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RELATIONSHIP OF SEXUAL NEED FULFILLMENT TO QUALITY OF LIFE OF CHRONIC KIDNEY FAILURE PATIENTS IN THE HEMODIALYSIS ROOM OF DUMAI HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

The intervention for CKD patients is hemodialysis. Hemodialysis is carried out for life so that it will cause side effects, one of which is secondary amenorrhea. Secondary amenorrhea is a woman's failure to get menstruation. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the length of hemodialysis and the incidence of secondary amenorrhea in patients with chronic kidney failure at the Dumai City Hospital. The research design was descriptive correlation with a cross sectional approach. This research was conducted from March to August 2020 at the Dumai City Hospital. The research was conducted in February 2020-August 2020. The total population is 40 respondents with a sample size of 40 people. The sampling technique is total sampling. Data were analyzed using the Kolmogorov Smirnov test with a computerized system. The results showed that the majority of time undergoing hemodialysis > 24 months was 65% and the majority experienced secondary amenorrhea as much as 72.5%. The results of statistical tests showed that there was a relationship between the length of hemodialysis and the incidence of secondary amenorrhea at the Dumai City Hospital (pvalue=0.003). It is hoped that health workers will increase health promotion regarding the effects and effects of the length of time undergoing hemodialysis with the incidence of amenorrhoea.

Keywords: Chronic Renal Failure, Sexual Needs, Quality of Lie

INTRODUCTION

Chronic kidney failure is a progressive kidney function disorder, in which the body is unable to maintain metabolism and fails to maintain fluid and electrolyte balance which results in a permanent increase in urea and requires treatment in the form of kidney transplantation, peritoneal dialysis and hemodialysis (Black & Hawks, 2014). The prevalence of chronic kidney failure patients is increasing in modern countries like America. In 2016 it has increased 50% from the previous year. In almost all regions of the United States, the incidence and prevalence of kidney failure increased by 50% in 2017. Data shows that every year 200,000 Americans undergo hemodialysis due to chronic kidney disorders, meaning that 1,120 in one million Americans are dialysis patients (Fadlilah, 2019). The growth of hemodialysis patients in Indonesia in the last five years has been relatively high, according to a survey conducted by the Indonesian Renal Registry, which is a branch of the Indonesian Nephrology Association (PERNEFRI). In 2015 the number of patients with chronic kidney failure reached 15,353 cases,

experiencing a sharp increase in 2016, namely 19,621 cases. Over time in 2017 there was a significant decrease, with the number of patients with chronic kidney failure as many as 15,128 cases, in the sense that there was a decrease of about 7% from the previous year, but in 2018 there was a significant increase, reaching 17,193 cases with the percentage of men men by 55.77% and women by 44.23% with a percentage of <50 years of age 47.99% and as much as 52.01% for those aged 50 years (Indonesian Renal Registry, 2018). The results of a survey conducted by the Indonesian Nephrology Association (PERNEFRI) estimated that around 12.5% of the population or 25 million Indonesians experienced a decline in kidney function undergoing hemodialysis as many as 20,906 (Wahyuni, 2019). with the number of patients with chronic kidney failure as many as 15,128 cases, in the sense that there was a decrease of about 7% from the previous, but in 2018 there was a significant increase, reaching 17,193 cases with the percentage of men amounting to 55.77% and women by 44.23 % with a percentage of age <50 years of 47.99% and as much as 52.01% for those aged 50 years (Indonesian Renal Registry, 2018).

The results of a survey conducted by the Indonesian Nephrology Association (PERNEFRI) estimated that around 12.5% of the population or 25 million Indonesians experienced a decline in kidney function undergoing hemodialysis as many as 20,906 (Wahyuni, 2019). with the number of chronic kidney failure patients as many as 15,128 cases, in the sense that there was a decrease of around 7% from before, but in 2018 there was a significant increase, reaching 17,193 cases with a percentage of men of 55.77% and women of 44.23 % with the percentage of age <50 years of 47.99% and as much as 52.01% for ages ≥ 50 years (Indonesian Renal Registry, 2018). The results of a survey conducted by the Indonesian Nephrology Association (PERNEFRI) estimated that around 12.5% of the population or 25 million Indonesians had decreased kidney function undergoing hemodialysis as many as 20,906 (Wahyuni, 2019). however, in 2018 there was a significant increase, reaching 17,193 cases with a male percentage of 55.77% and a female 44.23% with a percentage of <50 years of age 47.99% and as much as 52.01% for age 50 years (Indonesian Renal Registry, 2018). The results of a survey conducted by the Indonesian Nephrology Association (PERNEFRI) estimated that around 12.5% of the population or 25 million Indonesians experienced a decline in kidney function undergoing hemodialysis as many as 20,906 (Wahyuni, 2019). however, in 2018 there was a significant increase, reaching 17,193 cases with a percentage of 55.77% for men and 44.23% for women with a percentage of age <50 years of 47.99% and 52.01% for ages ≥ 50 years (Indonesian Renal Registry, 2018). The results of a survey conducted by the Indonesian Nephrology Association (PERNEFRI) estimated that around 12.5% of the population or 25 million Indonesians had decreased kidney function undergoing hemodialysis as many as 20,906 (Wahyuni, 2019).

