



INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Penanganan pada kanker payudara dapat memberikan efek bagi fungsi seksual pasien. Perubahan fungsi seksual dapat menurunkan kualitas hidup pasien kanker payudara. Kualitas hidup pasien kanker payudara berada di bawah rentang rata-rata dan fungsi seksual pasien kanker payudara di RSUP Dr. Sardjito cenderung buruk. Penelitian mengenai hubungan antara fungsi seksual dengan kualitas hidup pasien kanker payudara belum pernah dilakukan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara fungsi seksual dengan kualitas hidup pasien kanker payudara di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik korelatif dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 56 responden. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu *Female Sexual Function Index* (FSFI) dan *European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire-Breast 23* (EORTC QLQ-BR 23). Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman.

Hasil: Penelitian ini memberikan hasil bahwa dari 56 responden terdapat 29 responden (51,8%) yang mengalami disfungsi seksual. Skor kualitas hidup tertinggi berada pada subskala gambaran diri (BRBI) (100,00) dan terendah pada subskala efek terapi sistemik (BRST) (16,67). Analisis korelasi menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara fungsi seksual dengan kualitas hidup pasien kanker payudara pada subskala fungsi seksual (BRSEF) ($p=0,000$; $r=0,611 - 0,722$) dan subskala kenikmatan seksual (BRSEE) kecuali pada domain lubrikasi ($p=0,000-0,047$; $r=-0,334(-0,575)$).

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan antara fungsi seksual dengan kualitas hidup pasien kanker payudara pada subskala fungsi seksual dan kenikmatan seksual kecuali pada domain lubrikasi.

Kata kunci : fungsi seksual, kualitas hidup, pasien kanker payudara



ABSTRACT

Background: Breast cancer treatment may affect patient's sexual function. Changes in sexual function decrease their quality of life. The quality of life of the patients of breast cancer in Dr. Sardjito Hospital was under the average range and they tended to have poor sexual function. A research to identify the correlation between sexual function and quality of life of breast cancer patients has never been conducted.

Objective: To identify the correlation between sexual function and quality of life of breast cancer patients in RSUP Dr Sardjito, Yogyakarta.

Method: This research was an analytic correlational research using cross sectional design with a sample size of 56 respondents. Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) and European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire-Breast 23 (EORTC QLQ-BR 23) were employed as instruments of the research. Data were analyzed using Spearman's correlational test.

Result: This research suggested that out of 56 respondents, 29 respondents (51.8%) experienced sexual dysfunction. The score of the highest quality of life was on the subscale of the body image (BRBI) (100,00) and the lowest was on the subscale of the effect of systematic therapy (BRST) (16,67). The correlational analysis indicated that there was a correlation between sexual function and quality of life of breast cancer patients on the subscale of sexual function ($p = 0,000$; $r = 0,611 - 0,722$) and subscale of sexual enjoyment except on lubrication ($p = 0,000 - 0,047$; $r = -0,334 - (-0,575)$).

Conclusion: There was a correlation between sexual function and quality of life of breast cancer patients on the subscale of sexual function and subscale of sexual enjoyment except on lubrication domain.

Key words : sexual function, quality of life, breast cancer patient