

Sexual Dysfunction in Cirrhotic Male and Female

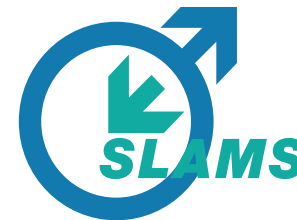


Patients

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16th
**World Meeting on
Sexual Medicine**
8 - 12 October 2014 - São Paulo, Brazil
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Background

- “Incapacity to enjoy a sexual event” (male or female)
- Hormones (hypogonadism in cirrhosis)
- Hyperestrogenism
- Encephalopathy, ascites, edema, muscle loss

Objective

- To analyze the prevalence of sexual dysfunction in men and women with different stages of liver cirrhosis
- To analyze related risk factors for such condition in this population

Material and Methods

- Cirrhotic patients from the “Liver Disease Clinic” in our Institution
- Data obtained from the patients file in the outpatient visit
 - Demographics
 - Stage of liver disease (MELD and Child-Pugh scores)
- FSFI and IIEF
- Beck Depression Questionnaire

Results

- 145 patients (65% female)
- Mean age 50 (range 20-80) years old
- 75% were married or in a stable relationship
- 43.4% some degree of depression (Beck score)

Results

- IIEF score
 - 22% no-ED
 - 18% mild-ED
 - 16% mild-moderate ED
 - 14% moderate ED
 - 30% severe ED

Results

➤ IFSF

- 55.9% score less than 26.55 (with sexual dysfunction)
- PONER DESGLOSE POR DOMINIOS

Results – Stable Sexual Partner/Depression

- Male patients without a stable partner had lower IIEF scores ($p=0.029$)
- Female patients with a stable partner had lower FSFI scores ($p=0.017$)
- Presence of depression showed no statistical difference in either gender

Stage of Liver Disease

- Child-Pugh scores showed no statistical differences
- **Male Patients: MELD score <15** had higher IIEF scores (56.5 vs. 29.6, $p=0.004$)
- **Male Patients: Albumin <3 gm/dl** (45.3 vs. 16.5, $p=0.002$) and **creatinine <1.2** (43.8 vs. 23.5, $p=0.033$) were associated with lower IIEF scores
- Neither bilirubin levels, ascites, history of liver encephalopathy, coagulopathy nor thrombocytopenia showed statistical differences (Both genders)

Results

- Individual domains analyses showed that patients with a ChP <7 (ChP A) had better performance
 - Intercourse satisfaction ($p=0.001$)
 - Orgasm ($p=0.05$)
 - Desire ($p=0.03$)
 - Erectile function (25.2 vs. 13.1, $p=0.002$)
 - NOT in overall satisfaction ($p=0.503$)

Conclusions

- Factors associated with lower IIEF scores in Male cirrhotic patients are a **non-stable relationship**, **MELD ≥ 15** , **albumin < 3** and **creatinine ≥ 1.2**
- Female patients with **ChP score A** have better sexual function
- Erectile dysfunction in **male** cirrhotic patients 78%
- Sexual dysfunction in **female** cirrhotic patients 55.9%

Comments



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