

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Perimenopause is the transition of aging process as degeneration of the reproductive function. Hormonal imbalance in this phase cause various concomitant perimenopausal syndrome such as vasomotor, urogenital, and psychological syndrome. Prior studies proven the use of depo medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) and combined oral contraceptive (COC) to improve the perimenopausal syndrome. Purpose of this study is to compare perimenopausal syndrome between DMPA and COC users. **Method:** This study designed cross-sectional. Data were collected using questionnaire, from 46 users of DMPA and 46 users of COC aged 40-50 who had used DMPA or PKK for at least 1 year. Perimenopausal syndrome was measured using *menopause rating scale*. Score obtained from *menopause rating scale* divided into four categories, no perimenopausal syndrome (score 0-4), mild perimenopausal syndrome (score 5-8), moderate perimenopausal syndrome (score 9-16), severe perimenopausal syndrome (score 17-44). Woman who have menopause, or have had oophorectomy and diabetes are include in the exclusion criteria. Data were analyzed using Mann-Whitney U Test. **Research:** There were 28,3% of DMPA users had severe perimenopausal syndrome, whereas only 6,5% of COC users had severe perimenopausal syndrome. **Analysis:** Although clinically there were a difference perimenopausal syndrome between DMPA and COC, statistic test shown p value  $0,13 > \alpha 0,05$ . It mean there were no significant difference of perimenopausal syndrome between DMPA and COC users. **Discussion:** There were no difference perimenopausal syndrome between DMPA and COC users.

Keyword : Perimenopausal Syndrome, DMPA, COC