

ABSTRACT**The Role of Female Sex Workers in Condom Use as an Effort to Prevent *Gonorrhoeae* Transmission in Localization in Samarinda**

Gonorrhoeae infection in Indonesia has the highest rank among other types of IMS. The result of Biological and Behavioral Integrated Survey in 2011 showed that the prevalence of *Gonorrhoeae* was 36,6%. In Samarinda the prevalence of *Gonorrhoeae* on WPS in 2011 was 11,15%. WPS is a group with a high risk of being infected with *Gonorrhoeae* and has a potential to transmit it to the changing customers. This study was an observational research, with *cross sectional* approach, performed in three localization in Samarinda. The sample of the study was 184 respondents. 55,4% respondents were in the age group of 21-30 years old; 38,6% respondents had elementary education; 77,2% respondents had worked WPS \geq 24 months and 85,3% respondents were divorced. From 184 respondents, 23 respondents were positively infected with *GO* (12,5%). The result of ordinal regression test showed that there is a role of FSW (negotiation practice and pimp support) in condom use as an effort to prevent *Gonorrhoeae* transmission in localization of Samarinda. The result of logistic regression test analysis showed a relation between condom use and *Gonorrhoeae* infection. Condom use is one of the efforts to prevent *Gonorrhoeae* transmission. Hopefully, with training on negotiation and pimp support on condom use, the incidence of *Gonorrhoeae* infection among WPS would lower.

Keyword: *Gonorrhoeae* Infection, Condom Use, Female Sex Worker