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## Influence of the type of work shift in Female Sexual Function Index of healthcare sector female workers

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Sexuality is closely linked to life quality and over the years it has become a significant part of results related to sexual and reproductive health. There are different settings of work development that might impact people's health conditions. While effects and risks related to male and female healthcare workers exposed to rotating shifts have been identified in the healthcare sector, their impact in the area of sexuality is not sufficiently documented. The objective of the study was to determine the influence of the type of work shift over the sexual function of healthcare sector female workers. Methodology: quantitative, cross-sectional and correlation type of study. Universe composed of a high complexity hospital female workers aged between 20 to 64 years old who worked in Day Shifts (DS) and Rotating Shifts (RS). Bio-social-demographic profile of 365 female workers was characterized by means of the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI). Statistical analysis was carried out using SPSS v.19.0 Software and univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyses were applied. Mann-Whitney's non-parametric test was employed, altogether with Chi Square Test, Fisher's exact test and logistic regression with  $p\text{-value} < 0.05$ . Quick points: the type of shift did not influence FSFI, health service assistants working in rotating shifts showed a seven-fold risk increase to have an altered FSFI than female workers belonging to other healthcare working areas, a protective factor for Day Shift healthcare female workers was identified altogether with two risk factors for healthcare female workers in Rotating Shifts.

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