

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN PROPORSI BAKTERIAL VAGINOSIS PADA KEHAMILAN DENGAN DAN TANPA *FLOUR ALBUS* DI RSUD Dr. SOETOMO SURABAYA

Latar belakang: Bakterial Vaginosis (BV) adalah sindrom klinis akibat pergeseran *Lactobacillus spp.* penghasil hidrogen peroksidase (H_2O_2) flora normal vagina dengan bakteri anaerob konsentrasi tinggi: *Prevotella*, *Porphyromonas*, *Peptostreptococcus*, *Mobiluncus spp.*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Mycoplasma hominis*, dan *Ureaplasma spp.* Prevalensi BV pada wanita hamil 32% di Indonesia. BV dapat disertai dengan dan tanpa gejala. Bakterial Vaginosis (BV) dapat mengakibatkan terjadinya amnionitis, endometriosis pasca persalinan, persalinan preterm, dan ketuban pecah dini. Tujuan penelitian ini menganalisis perbedaan proporsi Bakterial Vaginosis pada kehamilan dengan dan tanpa *flour albus* di RSUD Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya.

Metode penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan analitik observasional dengan pendekatan studi *cross sectional* pada pasien ibu hamil yang diperiksa di Poli hamil periode Juli-Agustus 2019. Ibu hamil dengan atau tanpa *flour albus* dilakukan pemeriksaan sekret vagina dan spesimen sekret vagina diidentifikasi di laboratorium Mikrobiologi Klinik RSUD Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya.

Hasil: Bakterial vaginosis pada Ibu hamil dengan dan tanpa *flour albus* didapatkan skor Nugent ≥ 7 sebanyak 2 orang (6,7%) dari 30 spesimen swab vagina ibu hamil yang diperiksa di Poli hamil RSUD Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya.

Kesimpulan: Pemeriksaan Bakterial Vaginosis dapat dilakukan sebagai skrining pada ibu hamil dengan dan tanpa *flour albus*.

Kata kunci : Bakterial Vaginosis, Kehamilan, *Flour Albus*.

ABSTRACT

DIFFERENCES IN VAGINOSIS BACTERIAL PROPORTION IN PREGNANCY WITH AND WITHOUT *FLOUR ALBUS* IN RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA

Background: Bacterial Vaginosis (BV) is a clinical syndrome due to a shift in *Lactobacillus spp.* Producing hydrogen peroxidase (H₂O₂) vaginal normal flora with high concentrations of anaerobic bacteria: *Prevotella*, *Porphyromonas*, *Peptostreptococcus*, *Mobiluncus spp.*, *Gardnerella vaginalis*, *Mycoplasma hominis*, and *Ureaplasma spp.* Prevalence of BV in 32% pregnant women in Indonesia. BV can be accompanied by and without symptoms. The presence of BV can lead to amnionitis, postpartum endometriosis, preterm labor, and premature rupture of membranes. The purpose of this study was to analyze Bacterial Vaginosis in pregnancies with and without *flour albus* at Dr. Soetomo Regional Hospital, Surabaya.

Method: This research is an observational analytic with cross sectional study approach in pregnant women who check in pregnant poly in the July-August 2019 period. Pregnant women with or without flour albus are examined for vaginal secretions and vaginal secretion specimens are identified in the Clinical Microbiology Laboratory RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya.

Results: Bacterial vaginosis in pregnant women with and without flour albus obtained a Nugent score ≥ 7 of 2 people (6.7%) from 30 specimens of vaginal swab of pregnant women who examined at the Poly pregnant hospital Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, Surabaya.

Conclusion: Bacterial Vaginosis Examination can be performed on pregnant women with and without *flour albus*.

Keywords: Bacterial Vaginosis, Pregnancy, *Flour Albus*.