

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN
UNIVERSITAS SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG**
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ABSTRAK

Lina Futuhatul Ilahiyah

**PERBEDAAN KENAIKAN BERAT BADAN PADA AKSEPTOR KB
SUNTIK 3 BULAN DAN 1 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA BPS
KARANGRANDU
JEPARA**

48 hal + 7 tabel + xii

Latar Belakang: Jenis kontrasepsi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah kontrasepsi suntik. Kontrasepsi suntik 1 bulan mengandung hormon progesteron dan estrogen sedangkan kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan mengandung hormon progesteron. Hormon yang terkandung dalam kontrasepsi suntik mempunyai pengaruh terhadap peningkatan berat badan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk diketahuinya perbedaan kenaikan berat badan pada akseptor kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan dan 1 bulan di Wilayah kerja BPS Karangrandu Jepara.

Metode: penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif komparatif yang menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengumpulan data diperoleh dari dokumentasi catatan medik berupa kartu akseptor kontrasepsi suntik. Jumlah sampel akseptor kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan adalah 50 responden dan akseptor kontrasepsi suntik 1 bulan adalah 24 responden dengan teknik *random sampling*. Data yang diperoleh diolah secara statistik dengan menggunakan rumus uji Mann-Whitney.

Hasil: Dengan analisa statistik Univariat didapatkan hasil karakteristik umur responden pada akseptor kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan dan 1 bulan yaitu umur 18-21 tahun 24 responden (48%) pada kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan dan 11 responden (45,8%) pada kontrasepsi suntik 1 bulan. Mayoritas pendidikan responden pada akseptor kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan yaitu SMA sebanyak 26 responden (52%) dan akseptor kontrasepsi suntik 1 bulan yaitu seimbang antara tingkat pendidikan SMA dan SMP sebanyak 12 responden (50%). Mayoritas pekerjaan responden akseptor kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan dan 1 bulan sebagian besar adalah IRT (Ibu Rumah Tangga) sebanyak 23 responden (46%) pada kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan, dan 10 responden (41,7%) pada akseptor kontrasepsi suntik 1 bulan. Kenaikan berat badan tertinggi pada akseptor kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan adalah BB dengan kenaikan 2 kg (48%) sebanyak 24 responden dan pada akseptor kontrasepsi suntik 1 bulan adalah BB dengan kenaikan 1 kg (54,2%) sebanyak 13 responden. Analisa *Bivariat* dengan menggunakan uji *Mann-Whitney* didapatkan hasil bahwa angka *significancy* 0,000, nilai *p value* 0,000 yang berarti *p value* < 0,05.

Kesimpulan: Ada perbedaan kenaikan berat badan pada akseptor KB suntik 3 bulan dan 1 bulan di Wilayah Kerja BPS Karangrandu Jepara. Karena nilai *p value* 0,000 yang berarti *p value* < 0,05.

Kata Kunci: KB suntik 3 bulan, KB suntik 1 bulan, kenaikan berat badan.

Daftar Pustaka: 20 (2002-2011).

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ABSTRACT

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**DIFFERENCES IN WEIGHT GAIN IN THE 3 MONTHS AND 1 MONTH
INJECTION CONTRACEPTION ACCEPTORS IN WORK AREA BPS
(PRIVATE PRACTICE MIDWIFE) KARANGRANDU JEPARA**

48 pages + 7 tables + xii

Background: The most type of contraception used is injection contraception. 1 month injection contraception contains progesterone and estrogen hormones while the 3 month injection contraception contains progesterone hormone. The hormone contained in the injection contraception has an influence on weight gain.

Research purpose: To know the difference in weight in the 3 months and 1 month injections contraception acceptors in work area BPS Karangrandu Jepara.

Method: This study is a kind of descriptive comparative study which using *cross sectional* approach. The collection of data obtained from medical records documentation in the form of injection contraception acceptors card. The number of sample 3 months injection contraception acceptors was 50 respondents and 1 month injection contraception acceptors was 24 respondents with the *random sampling* technique. The data obtained was processed statistically using the *Mann-Whitney* test formula.

Result: Univariate analysis of data obtained the characteristics of acceptors of 3 months and 1 month injection contraception of the age of 18-21 years was 24 respondents (48%) at 3 months injection contraception and 11 respondents (45.8%) at 1 month injection contraception. The education majority of respondents to the acceptor level 3 month injection contraception is as many as 26 respondents (52%) were senior high school and 1 month injection contraception acceptors is balanced between senior high school and junior high school level as many as 12 respondents (50%). The work majority of respondents to the acceptor level 3 months and 1 month injection contraception is as many as 23 respondents (46%) was the IRT (Housewife) at 3 month injection contraception, and 10 respondents (41.7%) at 1 month injection contraception acceptors. The highest weight gain was in 3 month injection contraception acceptors are weight gain with an increase of 2 kg (48%) of 24 respondents and 1 month injection contraception acceptors are weight gain with an increase of 1 kg (54.2%) of 13 respondents. Bivariate analysis using *Mann-Whitney* test formula obtained the result that *significance* 0.000, *p value* 0.000 mean *p.value* <0.05.

Conclusion: There are differences in weight gain in the 3 months and 1 month injection contraception acceptor in work area BPS Karangrandu Jepara. Because the *p value* of 0.000 which means the *p value* <0.05.

Keywords: 3 months injection contraception, 1 month injection contraception, weight gain

Bibliographies: 20 (2002-2011)