The increasing prevalence of hemodialysis patients will affect the decrease in women's sexual ability. Research conducted by a team of hemodialysis nurses at Moewardi Hospital in Surakarta showed that around 70% of female patients undergoing hemodialysis experienced limited physical activity and decreased sex drive (Fadilah, 2017). Meanwhile, Nephrol (2016), women undergoing hemodialysis experience difficulties with sexual arousal, dysmenorrhea, impaired vaginal lubrication, dyspareunia and difficulty achieving orgasm (Patricia, 2010).

Phenomena that occur in female hemodialysis patients experience changes in physical and psychological health, experienced since being sentenced to chronic kidney failure, one of which is complications such as sexual dysfunction or impotence that affect the quality of life. Sexual activity has a positive influence on the quality of life. If this sexual activity is pleasurable, the patient's quality of life will not be disturbed, and vice versa will affect the relationship in the role as a partner's life partner (Pangkahila, 2017).

Hemodialysis in Riau province RSUD Arifin Achmad Pekanbaru showed that, the number of patients with chronic kidney failure who underwent hemodialysis therapy in 2015 was 657 cases with a total of 10,383 hemodialysis therapy actions, a sharp increase in 2016 to 1,830 cases with a total number of hemodialysis actions 11,018 and experiencing an increase again in 2017 with a total of 1,933 cases with a total number of 11,178 actions (Medical Record of Arifin Achmad Hospital, 2017). Medical record data at the Dumai Hospital (2019), obtained daily census data on patient visits in the hemodialysis room in 2015 as many as 1,425 patients with 10,664 procedures, in 2016 there were 1,557 patients with 11,077 procedures, and in 2017 there were 1,644 with 11,364 procedures. .

Based on a preliminary survey with an interview method on patients undergoing hemodialysis in the hemodialysis room on December 22, 2019, where from 7 CKD patients who experienced sexual dysfunction, 3 people had poor sexual experience, such as erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation, and decreased libido and anxiety in exercising. role as life partner. Based on the prevalence above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled Is there a Relationship between Fulfillment of Sexual Needs and Quality of Life for Chronic Kidney Failure Patients in the Hemodialysis Room at RSUD Dumai.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research This study used a correlation design with a cross-sectional approach with a sampling technique using total sampling, namely all female patients undergoing hemodialysis, namely 40 people. Data in this study were collected using a questionnaire consisting of two parts. The first part contains a questionnaire about sexuality needs Female sexual function index (FSFI) adapted from Silvia (2017) and the second part contains a questionnaire about quality of life WHOQOL-BREF WHO (2004). This study used univariate and bivariate data analysis. Bivariate analysis of the study This uses the chi square test.

RESEARCH RESULT

Based on table 1.1 above it can be seen that, the majority of respondents aged over 60 years, namely as many as 49 (61.2%) and respondents with female sex, namely as many as 80 (100.0%), the majority of respondents with DIII / S1 education were 33 (41.2%)) respondents and the majority of respondents' jobs were private, namely as many as 31 (38.8%) of respondents. The majority of HD duration is >24 months, namely 49 (61.2%) respondents.

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Percentages Based on Characteristics of Respondents in the Hemodialysis Room at the Dumai City Hospital Year (n=80)

No	Characteristics of Respondents	F	%
1	Age (Years)		
	60 years	31	38.8
	> 60 years old	49	61.2
2	Gender		
	Woman	80	100.0
3	Education		
	SD	11	13.8
	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	5	6,2
	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	31	38.8
	DIII/S1	33	41.2
4	Work		
	civil servant	20	27.5
	Private	31	38.8
	IRT/Not Working	27	33,8
5	Old HD		
	< 12 Months	18	22.5
	12-24 Months	13	16.2
	.>24 Months	49	61.2
	Total	80	100.0

Table 2 Distribution of Frequency and Percentage Based on Sexual Needs in the Hemodialysis Room of Dumai City Hospital (n=80)

No	Characteristics of Respondents	F	%
1	No Sexual Dysfunction	27	33,8
2	Sexual Dysfunction	53	63.5
	Total	80	100

Table 2 above it can be seen that, the majority of respondents experienced sexual dysfunction as many as 53 (63.5%) respondents.

