



PREDIKTOR FUNGSI SEKSUAL PADA PASIEN KANKER SERVIKS PASCA RADIOTERAPI

Eny Septi Wulandari Dwi Prihatin¹, Heru Pradjatmo², Wiwin Lismidiati³

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Disfungsi seksual merupakan salah satu efek samping dari radioterapi pada pasien kanker serviks yang dapat menurunkan kualitas hidup seseorang. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan fungsi seksual pada pasien kanker serviks pasca radioterapi.

Metode: *Cross-sectional* dengan metode pemilihan sampel *Consecutive sampling*. Data diambil pada 16 Juli-16 Oktober 2018 yang dilakukan di dua rumah sakit di Indonesia. Sebanyak 167 pasien kanker serviks pasca radioterapi terlibat dalam penelitian ini. Alat ukur yang digunakan untuk menilai fungsi seksual adalah *The Female Sexual Function Index* (FSFI). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi fungsi seksual diketahui melalui regresi linier berganda dengan metode *backward*.

Hasil: Hasil uji statistik fungsi seksual menunjukkan aktivitas terbaik terdapat pada domain kepuasan dan aktivitas seksual terendah pada domain hasrat seksual. Variabel usia ($r = -0,606$; $p = 0,000$), status menstruasi ($r = 0,385$; $p = 0,000$), tingkat pendidikan ($r = 0,348$; $p = 0,000$), durasi terapi ($r = -0,257$; $p = 0,001$), stadium kanker ($r = -0,240$; $p = 0,002$), penyakit kronis ($r = -0,331$; $p = 0,000$) dan pengalaman konseling ($r = 0,616$; $p = 0,000$) secara signifikan dapat berhubungan dengan fungsi seksual. Usia, stadium kanker dan pengalaman konseling secara bersama – sama dapat mempengaruhi fungsi seksual 62,5% ($adjusted R^2 = 0,625$)

Kesimpulan: Pengalaman konseling adalah faktor yang paling dominan mempengaruhi fungsi seksual.

Kata Kunci: Kanker serviks, Radioterapi, Disfungsi seksual, *The Female Sexual Function Index* (FSFI).



PREDICTOR OF SEXUAL FUNCTION IN CANCER PATIENTS AFTER RADIOTHERAPY

Eny Septi Wulandari Dwi Prihatin¹, Heru Pradjatmo², Wiwin Lismidiati³

ABSTRACT

Background: Sexual dysfunction is one of the side effects of radiotherapy in cervical cancer patients which can reduce a person's quality of life. The purpose of this study was to determine prediktor related to sexual function in cervical cancer patients after radiotherapy.

Method: Cross-sectional with the consecutive sampling method. Data was taken from 16 July to 16 October 2018 conducted in two hospitals in Indonesia. A total of 167 cervical cancer patients after radiotherapy were involved in this study. The instrument used to assess sexual function is The Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI). Factors that influence sexual function are known through multiple linear regression with the backward method.

Results: The results of statistical tests of sexual function showed the the best activity is in the satisfaction and lowest sexual activity in the sexual desire. Age ($r = -0.606$; $p = 0,000$), menstrual status ($r = 0,385$; $p = 0,000$), education level ($r = 0,348$; $p = 0,000$), duration of therapy ($r = -0,257$; $p = 0,001$), stage of cancer ($r = -0,240$; $p = 0,002$), chronic disease ($r = -0,331$; $p = 0,000$) and counseling experience ($r = 0,616$; $p = 0,000$) significantly related to sexual function. Age, stage of cancer and joint counseling experience can affect sexual function 62.5% (adjusted R2 = 0.625)

Conclusion: Counseling experience is the most dominant factor affecting sexual function.

Keywords: Cervical Cancer, Radiotherapy, Sexual Disfunction, Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI).

¹Magister of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Gadjah Mada University.

² Department of Obstetric and Gynecology Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Gadjah Mada University.

³ Maternity and Childcare Department, Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing, Gadjah Mada University.