

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Infertilitas merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang berdampak pada kualitas hidup dan kesehatan reproduksi pasangan. Penilaian kualitas semen secara konvensional belum sepenuhnya menggambarkan integritas materi genetik sperma. Fragmentasi DNA sperma, yang dinyatakan melalui DNA Fragmentation Index (DFI), berhubungan dengan keberhasilan fertilisasi dan hasil reproduksi. Durasi abstinensi seksual, usia, dan kualitas sperma diduga berhubungan dengan tingkat fragmentasi DNA, tetapi hasil penelitian terdahulu masih beragam. **Tujuan:** Menganalisis hubungan durasi abstinensi seksual, usia, dan kualitas sperma dengan kategori DFI serta menyusun model prediksi fragmentasi DNA sperma. **Metode:** Penelitian observasional analitik dengan rancangan potong lintang ini menggunakan data sekunder pemeriksaan laboratorium dan rekam medis pasien Laboratorium Andrologi RS Sammarie Basra Jakarta tahun 2023–2025. Sebanyak 146 subjek memenuhi kriteria penelitian. DFI dikelompokkan menjadi normal dan abnormal, sedangkan variabel prediktor meliputi kategori usia, kualitas sperma, serta durasi abstinensi seksual. Analisis dilakukan dengan uji chi-square, Kendall's tau-b, dan regresi logistik menggunakan SPSS versi 30.0. **Hasil:** Sebanyak 81 subjek (55,5%) memiliki DFI abnormal. Dalam analisis multivariat, usia ≥ 40 tahun berhubungan dengan peningkatan odds DFI abnormal (OR = 3,122; $p = 0,007$). Kualitas sperma abnormal juga menunjukkan hubungan independen (OR = 2,643; $p = 0,008$). Durasi abstinensi seksual tidak menunjukkan hubungan independen yang bermakna secara statistik. Model memiliki nilai area under the curve (AUC) sebesar 0,6554 dan Nagelkerke pseudo- R^2 sebesar 0,1252. Pada ambang yang digunakan, sensitivitas model sebesar 81,48% dan spesifisitas sebesar 40%, sehingga kemampuan diskriminasinya masih terbatas. **Kesimpulan dan rekomendasi:** Usia dan kualitas sperma merupakan prediktor independen kategori DFI pada populasi penelitian, sedangkan durasi abstinensi seksual bukan prediktor yang bermakna. Model berpotensi membantu skrining awal, tetapi belum memadai untuk diagnosis definitif. Penelitian lanjutan dengan sampel lebih besar dan validasi pada populasi lain diperlukan sebelum model diterapkan secara luas.

Kata kunci: *abstinensi seksual, usia, kualitas sperma, fragmentasi DNA sperma, model prediksi*

ABSTRACT

Background: Infertility is an important public health issue affecting couples' quality of life and reproductive health. Conventional semen analysis does not fully reflect the integrity of sperm genetic material. Sperm DNA fragmentation, expressed as the DNA Fragmentation Index (DFI), is associated with fertilization and reproductive outcomes. Sexual abstinence duration, age, and semen quality may be associated with DNA fragmentation, but previous studies have reported inconsistent findings. **Objective:** To examine the associations of sexual abstinence duration, age, and semen quality with DFI categories and to develop a prediction model for sperm DNA fragmentation. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study used secondary laboratory and medical record data from the Andrology Laboratory of Sammarie Basra Hospital, Jakarta, collected during 2023–2025. A total of 146 participants met the study criteria. DFI was categorized as normal or abnormal. Candidate predictors included age group, semen quality, and sexual abstinence duration. Statistical analyses were performed using the chi-square test, Kendall's tau-b, and multivariable logistic regression in SPSS version 30.0. **Results:** Abnormal DFI was observed in 81 participants (55.5%). In the multivariable model, age ≥ 40 years was independently associated with greater odds of abnormal DFI (OR = 3.122; $p = 0.007$). Abnormal semen quality was also independently associated with abnormal DFI (OR = 2.643; $p = 0.008$). Sexual abstinence duration showed no statistically significant independent association. The model yielded an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.6554 and a Nagelkerke pseudo- R^2 of 0.1252. At the selected threshold, sensitivity was 81.48% and specificity was 40%, indicating limited discrimination. **Conclusion and recommendations:** Age and semen quality were independent predictors of the DFI category in this study population, whereas abstinence duration was not a significant predictor. The model may assist initial screening but is insufficient for definitive diagnosis. Larger studies and external validation in other populations are needed before broader application.

Keywords: *sexual abstinence, age, semen quality, sperm DNA fragmentation, prediction model*