Table 3 Distribution of Frequency and Percentage Based on Quality of Life in the Hemodialysis Room of Dumai Hospital (n=80)

No	Quality of Life	f	%
1	Very bad	0	0
2	Bad	33	41.2
3	Currently	45	56.2
4	Well	2	2,5
5	Very good	0	0
	Total	80	100

Based on table 3 , it was found that out of 80 respondents, 27 (100%) respondents did not experience sexual dysfunction, with each of 25 (96.2%) respondents having a moderate quality of life category, and as many as 2 (7.4%) respondents have a good quality of life category.

Meanwhile, of the 53 (100%) respondents who experienced sexual dysfunction, 33 (62.3%) respondents each had a poor quality of life category, 20 (37.7%) respondents had a moderate quality of life category. Furthermore, the statistical test showed that the table did not meet the requirements with the chi square test because there were cells with an expected value of less than 5 as many as 2 cells 33.3%. Therefore, the test used is the alternative test, namely the Kolmogorov Smirnov obtained $p = 0.000 < 0.05$.

Table 4 Relationship between Fulfillment of Sexual Needs and Quality of Life in Patients with Chronic Renal Failure in the Hemodialysis Room Hospital Dumai City Year (n=80)

No	Sexual Needs	Quality of Life						Total	%	<i>p.s-value</i>
		Bad		Currently		Well				
		F	%	F	%	F	%			
1	No Sexual Dysfunction	0	0.0	25	92.6	2	7,4	27	100	0.000
2	Sexual Dysfunction	33	62.3	20	37.7	0	0.0	53	100	
Total		33	42,2	45	56.2	2	2,5	80	100	

DISCUSSION

Overview of Fulfillment of Sexual Needs in Patients with Chronic Kidney Failure in the Hemodialysis Room at the Dumai City Hospital

Based on research results it can be seen that, the majority of respondents experienced sexual dysfunction. According to Toorians in Irawati, (2011) patients who experience sexual problems in patients with chronic kidney failure have an average incidence of 90% before dialysis is performed.

Based on gender, the total sample in this study were women with chronic dialysis and more than 50% with a percentage of 53 (63.5%) women undergoing dialysis experienced decreased libido and reduced ability to orgasm and frequency of coitus. Sexual changes in patients with chronic kidney failure were studied by previous researchers in Egypt, Ali in Irawati (2011) where from a sample of 80 hemodialysis patients it was found that patients who experienced sexual decline were 82.5%. This result is in line with the results of a study conducted by Soykan in Irawati (2011) in Turkey which involved 43 hemodialysis patients consisting of 23 women, found that 40% of respondents did not engage in sexual activity.

The patient's sexual activity is also identified from the patient's desire to have sexual intercourse. The results of this study indicate that respondents generally said they had no desire to have sexual intercourse. Women experience a decrease in the desire to have sexual intercourse. Arslan in Irawati, (2011) states that patients who experience sexual problems find that the average patient who consults this problem is still very low. This is likely to occur because patients feel taboo to tell the problems they face or service providers who have never studied them. This research is in line with Pangkahila's research (2017) in female hemodialysis patients experiencing changes in physical and psychological health, experienced since being sentenced to chronic kidney failure. According to the researcher's assumptions, patients

experience sexual dysfunction due to changes that occur in the body such as hormonal disturbances, age, blood circulation, nerve function and decreased energy which causes a decrease in sexual interest in the desire to reduce sexual activities.

Description of Quality of Life in Patients with Chronic Kidney Failure in the Hemodialysis Room of Dumai City Hospital

Based on research resultsshow that the majority of the quality of life of patients with chronic kidney failure is in the moderate category. The results of research conducted by Sasmito (2015) showed that the quality of life in patients with chronic kidney failure at PKU Muhammadiyah Unit II Yogyakarta Hospital was mostly in the moderate category (58.5%), while the quality of life was in the good category (41.5%). Toorians' research in Irawati, (2011) shows that the prevalence of changes in desire for sexual intercourse occurs in all patients undergoing hemodialysis and impaired desire to have sexual intercourse occurs in 71% of patients undergoing hemodialysis which causes a decrease in the quality of life of hemodialysis patients, there are several factors The factors that influence are age, sex, occupation and duration of hemodialysis.

