

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH FAKTOR BIOLOGI DAN LINGKUNGAN TERHADAP DISFUNGSI SEKSUAL WANITA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KEDATON KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG

Oleh

FITRI SOFIATIN

Latar belakang: Disfungsi seksual diperkirakan mempengaruhi 22-43% wanita di seluruh dunia. Faktor yang berkontribusi adalah faktor biologi dan lingkungan. Faktor penentu biologi meliputi usia, status menopause yaitu lama mengalami menopause dan usia menarche. Faktor lingkungan yang berkaitan yaitu paritas, usia pasangan (suami), tingkat pendidikan, pendapatan, pekerjaan wanita, lama hubungan pernikahan, riwayat medis, penggunaan obat-obatan dan penggunaan kontrasepsi. Sehingga perlu diketahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara faktor biologi dan lingkungan khususnya di Kota Bandar Lampung.

Metode: Penelitian observasional non-eksperimental yang menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kedaton, Bandar Lampung selama satu bulan dimulai sejak dikeluarkannya izin dari komite etik penelitian. Data disfungsi seksual didapatkan dari kuesioner *Female Sexual Function Index* (FSFI) dan kuesioner terkait karakteristik faktor biologi dan lingkungan. Data kemudian diolah dan dianalisis menggunakan program statistik dengan uji *Chi Square* sebagai analisis bivariat.

Hasil: Angka disfungsi seksual pada wanita sebanyak 102 (46,6%) responden. Terdapat hubungan antara usia responden, usia pasangan/suami responden dan lama pernikahan responden terhadap kejadian disfungsi seksual ($p < 0,05$ dengan OR 1,488; 1,415; dan 1,428).

Simpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara faktor biologis yaitu usia ibu serta faktor lingkungan seperti usia pasangan/suami dan lama pernikahan dengan disfungsi seksual pada wanita.

Kata kunci: Faktor Biologi, Disfungsi Seksual, Faktor Lingkungan, Wanita

ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION AT THE KEDATON HEALTH CENTERS OF BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

By

FITRI SOFIATIN

Background: Sexual dysfunction is estimated to affect 22-43% of women worldwide. Contributing factors are biological and environmental factors. Biological determinants include age, menopause status, namely the length of menopause and the age of menarche. Related environmental factors are parity, partner's age (husband), level of education, income, female occupation, duration of marital relationship, medical history, drug use and contraceptive use. So it is necessary to know whether there is a relationship between biological factors and the environment, especially in the city of Bandar Lampung.

Methods: Non-experimental observational study using a cross sectional design. The study was conducted at the Kedaton Health Center, Bandar Lampung for 1 months starting from the issuance of a permit from the research ethics committee. Data on sexual dysfunction were obtained from the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) questionnaire and questionnaires related to the characteristics of biological and environmental factors. The data is then processed and analyzed using a statistical program with the Chi Square test as a bivariate analysis.

Results: The sexual dysfunction score in women was 102 respondent (46.6%) There was a relationship between maternal age, spouse / husband respondent and long of marriage relationship respondent on the occurrence of sexual dysfunction ($p < 0.05$ with OR 1,488; 1,415; and 1,428).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between biological factors, namely age and environmental factors such as the age of the couple / husband and length of marriage with sexual dysfunction in women.

Keywords: Biological Factors, Sexual Dysfunction, Environment Factors, Woman