PROCEEDING BOOK

THE 4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON HEALTH SCIENCE 2017

“The Optimalization of Adolescent Health in The Era of SDGs”

INNA GARUDA HOTEL YOGYAKARTA,
INDONESIA
November 5th, 2017

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ABSTRACT

Menopause is a natural event faced by each woman. The natural event is influenced by different cultural context and individual perception. There are many factors giving effects on the age of menopause, among others are effects of genetic, smoking habit, age of menarche and amount of parity. There is a study comparing age of menopause in nulliparity and Multiparity finding out that nulliparity women have greater potency to face menopause by 16 months faster ($p < 0.10$) than Multiparity. Results of interview with 10 menopause women on 4 May 2017 shown that there were 5 women with 1 child facing premature menopause, 4 women with 2-4 children facing natural menopause, and was 1 woman with 5 children facing late menopause. This research aims to determine the correlation of parity and age of menopause in Padukuhan Cangkringan. This research was conducted on 26 July 2017 until 30 July 2017. The method used is descriptive analytic with cross sectional design. The independent variable used is the amount of parity and the dependent variable is the age of menopause. The sampling technique is consecutive sampling with the number of sample is 32 women. The data analysis technique is using Kendall Tau analysis. The result is majority amount of parity of menopause women has Multiparity parity by (65.6%). The age of menopause by women in Padukuhan Cangkringan, majority includes in natural menopause (62.5%). It can be concluded that there are correlation of amount of parity and age of menopause in Padukuhan Cangkringan, Argomulyo, Cangkringan, Sleman ($p$-value $= 0.002$). The close correlation of both variable is medium ($=0.523$).

Keywords: Amount of Parity, Age of Menopause
There are many factors giving effects on the age of menopause, among others are effects of genetic, history of ovariectomy, index of body mass, smoking habit, age of menarche and amount of parity. For the amount of parity, for example, there are some researches giving report that less amount of parity will lead to greater tendency for women to get faster period of menopause, as a reality today\(^{(3)}\).

Number of women in the age of ≥45 years old is 644.175 women. In Sleman regency, there are 174.831 women in the age of ≥45 years old, in Bantul, there are 161.604 women, in Gunung Kidul there are 158.034 women, in Kulon Progo there are 84.921 women, and in Yogyakarta City there are 64.785 women. Cangkringan District has the number of women in the age of ≥ 45 years old by 5,558 women. Argomulyo Village is one of the villages in Pedukuhan Cangkringan which has the highest number of women in the age of ≥ 45 years old, namely by 624 women. Based on the population data in Pedukuhan Cangkringan in 2016, there were 125 heads of households with the number of women in the age of ≥ 45 years old, namely by 70 people\(^{(4)}\).

Results of the interviews with 10 menopause women met by the researchers on May 4\(^{th}\), 2017 indicate that there were 5 women with 1 child facing premature menopause(<45 years), 4 women with 2-4 children facing natural menopause(45-55 years), and was 1 women with 5 children facing late menopause(45-55 years).

On this basis, the authors are interested to examine the correlation of the amount of parity and the age of menopause in Indonesian women, especially in Pedukuhan Cangkringan, Argomulyo, Cangkringan, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

**METHOD**

The type of research used is descriptive analytics, with cross sectional approach. This research was conducted on July 26, 2017 until July 30, 2017. The research was conducted at Padukuhan Cangkringan, Argomulyo Village, Cangkringan district, Sleman District, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The population in this study is all menopause women in the age of ≥ 45 years old, namely by 56 women. The sampling technique is consecutive sampling, namely 32 people as the samples; the bivariate analysis using Kendall tau analysis test.

**RESULTS**

1. Characteristics of Menopause Women In Padukuhan Cangkringan, Argomulyo Village, Cangkringan District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Characteristics of menopause women</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>37,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>62,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>75,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>History of birth control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hormonal</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>81,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non hormonal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>100,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: primary Data, 2017)
Based on table 1, it can be known that the majority of menopause women in Padukuhan Cangkringan is unemployed namely by 20 women (62.5%), has primary education by 24 women (75.0%) and history of use of birth control namely hormonal by 26 women (81.2%).

2. Cross Tabulation of Characteristics of Menopause Women with Age of Menopause

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics of menopause women</th>
<th>Age of menopause</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Premature</td>
<td>Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of birth control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hormonal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonhormonal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Primary Data, 2017)

Based on table 2, it can be known that the majority of menopause women in Padukuhan Cangkringan faces natural menopause by 11 unemployed women (34.4%), has primary education by 13 women (40.6%) and history of use of birth control namely hormonal by 17 women (53.1%).

3. Univariate Analysis

a. Amount of Parity by Menopause Women in Padukuhan Cangkringan, Argomulyo Village, Cangkringan District, Sleman regency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of parity</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nulliparity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primiparity</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiparity</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>68,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grande Multiparity</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Primary Data, 2017)

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that the majority of menopause women have Multiparity parity namely by 22 women (65.6%) and a small number of mothers with nulliparity is only 1 person (3.1%).

b. Age of Menopause for women in Padukuhan Cangkringan, Argomulyo Village, Cangkringan District, Sleman Regency
Table 4: Age of Menopause for women in Padukuhan Cangkringan, Argomulyo Village, Cangkringan District, Sleman Regency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of menopause</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premature Menopause</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Menopause</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Menopause</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Primary Data, 2017)

Based on Table 4 it can be seen that the majority of women in Padukuhan Cangkringan face natural menopause namely by 20 women (62.5%).