In this study, the majority of respondents were over 60 years old, as many as 61.2% of respondents. Studies in America also concluded that chronic kidney failure experienced by patients over the age of 40 years greatly affects the quality of life of patients with kidney failure (Erwinsyah, 2009).

The majority of respondents' education is DIII/S1 as many as 41.2% of respondents. This study is the same as that of Sasmito (2015) which showed that most of the respondents had DIII education (54.7%), S1 (20.8%). The results of this education illustrate that most have a high level of education. A person's level of education affects the development of knowledge, namely the ability to think, behave, and behave in the process of life. Thus, apart from increasing age, educational factors also have an important role in living the quality of life, both in health and in illness (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

Based on occupation, the majority of the work is the majority of private respondents as many as (38.8%) respondents. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Sasmito (2015) which shows that the majority of respondents' occupations are working as private sector (41.45%), not working (32.1%), Labor (18.9%), and civil servants (7.5%) patients undergoing long-term hemodialysis must be faced with various problems such as financial problems, difficulty in maintaining a job, lost sex drive, depression and fear (Fatayi, 2008).

Based on the duration of HD, the majority of HD duration was >24 months, namely (61.2%) of respondents. The results of this study are the same as that of Sasmito's study (2015) which showed that the duration of hemodialysis was mostly > 24 months (75.5%), <12 months (17%), 12-24 months (7.5%) were known to have recently undergone hemodialysis. . Metha's research (2005) suggested that hemodialysis patients rarely switch hospitals. Colamery (2008)

hemodialysis units tend to experience expansion due to the nature of patients who depend on this unit for the rest of their lives. The high cost of hemodialysis tubes and the high mortality rate make patients reluctant to go to the hospital.

According to the researcher's assumption, patients who experience chronic kidney failure and undergo hemodialysis have many changes in their life or quality of life which are influenced by several factors, such as age, gender, duration of hemodialysis. All activities that are usually carried out cannot be carried out optimally anymore, the problem of costs that must be incurred during the hemodialysis period, the fear of not being able to make a partner happy, one of which is a decrease in sexual activity and the fear of death which causes a decrease in the quality of life in patients.

Relationship of Fulfillment of Sexual Needs with Quality of Life of Patients with Chronic Kidney Failure in the Hemodialysis Room at the Dumai City Hospital

Based on research results it was found that out of 80 respondents, the majority of patients experienced sexual dysfunction and had poor quality of life (62.3%). The results of statistical tests showed that there was a relationship between the fulfillment of sexual needs with the quality of life of patients with chronic kidney failure in the Hemodialysis Room at the Dumai City Hospital, the results were $p = 0.000 < 0.05$. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Sasmito (2015) which showed that there was a significant relationship between the fulfillment of sexual needs and the quality of life of patients with chronic kidney failure at PKU Muhammadiyah Unit II Hospital Yogyakarta ($P = 0.000$).

The results of this study are in line with Irawati, (2011). The results of this study identified changes experienced by hemodialysis participants, where these changes included changes in the skin, physical changes and psychosocial changes which, if not treated properly, will affect the quality of life of participants, including the fulfillment of sexual needs. Related to the research of Peng et al. (2015) the level of satisfaction in sexual activity, in his research it was concluded that in general respondents experienced dissatisfaction and difficulty orgasming in 137 female respondents undergoing hemodialysis in Taiwan found the average satisfaction score of respondents was 7 from a normal score of 15, these findings indicate that the average respondent experienced a poor level of satisfaction.

The high and low quality of life of patients with chronic kidney failure at the Dumai City Hospital, can be influenced by various factors such as psychology and social relations in it which refers to the fulfillment of sexual needs. The results of the study prove that the existence of a good sexual need fulfillment factor can improve the quality of life of chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis for that couples can make various efforts well.

CONCLUSION

- a. The majority of respondents with chronic kidney failure experienced sexual dysfunction in the bad category, as many as 62.3% of respondents.

- b. The majority of respondents with chronic kidney failure who have a moderate quality of life are 56.2% of respondents.
- c. There is a relationship between fulfilling sexual needs and quality of life of chronic kidney failure patients in the Hemodialysis Room of Dumai Hospital ($p=0.000$).

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