

Oral Contraceptive Pill Associated Hypertension on the Sex Productive Women in the Andalas Public Health Center, Padang, Indonesia

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Abstract : Hypertension prevalence in Indonesian has increased from time to time since 2013, especially in women. This cross-sectional analysis study was made to observe the incidence of hypertension on the reproductive women (20-49 years old) with several risk factors who use contraceptive pills. Data was collected from June - October 2016 in the Andalas Public Health Center, East Padang District, Indonesia. An amount of 167 respondents who were taken using consecutive sampling technique were participate in this study. Data of social demography, contraceptive used, duration of use, hypertension risk factors (age, family history, central obesity, body mass index, physical activity, and stress) were collected and analyzed statistically using Chi-Square analysis. Significant was taken at $p < 0.05$. Results showed that the woman with contraceptive pill was tent to get hypertension (OR = 3,90 and $p < 0,001$). In addition, woman with a family history OR of 6,77 ($p = 0,09$), mild physical activity OR of 3,67 ($p = 0,33$), moderate physical activity OR of 3,33 ($p = 0,16$), and stressed OR of 5.11 ($p = 0.18$). These indicated that the contraceptive pill user is 3.9 times more risk to develop hypertension than non-users, especially one with a family history of hypertension. Other risk factors were not associated with hypertension risk in these sex productive women.

Keywords : hypertension, oral contraceptive, sex productive woman, risk factors

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