

Association of perceived male sexual dysfunction and sexually transmitted disease to female sexual function among Indonesian women

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Abstrak

Dampak disfungsi seksual pria (MSD) pada pasangan wanita sulit untuk dipahami. Disfungsi ereksi (DE) pria dan gangguan ejakulasi kemungkinan besar memengaruhi fungsi seksual wanita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti prevalensi disfungsi dan gangguan seksual wanita serta hubungan antara persepsi MSD dan fungsi seksual wanita dengan menggunakan versi singkat dari Indeks Fungsi Seksual Wanita (FSFI-6) yang telah divalidasi dalam bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian cross-sectional ini dilakukan di Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo, Jakarta, Indonesia, dari Februari 2018 hingga Februari 2019. Sekitar 702 perempuan Indonesia yang sudah menikah, termasuk pasien, pengunjung, dan staf medis dan nonmedis, memberikan data sosiodemografi, FSFI-6, kualitas hidup, dan fungsi seksual (DE, gangguan ejakulasi, dan masalah hasrat), dan penyakit menular seksual (PMS). Hubungan antara variabel kategorikal dievaluasi menggunakan uji Fisher. Regresi logistik digunakan untuk analisis multivariat, dan nilai p-value 0,05 dianggap signifikan secara statistik. Di antara 702 wanita, sekitar 242 mengalami disfungsi seksual (34,5%), 20 mengalami gangguan seksual (2,8%), 172 mengalami hasrat rendah (24,5%), 72 mengalami gairah rendah (10,3%), 253 mengalami fungsi orgasme (36,0%), dan 575 mengalami nyeri seksual (81,9%). Para responden melaporkan adanya PMS, masalah hasrat, DE, dan gangguan ejakulasi pada pasangan mereka. Gangguan seksual wanita dan hasrat yang rendah dikaitkan dengan DE yang dirasakan. Gangguan seksual wanita dikaitkan dengan PMS (Wald = 10.3, p = 0.001) dan masalah hasrat (Wald = 6.89, p = 0.008). Tidak ada MSD lain yang dikaitkan dengan fungsi seksual wanita. Persepsi PMS dan masalah hasrat pria mempengaruhi gangguan seksual wanita.

.....Male sexual dysfunction (MSD)'s impact on female partners is challenging to understand. Male erectile dysfunction (ED) and ejaculation disorder likely affect female sexual function. This study aimed to examine the prevalence of female sexual dysfunction and disorder as well as the relationship between perceived MSD and female sexual function using the validated Indonesian short version of the 6-item Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI-6). This cross-sectional study was conducted at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta, Indonesia, from February 2018 to February 2019. About 702 Indonesian married women, including patients, visitors, and medical and nonmedical staff, provided the sociodemographic, FSFI-6, quality of life, and sexual function (ED, ejaculation disorder, and desire problems), and sexually transmitted disease (STD) data. The association between categorical variables was evaluated using Fisher's test. Logistic regression was used for multivariate analysis, and a p-value of 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Among 702 women, about 242 had sexual dysfunction (34.5%), 20 had sexual disorder (2.8%), 172 had low desire (24.5%), 72 had low arousal (10.3%), 253 had orgasmic function (36.0%), and 575 had sexual pain (81.9%). The respondents reported their partners' STD, desire problems, ED, and ejaculation disorder. Female sexual disorder and low desire were associated with perceived ED. Female sexual disorder was associated with STD (Wald = 10.3, p = 0.001) and desire problems (Wald = 6.89, p = 0.008). No other MSD was associated with female sexual function. Perceived STD and male desire problems affected female sexual disorder.