

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Prevalensi terjadinya *Bacterial Vaginosis* (BV) diantara wanita Asia di India dan Indonesia sebanyak 32% sedangkan kasus BV Tahun 2018 Poli Kandungan RSUD Dr Soetomo sebanyak 181 penderita BV. Dampak BV pada pasien Prolaps Organ Panggul (POP) yaitu tertundanya pengobatan POP seperti pesarium BV dapat dipengaruhi oleh usia, status menopause, dan BMI. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan usia, status menopause, dan BMI dengan kejadian BV pada pasien POP. **Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan analitik observasional dengan pendekatan retrospektif dengan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel yang digunakan 86 pasien. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan *total sampling*. Variabel bebasnya yaitu kejadian BV, sedangkan variabel terikatnya yaitu usia, status menopause, BMI. Analisis data bivariat dan univariat menggunakan *chi square*, *fisher's exact test* dan uji multivariat menggunakan uji regresi logistik berganda. **Hasil :** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi BV positif 76,7% dengan karakteristik pasien terbanyak berusia diatas 60 tahun sebesar 44,2%, sudah menopause sebesar 81,4%, dan memiliki BMI 18,5-24,5 sebesar 47,7%. Uji analisis *fisher's exact test* menunjukkan nilai p usia ibu = 0,003 (RR=6,398) dan nilai p BMI = 0,767 ($p > 0,005$). Uji analisis *chi square* menunjukkan nilai p status menopause = 0,009 (RR=4,833). Uji analisis regresi logistik berganda menunjukkan bahwa usia ibu merupakan faktor yang paling dominan dengan nilai p = 0,006 (OR=6,398(1,711-23,929)). **Kesimpulan :** Ada hubungan antara usia dan status menopause dengan kejadian BV. Usia merupakan faktor independen yang paling dominan terhadap kejadian BV.

Kata Kunci : usia, status menopause, BMI, BV, POP

ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of Bacterial Vaginosis (BV) among Asian women in India and Indonesia is 32% while in the case of BV in 2018 the obstetric clinic of Dr. Soetomo Regional Hospital is 181 BV sufferers. The impact of BV on Pelvic Organ Prolapse (POP) patients, namely the delay in POP treatment such as BV pessaries can be influenced by age, menopausal status, and BMI. This study aims to analyze the relationship of age, menopausal status, and BMI with the incidence of BV in POP patients. Methods: This study used observational analytics with a retrospective and cross sectional approach. The number of samples used was 86 patients. Samoel taking technique with total sampling. The independent variable is the incidence of BV, while the dependent variable is age, menopause status, BMI. Bivariate data analysis using chi square, fisher's exact test and multivariate test using multiple logistic regression tests. Results: The results showed a positive BV prevalence of 76.7% with the majority of patients aged over 60 years at 44.2%, having menopause at 81.4%, and having a BMI of 18.5-24.5 at 47.7%. Fisher's exact test analysis test showed p value of maternal age = 0.003 (RR = 6.398) and p value of BMI = 0.767 ($p > 0.005$). Chi square analysis test showed p value of menopause status = 0.009 (RR = 4.833). The multiple logistic regression analysis test showed that maternal age was the most dominant factor with a value of $p = 0.006$ (OR = 6.398 (1,711-23,929)). Conclusion: There is a relationship between age and menopausal status with the incidence of BV. Age is the most dominant independent factor in the incidence of BV.

Keywords: age, menopause status, BMI, BV, POP