

ABSTRACT

Injecting contraceptives are the most popular methods by family planning acceptors. Two kinds of ICs components are estrogen and progesterone injections or one of them is progesterone. The estrogen hormone works to inhibit ovulation by suppressing gonadotropin, inhibit implantation by altering the endometrial maturation and accelerates ovum transport. While the function of the hormone progesterone is the formation of a thick cervical mucus less cellular, inhibit sperm transport and cause mechange on the endometrium. These side effects resulted in amenorrhoe, spotting and weight gain. This study aims to determine the long-standing relationships with the use of side effects (amenorrhoe, spotting, weight gain) on family planning acceptors of DMPA.

The study design was cross sectional. The study population was all family planning acceptors of DMPA in Surabaya Sawahan Health Center from January to December 2010. Samples were taken with the technique of random sampling of respondents obtained as many as 146 people. Data collection by observation through a check list sheet. Data processed by tabulation, and to determine the long-standing relationships with adverse effects on the use of family planning acceptors of DMPA use Sperman Rank test.

The results showed compute $\rho > \rho$ the table, ie $0,489 > 0,159$ to amenorrhoe, $0,696 > 0,159$ for spotting, and $0,467 > 0,159$ for weight gain. Value means there is a significant relationship between duration of use with side effects (amenorrhoe, spotting, weight gain) on family planning acceptors of DMPA in Surabaya Sawahan Health Center from January to December 2010.

Based on this research, the family planning acceptors are expected to understand the side effect of DMPA use and may consult with health officials so that complaints can be resolved there. Health care workers should provide more intensive counseling services to users of injectable DMPA.

Keywords : Older DMPA use, Amenorrhoe, Spotting, Increased Body Weight.