

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Infeksi Menular Seksual (IMS) menjadi salah satu penyebab permasalahan kesehatan, sosial dan ekonomi di banyak negara. Hampir 1 juta kasus baru IMS terjadi setiap harinya di seluruh dunia dengan total 374 juta kasus di setiap tahunnya. IMS menyebar terutama melalui kontak seks. Faktor yang diperkirakan berperan dalam kejadian IMS meliputi umur, jenis kelamin, pendidikan terakhir, status perkawinan, pekerjaan dan kelompok resiko.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan karakteristik pasien dengan kejadian penyakit Infeksi Menular Seksual di klinik VIP Puskesmas Simpang Kawat Kota Jambi tahun 2022.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *case control*. Pengambilan sampel dengan metode *unmatching case control*. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder, yaitu data rekam medik pasien, dan dilakukan analisis statistik *chi square*.

Hasil : Penelitian ini didapatkan karakteristik pasien Infeksi Menular Seksual didominasi oleh rentang usia 25 – 34 tahun sebanyak 39 orang (44.3%) , jenis kelamin laki – laki sebanyak 63 orang (71.6%), perilaku seksual LSL sebanyak 53 orang (60.2%), belum menikah sebanyak 61 orang (69.3%) pendidikan SMA sebanyak 53 orang (60.2%), karyawan swasta sebanyak 36 orang (40.9%), dan Sifilis sebanyak 30 orang (34.4%) .

Kesimpulan : Dari data tersebut terdapat hubungan dan faktor resiko antara riwayat pendidikan dan pekerjaan dengan kejadian IMS.

Kata Kunci : *Karakteristik Pasien, Infeksi Menular Seksual, Faktor Resiko.*

ABSTRACT

Background : Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) are one of the causes of health, social and economic problems in many countries. Nearly 1 million new cases of STIs occur every day throughout the world with a total of 374 million cases each year. STIs are spread primarily through sexual contact. Factors that are thought to play a role in the incidence of STIs include age, gender, highest level of education, marital status, occupation and risk group.

Objective : To determine the relation between patient characteristics and the incidence of sexually transmitted infections at the VIP clinic at Simpang Kawat Health Center, Jambi City in 2022.

Method : This type of research is observational analytical research with a case control approach. Sampling was taken using the unmatched case control method. The data used is secondary data, namely patient medical record data, and chi square statistical analysis was carried out.

Results : This research found that the characteristics of patients with sexually transmitted infections were dominated by the age range 25 - 34 years, 39 people (44.3%), male gender, 63 people (71.6%), sexual behavior of MSM, 53 people (60.2%), unmarried. 61 people (69.3%), 53 people had high school education (60.2%), 36 private employees (40.9%), and 30 people had syphilis (34.4%).

Conclusion : From this data, there is a relation and risk factors between education and work history and the incidence of STIs.

Keywords : Patient Characteristics, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Risk Factors.