

**PERBEDAAN FUNGSI SEKSUAL WANITA PASCA PERSALINAN
PERVAGINAM DENGAN EPISIOTOMI
DAN TANPA EPISIOTOMI PADA WANITA PRIMIPARA
BERDASARKAN *FEMALE SEXUAL FUNCTION INDEX***

TESIS



Pembimbing :

dr. H. Syahredi SA, SpOG (K)

Dr. dr. H. Hafni Bachtiar, MPH

**PROGRAM PENDIDIKAN DOKTER SPESIALIS
OBSTETRI DAN GINEKOLOGI
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
RSUP DR M DJAMIL PADANG**

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ABSTRACT

THE DIFFERENCES IN SEXUAL FUNCTIONS BETWEEN WOMEN AFTER VAGINAL DELIVERY WITH EPISIOTOMY AND WITHOUT EPISIOTOMY IN PRIMIPAROUS BASED ON FEMALE SEXUAL FUNCTION INDEX

Rizka Arsil, Syahredi SA, Hafni Bachtiar

Departement of Obstetrics and Gynecology Faculty of Medicine Andalas University Dr.M.
Djamil Central General Hospital Padang

Objective: To know difference of sexual function in women after vaginal delivery with episiotomy and without the episiotomy in primiparous women based on Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) score

Method: The study was carried out in the form of an analytic study using a comparative cross sectional study design comparing two research groups, namely post vaginal delivery patients without episiotomy and post vaginal delivery with episiotomy in primiparous women to see difference in sexual satisfaction with Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) score. Number of sample was 52 samples (consisting of 2 research groups) which met the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the study with sampling using consecutive sampling technique from Primary Health Care in Padang (Community Health Center network of Andalas University Obstetric & Gynecologic Residency Program) in Padang from August 2018. Univariate analysis was used to calculate the mean and standard deviations of each FSFI domain including desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction and sexual intercourse pain (dyspareunia). Bivariate analysis was conducted to determine the significance of differences in sexual function in vaginal delivery with episiotomy and without episiotomy using the T Independent dan uji Two Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to classify patients with Female Sexual Disorder (FSD) and without Female Sexual Disorder (Non FSD) after vaginal delivery, where the one included in FSD was the one with FSFI score ≤ 26

Results: There was no differences in the mean sexual satisfaction in woman after vaginal delivery with episiotomy ($23,8 \pm 4,6$) and after vaginal delivery without episiotomy ($25,26 \pm 4,22$). Based on FSFI (desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction, and pain) there was no differences of mean sexual satisfaction between episiotomy and without episiotomy, p value was > 0.05 .

Conclusions: There were no significant difference in sexual satisfaction between women after vaginal delivery with episiotomy and vaginal delivery without episiotomy groups.

Keywords: Vaginal delivery, episiotomy, Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI).

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN FUNGSI SEKSUAL WANITA PASCA PERSALINAN PERVAGINAM DENGAN EPISIOTOMI DAN TANPA EPISIOTOMI PADA WANITA PRIMIPARA BERDASARKAN *FEMALE SEXUAL FUNCTION INDEX*

Rizka Arsil, Syahredi SA, Hafni Bachtiar

Bagian Obstetri dan Ginekologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas

RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang

Tujuan: Mengetahui perbedaan fungsi seksual wanita pasca persalinan pervaginam dengan episiotomi dan tanpa episiotomi pada wanita primipara berdasarkan skor Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI)

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan desain penelitian *cross sectional comparative study* dengan membandingkan dua kelompok penelitian yaitu pasien pasca persalinan pervaginam tanpa episiotomi dan persalinan pervaginam dengan episiotomi pada primipara untuk melihat perbedaan skor *Female Sexual Function Index* (FSFI). Besar sampel sebanyak 52 sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *consecutive sampling*, di Puskesmas Jejaring PPDS Obygn FK Unand di Kota Padang sejak bulan Agustus 2018. Analisis univariat digunakan untuk menghitung rerata dan standar deviasi dari masing-masing domain FSFI meliputi hasrat (desire), rangsangan (arousal), lubrikasi (lubrication), orgasme (orgasm), kepuasan seksual (satisfaction) dan nyeri berhubungan seksual (pain). Analisis bivariat untuk mengetahui kebermaknaan perbedaan fungsi seksual pada persalinan pervaginam dengan episiotomi dan tanpa episiotomi, menggunakan uji T Independent dan uji Two Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov untuk mengelompokkan pasien yang termasuk *Female Sexual Disorder* (FSD) dan *Non Female Sexual Disorder* (Non FSD) pasca persalinan pervaginam, dimana yang termasuk FSD adalah nilai skor FSFI ≤ 26 .

Hasil: Tidak terdapat perbedaan rerata fungsi seksual wanita pasca persalinan pervaginam dengan episiotomi ($23,8 \pm 4,6$) dan pasca persalinan pervaginam tanpa episiotomi ($25,26 \pm 4,22$) dengan nilai $p > 0,05$. Berdasarkan domain FSFI (desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction, dan pain) tidak terdapat perbedaan rerata antara pasien yang diepisiotomi dan tanpa episiotomi dengan nilai $p > 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna fungsi seksual antara kelompok wanita pasca persalinan pervaginam dengan episiotomi dan kelompok wanita pasca persalinan pervaginam tanpa episiotomi.

Kata Kunci: Persalinan pervaginam, Episiotomi, *Female Sexual Function Index* (FSFI)