

**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU KEPERAWATAN  
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN DAN KESEHATAN  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SEMARANG**

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Gambaran karakteristik perubahan seksualitas pada pasien kanker serviks yang telah menjalani terapi kanker di Rumah Sakit Dr. Kariadi Semarang

x + 46 Halaman + 11 Tabel + 9 Lampiran + 1 Gambar + 1 Skema

**Abstrak**

Kanker serviks merupakan tumor ganas saluran reproduksi perempuan dengan jumlah penderita terbanyak kedua di Indonesia setelah kanker payudara. Gejalanya tidak bisa dideteksi pada stadium awal, sehingga disebut *the silent killer*. Pengobatannya dengan terapi kanker berupa pembedahan, kemoterapi, radiasi, dan kombinasi. Tujuan pengobatannya meningkatkan ketahanan hidup penderitanya, berdampak negatif pada perubahan seksualitas. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran perubahan seksualitas pasien kanker serviks yang telah menjalani terapi kanker di Rumah Sakit Dr. Kariadi Semarang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan survei. Penelitian ini dilakukan selama 2 bulan di Ruang Cendrawasih dan Rajawali 4A, 4B Rumah Sakit Dr. Kariadi Semarang dengan sampel sebanyak 97. Hasil penelitian ini adalah karakteristik responden usia terbanyak 41-50 tahun, pendidikan SD, menikah satu kali, rerata menikah usia 19 tahun, penggunaan kontrasepsi terbanyak suntik, rerata lama penggunaan kontrasepsi 13,44 tahun. Stadium kanker serviks terbanyak IIB, dengan pengobatan kemoradiasi. Responden mengalami perubahan hasrat seksual sebanyak 66 responden (68,0%), 74 responden (76,3%) terjadi perubahan rangsangan seksual, lubrikasi vagina, orgasme, serta nyeri, 61 responden (62,9%) terjadi penurunan kepuasan seksual. Terapi kanker menyebabkan pengeringan pada vagina disertai hilangnya fleksibilitas dan cairan lubrikasi vagina sehingga terjadi *dyspareunia* / nyeri saat berhubungan seksual sehingga pasien enggan untuk melakukan hubungan seksual. Pasien kanker serviks yang telah menjalani terapi kanker mengalami penurunan pada fungsi seksual berupa hasrat, rangsangan, lubrikasi, orgasme, nyeri dan kepuasan seksual. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini perawat diharapkan dapat memberikan edukasi pada pasien cara mengatasi perubahan seksualitas akibat terapi kanker dengan terapi nonfarmakologi berupa latihan kegel, penggunaan *vagina dilator*, dan lubrikan (gel).

**Kata kunci** : seksualitas, karakteristik, terapi kanker, kanker serviks.

Pustaka : 34 ( 2000-2017 )

**UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM IN NURSING  
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*The Characteristic of Patient's Sexuality Change after Cervical Cancer Therapy at Dr. Kariadi Hospital of Semarang*

*x + 46 Pages + 11 Tables + 9 Appendices + 1 Figure + 1 Chart*

**Abstract**

*Cervical cancer is one of the dangerous tumors in women's reproduction track with the sufferers is at the second level after breast cancer in Indonesia. The symptom cannot be easily detected in the early stage, so this disease is known as a silent killer. The only treatment for cervical cancer is by cancer therapy which involves surgery, chemotherapy, radiation, and the combination of those therapies. The aim of the treatment is to improve the survival rate of the sufferer. However, it is said that the treatment may give the negative effect to one's sexuality. This research was aimed to find out the characteristic of patient's sexuality change after cervical cancer therapy at Dr. Kariadi Hospital of Semarang. It was a descriptive quantitative research with survey as the research approach. The research was conducted for 2 months at Cendrawasih ward and room 4A and 4B of Rajawali ward at Dr. Kariadi Hospital of Semarang with 97 respondents taken as sample. The result of this research was the characteristic of the respondents which mostly in the age range of 41-50 years old, elementary school qualified, married once, married at 19 years old as the average, mostly use injection contraception, averagely used the contraception for 13.44 years. The most cervical cancer stadium was IIB with chemo-radiation therapy. There were 66 respondents (68.0%) who experienced sexual desire change, 74 respondents (76.3%) experienced some change in sexual arousal, vaginal lubrication, orgasm and pain. Besides, also 61 respondents (62.9%) experienced reduced sexual satisfaction. Cancer therapy led to vaginal dryness which was followed by the reduced flexibility and the vaginal lubricant which may be the main cause of dyspareunia or the pain during sexual intercourse. Cervical patients who went through therapy may experience sexual dysfunction such sexual desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, pain, and satisfaction. Based on the research, nurses are expected to give the education for the patients about how to cope with the sexuality change as the effect of cancer therapy by applying non-pharmacology therapy such kegel exercise, and applying vaginal dilator and lubricant.*

**Keywords** : *sexuality, characteristic, cancer therapy, cervical cancer*

**Reference** : *34 (2000-2017)*