

ABSTRACT*The Comparison of Sexual Function Uterine Prolapse with Surgical Therapy and Non-Surgical Therapy at RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya*

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Uterine prolapse is the second largest gynecological cases in Indonesia. Uterine prolapse patients require surgical or non-surgical therapy. Uterine prolapse patients feel afraid about sexual activity because of the side effect of therapy. The aim of this study was to know and compare sexual function of uterine prolapse patients with surgical and non-surgical therapy at RSUD Dr. Soetomo.

The method of this research was analytic observational cross-sectional study design and accidental sampling technique. The sample in the research was uterine prolapse patients at RSUD Dr. Soetomo, who met the criteria for inclusion. The number of samples was 30 respondents, they were 25 the surgical group and 5 non surgical group. The study used primary data and secondary data, patient was asked to answer FSFI (Female Sexual Function Index) questionnaire and the status of therapy in medical records at RSUD Dr. Soetomo of June-July 2016 was observed. The study compared sexual function score both group surgical and non surgical. Data was analyzed by Mann-Whitney statistic test.

The results of the analysis, median of total sexual function score in surgical group (24,4) and non-surgical group (28,8) was more than cut off score (20,25). There was no meaningful difference between median of total FSFI score both surgical group and non-surgical group ($p=0,522$).

Sexual function of uterine prolapse patients was not influenced by the effects of therapy on the function and anatomy of reproductive organs, body image, pain/ discomfort and depression on diagnosis and therapy.

Surgical group and non-surgical group of uterine prolapse patients had normal sexual function. Sexual function total score of non surgical patients was better than surgical patients.

Key word: *uterine prolapse, sexual function, surgical and non-surgical therapy*