

**ABSTRACT**

***EFFECTS OF ESTROGEN-PROGESTERON DOSE DIFFERENCE ON BLEEDING INCIDENCE IN INJECTION CONTRACEPTIVES ACCEPTORS IN SURABAYA***

Ananda Febina Kimresti A, Maftuchah Rochmanti, Lilik Djuari

**Aims:** This study aims to prove the effectivity and compare the side effects of abnormal uterine bleeding in three group injection contraceptives based on number of bleeding, length of bleeding and bleeding regularity. The three groups: group A contains 65mg MPA and 7,5mg E2C given every two months, group B contains 120mg MPA and 10mg E2C given every three months and group C contains 25mg MPA and 5mg E2C given every month used as a positive control. **Method:** This study uses analytic study design with cross sectional approach. The population was taken from medical record data with total sampling. The dependent variables were the number of menstrual bleeding, length of menstrual bleeding, and menstrual regularity. The independent variables are dose and interval administration of injectable contraceptives. The data was analyzed by chi-square and mann-whitney test. **Result:** Based on the result of chisquare test, number of menstrual on group A and C obtained pvalue amount 0,935 ( $p > 0,05$ ), group A and B is 0,000 ( $p < 0,05$ ; odds ratio: 6,103), meanwhile on group B and C is 0,000 ( $p < 0,05$ ; odds ratio: 6,33). The length of menstrual on group A and C obtained pvalue 0,057 ( $p > 0,05$ ), group A and B is 0,488 ( $p > 0,05$ ; odds ratio: 2,300) and on group B and C is 0,000 ( $p < 0,05$ ; odds ratio: 1,02). Menstrual regularity on three group had obtained pvalue amount 0,000. **Conclusion:** The three groups had the same effectiveness as contraception, but there were indeed differences in the effect of abnormal uterine bleeding from each group.

Keywords: monthly injectable contraceptives, bleeding incidence