjawab masalah di atas. Temuan dari hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi data epidemiologis tambahan untuk klinisi dalam mendiagnosis keputihan pada perempuan usia reproduksi seksual aktif di Indonesia, sehingga dapat mengurangi terjadinya terapi yang tidak tepat.

Metode:

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan konsekutif sampling. Populasi target adalah semua perempuan usia reproduksi 15-49 tahun dengan keluhan keputihan. Populasi terjangkau adalah semua perempuan usia reproduksi yang sudah seksual aktif dengan keluhan keputihan yang datang ke poliklinik Ginekologi RSCM, RS puskesmas mitra RSCM, pada bulan Mei 2012 sampai Juni 2013

Hasil:

Temuan mikroorganismen pada 81 subjek perempuan usia reproduksi seksual aktif dengan keluhan keputihan pada yang setuju mengikuti penelitian ini, yakni *Candida sp.* 31 orang (38,3%), Grup B *Streptococcus* 22 orang (27,2%), *Trichomonas vaginalis* 17 orang (21,0%), *Staphylococcus aureus* 16 orang (19,8%), *Bacterial vaginosis* 15 orang (18,5%), *Chlamydia trachomatis* sebanyak 11 orang (13,6%), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* 8 orang (9,9%), *Streptococcus viridans* 5 orang (6,2%), Grup A *Streptococcus* 4 orang (4,9%), *Acinetobacter baumannii* 3 orang (3,7%), *Neisseria gonorrhoe* 2 orang (2,5%), *Escherichia coli* 2 orang (2,5%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 2 orang (2,5%), *Enterobacter aerogenes* 1 orang (1,2%), dan temuan mikroorganismen negatif pada 20 orang (24,6%). Pada identifikasi *Candida sp.*, hasil kultur menunjukkan adanya *Candida albicans* pada 20 subjek (24,7%), *Candida glabrata* 5 subjek (6,2%), *Candida tropicalis* 3 subjek (3,7%), *Candida parapsilosis* 2 subjek (2,5%).

Kesimpulan:

Mikroorganismen yang ditemukan pada perempuan usia reproduksi yang seksual aktif dengan keluhan keputihan secara berurutan dari persentase yang tersering adalah *Candida sp.*, Grup B *Streptococcus*,

Trichomonas vaginalis, Staphylococcus aureus, Bacterial vaginosis, Chlamydia trachomatis, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Streptococcus viridans, Grup A Streptococcus, Acinetobacter baumannii, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter aerogenes. Pemeriksaan kultur menunjukkan spesies candida yang paling sering ditemukan secara berurutan adalah Candida albicans, Candida glabrata, Candida tropicalis, dan Candida parapsilosis.;Background:

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<i>ABSTRACT</i>

The commonest complaint of reproductive age women visiting a doctor is because of vaginal discharge. Vaginal discharge is one of the predictor of a sexual transmitted disease. Early detection and adequate therapy of sexual transmitted disease is an important matter. Vaginal discharge which were given inadequate therapy, can rise having complication on reproductive organs, especially in sexually active reproductive age women. Study in Indonesia regarding microorganism findings in sexually active reproductive age women is still limited. This study was meant to solve this problem.

Method:

This study was descriptive observational study with consecutive sampling. The target population in this study were all sexually active reproductive age women who had complaints of vaginal discharge. The population of this study was affordable to all sexually active reproductive women who were treated at the Outpatient Clinic of Gynecology Unit of Ciptomangunkusumo Hospital and PHC partner of Ciptomangunkusumo Hospital in the period of may 2012 until June 2013.

Results: Microorganism findings in 81 sexually active women 18-45 years old who participated in this study, are Candida sp. 31 subject (38,3%), Grup B Streptococcus 22 subject (27.2%), Trichomonas vaginalis 17 subject(21,0%), Staphylococcus aureus 16 subject(19.8%), Bacterial vaginosis 15 subject(18,5%), Chlamydia trachomatis 11 subject (13,6%), Staphylococcus epidermidis 8 subjects (9.9%), Streptococcus viridans 5 subjects (6.2%), Grup A Streptococcus 4 subjects (4.9%), Acinetobacter baumannii 3 subjects (3,7%), Neisseria gonorrhoeae 2 subjects (2,5%), Escherichia coli 2 subjects (2.5%), Klebsiella pneumoniae 2 subjects (2.5%), Enterobacter aerogenes 1 subjects (1.2%), negative findings on 20 subjects(24.6%). In the Identification of Candida sp , Culture result showed Candida albicans on 20 subjects (24,7%), Candida glabrata 5 subjects (6.2%), Candida tropicalis 3 subjek (3.7%), Candida parapsilosis 2 subjects (2.5%).

Summary:

Microorganism findings in sexually active reproductive age women from the highest percentage order, are Candida sp.,Grup B Streptococcus, Trichomonas vaginalis, Staphylococcus aureus, Bacterial vaginosis, Chlamydia trachomatis , Staphylococcus epidermidis, Streptococcus viridians,Grup A Streptococcus , Acinetobacter baumannii 3, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Enterobacter aerogenes. In the Identification of Candida sp , culture result from the highest percentage order are, Candida albicans, Candida glabrata Candida tropicalis, and Candida parapsilosis.;Background:

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