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THE EFFECT OF PASSIVE SMOKING ON THE INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY DYSMENORRHEA

Abstract

Primary dysmenorrhea is a common gynecologic disorder in women of reproductive age. Primary dysmenorrhea can be defined as painful menstruation that occurs without pelvic abnormalities. Previous studies have found an association between current cigarette smoking and prevalence of primary dysmenorrhea. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between the exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) and the occurrence of primary dysmenorrhea among women. This was an observational analytic study, retrospective with cohort approach and fixed-exposure sampling techniques. The researchers conducted face-to-face interviews using a questionnaire to gather information. The study held in 3 districts in the city of Surakarta, including Jebres, Lawean and Pasar Kliwon. A total of 120 women participated in this study, divided into 60 passive smoking women and 60 women who do not smoke. Data were analyzed with SPSS 17.0 for Windows. The result showed that the prevalence of primary dysmenorrhea was lower (p less than 0.001) at unexposed women than at exposed women. Among women who were not exposed to smoke, 33.3% of them had primary dysmenorrhea, whereas among women exposed to smoke, 91.7% of them had primary dysmenorrhea. The result of chi square (X²) in this study was 43.556 (p<0.05). Among ETS-exposed cycles, there is a positive dose-response relationship and significant correlation between ETS exposure and increased incidence of dysmenorrhea in the study cohort. In conclusion, there are significant differences in the incidence rates of primary dysmenorrhea among passive smoking women and women who do not smoke. With the odds ratio 23, which means that passive smoking women have 23 greater risk for primary dysmenorrhea compared with non-smoking women.

Keyword : primary, dismenorrhea, passive, smoking

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