

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kondiloma akuminata (KA) adalah infeksi menular seksual yang sering terjadi dan berdampak signifikan pada kualitas hidup pasien, baik secara fisik maupun psikososial. Hingga kini, belum tersedia instrumen berbahasa Indonesia yang spesifik, valid, dan reliabel untuk menilai kualitas hidup pasien KA secara komprehensif. *Cuestionario Especifico para Condiloma Acuminata* (CECA-10) berbahasa Spanyol telah terbukti efektif dalam menilai dimensi emosional dan seksual, serta telah diadaptasi ke bahasa lain dengan hasil memuaskan, namun belum tersedia versi bahasa Indonesianya. **Tujuan:** Menilai validitas dan reliabilitas CECA-10 versi bahasa Indonesia pada pasien KA. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan studi metodologis dengan desain potong lintang. Proses adaptasi linguistik dilakukan sesuai pedoman ISPOR. Uji validitas dan reliabilitas dilakukan pada 30 pasien KA di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Validitas isi dinilai menggunakan indeks I-CVI dan S-CVI, validitas konstruk diuji dengan korelasi *Pearson* antara skor item dan skor total, sedangkan reliabilitas diukur menggunakan *Cronbach's alpha*. **Hasil:** Nilai I-CVI dan S-CVI >0,8 yang menandakan kesesuaian butir instrumen yang sangat baik. Uji validitas konstruk memperlihatkan korelasi item-total ($r=0,47-0,82$) seluruhnya melebihi *cut-off r* tabel 0,361 ($p<0,05$). Nilai reliabilitas internal menunjukkan *Cronbach's alpha* = 0,871, yang menandakan konsistensi internal yang sangat baik. **Kesimpulan:** Kuesioner CECA-10 versi bahasa Indonesia terbukti valid dan reliabel sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai instrumen penilaian kualitas hidup pasien KA di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: CECA-10, kondiloma akuminata, kualitas hidup, reliabilitas, validitas.

ABSTRACT

Background: Condyloma acuminata (CA) is a common sexually transmitted infection that significantly affects patients' quality of life, both physically and psychosocially. To date, there has been no specific, valid, and reliable Indonesian-language instrument available to comprehensively assess the quality of life of CA patients. The Spanish-language *Cuestionario Especifico para Condiloma Acuminata* (CECA-10) has been proven effective in evaluating emotional and sexual dimensions and has been successfully adapted into several other languages, yet no Indonesian version has been developed. **Objective:** To evaluate the validity and reliability of the Indonesian version of the CECA-10 questionnaire in patients with condyloma acuminata. **Methods:** This study was a methodological study with a cross-sectional design. The linguistic adaptation process followed the ISPOR (*International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research*) guidelines. Validity and reliability testing were conducted among 30 CA patients at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta. Content validity was assessed using the I-CVI and S-CVI indices; construct validity was evaluated using Pearson's correlation between item and total scores; and reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha. **Results:** The I-CVI and S-CVI values were greater than 0.8, indicating excellent item relevance. Construct validity testing showed item-total correlations ($r = 0.47-0.82$), all exceeding the cut-off value of 0.361 ($p < 0.05$). Internal consistency reliability was very high, with a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.871. **Conclusion:** The Indonesian version of the CECA-10 questionnaire is proven to be valid and reliable, and it can be used as an instrument to assess the quality of life of patients with condyloma acuminata in Indonesia.

Keywords: CECA-10, condyloma acuminata, quality of life, reliability, validity.