

HUBUNGAN ANTARA PERSALINAN VAGINAL DENGAN TINDAKAN
EPISIOTOMI TERHADAP PREVALENSI DISPAREUNIA DI RSUD
PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

INTISARI

¹Fahmi, Y.I., ¹Paramita, I.H., ¹Baroroh, A.A., ¹Sari, N., ¹Haris, I.
²Siswanti, E.P.S., ³Nugroho, A.

Latar belakang: Periode pascasalin menimbulkan perubahan fisik, psikis, dan sosial sehingga dapat membawa dampak pada kesehatan reproduksi dan seksual, misalnya disfungsi seksual. Dispareunia merupakan salah satu tipe disfungsi seksual. Tindakan episiotomi dilakukan untuk membantu persalinan vaginal yang mengalami kesulitan. Penelitian mengenai hubungan antara tindakan episiotomi terhadap prevalensi dispareunia belum banyak dilakukan di Indonesia.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara tindakan episiotomi terhadap prevalensi dispareunia di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Cara kerja: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* melibatkan 46 subjek pada kelompok episiotomi dan 48 subjek pada kelompok nonepisiotomi. Kuesioner *Female Sexual Function Index* digunakan untuk mengukur dispareunia pada subjek 3-6 bulan periode pascasalin. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan software SPSS versi 19.

Hasil: Pada kelompok episiotomi, sebesar 60,9% subjek mengalami dispareunia sedangkan prevalensi dispareunia pada kelompok nonepisiotomi sebesar 39,6% ($p=0,039$). Tindakan episiotomi meningkatkan risiko terjadinya dispareunia (Rasio prevalensi (PR) 1,5 confidence interval (CI) 1,011-2,339).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tindakan episiotomi terhadap prevalensi dispareunia di RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci: Dispareunia, persalinan vaginal, episiotomi, nonepisiotomi

¹ Mahasiswa S1 Pendidikan Dokter Fakultas Kedokteran UGM

² Bagian Obstetri dan Ginekologi, Fakultas Kedokteran UGM / RSUP Dr. Sardjito

³ Bagian Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak, Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat, Fakultas Kedokteran UGM

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN EPISIOTOMY VAGINAL DELIVERY AND DYSpareunia
AMONG POSTPARTUM WOMEN IN RSUD PANEMBAHAN SENOPATI BANTUL
YOGYAKARTA

ABSTRACTS

¹Fahmi, Y.I., ¹Paramita, I.H., ¹Baroroh, A.A., ¹Sari, N., ¹Haris, I.
²Siswanti, E.P.S., ³Nugroho, A.

Background: Postpartum period affects some physic, psychiatry, and social changes that give impact on reproductive and sexual health, for example sexual dysfunction. Dyspareunia is one of sexual dysfunction type. Episiotomy has conducted to assist difficult vaginal delivery. Research on association between episiotomy and dyspareunia has not widely conducted in Indonesia.

Objective: To assess association between episiotomy and dyspareunia among postpartum woman in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted for 46 women in episiotomy group and 48 women in nonepisiotomy group. The Female Sexual Function Index questionnaire was administered to measure dyspareunia in 3-6 months postpartum women. Data were analyzed by SPSS software version 19.

Results: In episiotomy group, 60.9% of women had dyspareunia, while the prevalence in nonepisiotomy group was 39.6% ($p=0.039$). Compared with nonepisiotomy, episiotomy resulted in more dyspareunia (Prevalence ratio (PR) 1.5 confidence interval (CI) 1.011 to 2.339).

Conclusion: There is a significant association between episiotomy and dyspareunia among postpartum women in RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Dyspareunia, vaginal delivery, episiotomy, nonepisiotomy.

¹ Undergraduate Medical Student Faculty of Medicine

² Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department, Faculty of Medicine/Hospital Dr. Sardjito

³ Maternal and Child Health, Public Health Department, Faculty of Medicine