4. Bivariate analysis

Table 5: Correlation of Amount of Parity and Age of Menopause for Women in Padukuhan Cangkringan, Argomulyo Village, Cangkringan District, Sleman Regency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of parity</th>
<th>Age of menopause</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>hi</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Premature</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuliparity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primiparity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiparity</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grande Multiparity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Primary Data, 2017)

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that there is 1 mother with nulliparity parity (3.1%) facing premature menopause. There are 3 mothers with primiparity parity facing natural menopause (9.4%), while the majority of women with multiparous parity face natural menopause namely by 16 people (50.0%) and the majority of women facing grandemultiparity includes in late menopause namely by 4 women (12.5%).

Result of hypothesis test shows p-value value by 0.002. It can be seen that the value of p-value is less than 5% significance level (0.002 <0.05) so it can be concluded that Ho is accepted which means that there is correlation of amount of parity and age of menopause at Padukuhan Cangkringan, Argomulyo Village, Cangkringan district, Sleman Regency.

Hypothesis testing can also be seen from the value of Zcount. Based on the calculation results, it can be seen the value of Zcount by 4.206. The value of Zcount then compared with ZTable of 2.58. Because the value of Zcount (4.206 > ZTable 2.58) it can be concluded that there is a correlation of the amount of parity and the age of menopause in Padukuhan Cangkringan, Argomulyo Village, Cangkringan District, Sleman Regency.

The closeness of the correlation between two variables can be known from the Kendall Tau correlation coefficient. Based on Table, it can be seen that Kendall Tau correlation coefficient value is 0.523. The number of 0.523 is in the range of 0.400-0.599 which means that the number of parity and the age of menopause have moderate closeness.
DISCUSSION

   a. Occupation
      Results of analysis show that there are 12 employed menopause women (37.5%) and there are 20 unemployed ones (62.5%). Based on the analysis results, it can be seen that the majority of menopause women is housewife. There is 37.5% employed menopause women. The employed menopause women tend to have better economic condition than unemployed women. Occupation is such a bridge to obtain money in order to meet life needs and to obtain better life quality for family. Results of cross tabulation show that there are 3 employed women (9.4%) facing premature menopause.

   b. Education
      Results of research show that there are 24 menopause women with primary education (75.0%) and secondary education by 8 women (25.0%). Based on the results, it can be concluded that the majority of menopause women in PadukuhanCangkringan are graduation of elementary school and junior high school. Women with low educational or economic level utilize less health services. The high educational level is related to socio-economic level. The higher educational level will lead to easier way to obtain information, so that women will have more ability to think rationally. Based on results of cross tabulation, there is 16.7% women with medium educational level facing premature menopause.

   c. History of Birth control (KB)
      Results of the research about history of birth control show that there are 26 menopause women with hormonal (81.2%) and nonhormonal by 6 women (18.8%). Based on the analysis results, it can be concluded that the majority of menopause women have history of birth control in hormonal type. Hormonal contraceptive method obtains more attention by the community because it is considered to be more effective. Birth control history will influence on the age of menopause by a woman. There is a significant correlation between the type of contraceptive use and menopausal speed (p = 0.003) in which menopause is more likely to occur in women taking hormonal contraceptives. In this study, it can be seen that 53.1% women with birth control history of hormonal faces natural menopause. In this case, type of contraception does not significantly influence on the age of menopause. Results of cross-tabulation show there are 5 women with hormonal contraception (15.6%) facing late menopause.

2. Univariate Analysis
   a. Amount of Parity
      Analysis results on the amount of parity indicate that there are the majority of women having multiparity namely by 22 women (68.8%) and a small number having nulliparity namely by 1 woman (3.1%). Based on the analysis results, it can be concluded that mean of menopause women has 2-4 children. Parity is the number of pregnancy resulted life fetus outside the uterus (28 weeks).

   b. Age of Menopause
      Research results show that there is a same number of women facing premature menopause and late menopause; each of which is 6 women (18.8%) and natural menopause by 20 women (62.5%). Based on the results, it can be concluded that the majority of menopause women face natural menopause.
Menopause is a process of aging that must be faced by each woman. This depends on some factors giving effects on the age of menopause.

3. Bivariate Analysis
   Analysis results obtain p-value by 0.002. The p-value indicates to be less than the significance level by 5% (0.002<0.05) so that it can be concluded that there is correlation of amount of parity and age of menopause. Higher one’s parity will lead to tendency to face late menopause.

   The research results show that there is a significant correlation between parity and age of menopause, in which women with nulliparity tend to face menopause more quickly, this is because women having menstruations which are not accompanied by fertilization process or without fertilization process will cause degraded or decreased number of follicles in the ovary (fluid-filled structures as the place for egg growth), this may lead to premature or younger menopause. More often a woman gives birth will lead to longer period to enter the menopause age.

   The result of cross tabulation show that the majority women with grandemultiparity face late menopause namely by 4 person (12.5%). Biologically, in women with high parity, they have lower cumulative number of menstrual cycles than women without children. The correlation closeness between two variables includes as the moderate one. This is because the age of menopause is not only influenced by the amount of parity factor. However, there are other factors such as: age of menarche, age of first childbirth, history of use of birth control.

CONCLUSION

1. Amount of parity of menopause women in PadukuhanCangkringan, Argomulyo Village, is mostly multiparity.
2. Age of menopause by women in PadukuhanCangkringan, Argomulyovillage is mostly including in natural menopause.
3. Closeness correlation of both variables of amount of parity and age of menopause in PadukuhanCangkringan, Argomulyovillage is including in medium category.
4. The correlation of amount of parity and age of menopause for women in PadukuhanCangkringan, Argomulyovillage is mostly including in the natural menopause.

REFERENCES
