ABSTRACT

Background: Gonorrhea is caused by Neisseria gonorrhea infection and can be transmitted from sexual intercourse. Gonorrhea can infect both men and women that active sexually. It infects the mucosal membrane of reproductive tract, urethra, mouth, throat, eyes, and anus. The purpose of this research was to find the general description of patient of gonorrhea in STD division Department of Dermato-venerology of Dr.Soetomo General Hospital from year 2013-2015, which include the distribution of age, gender, marital status, occupation, periode of illness, coitus suspectus, history of previous treatment, and the management.

Methods: This research used retrospective study which use secondary data collected from the medical records. All of the gonorrhea’s patient from year 2013 to 2015 were included and the exclusion if the medical record’s data was not complete.

Results: The result of this research showed from period 2013-2015 there were 94 patients, most patients aged 15-24 years old, male, and not married. Most of the patients have sex with their girlfriend/boyfriend or friend. Patients with period of illness and coitus suspectus between 1-7 days are the most common in this research. Many patients already taking treatment or medication before consulting to dr.Soetomo General Hospital. Cefixime is still the management for gonorrhea. There is no significant relationship between age and health seeking behavior, the value of $p = 0.910$ ($p>0.05$). There is also no significant relationship between gender and health seeking behavior, the value of $p = 0.115$ ($p>0.05$)

Conclusion: Most of the patients are aged 15-24 years old, male, not married, history of having sex with their boyfriend/girlfriend or friend, and already taking medications. Cefixime is still the drug of choice in dr.Soetomo General Hospital and no resistance reported. There is no relationship between gender and health seeking behavior, same result shown between age and health seeking behavior.

Keywords: Gonorrhea, sexually transmitted diseases, health seeking behaviour