

Abstract

Sexual Dysfunction amongst Women with Benign Gynaecological Disease

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Objective:

To evaluate the prevalence of overall sexual dysfunction amongst women with and without benign gynaecological disease, to assess the effect of benign gynaecological disease on female sexual function and to determine other predisposing factors that may contribute to female sexual dysfunction.

Methods:

Patients are divided into 2 groups which represent those with benign gynaecological disease (such as fibroids, endometriosis, or PCOS) and another group was a controlled group, without gynaecological disease. Patients who are disease-free are health personnel who worked in PPUKM. Patients who have benign gynaecological disease are sexually active in the last 1 year, aged between 18 and 45 years old are eligible for the study. Both groups received a set of questionnaires consists of Socio-Demographic and Marital Profile form and Malay or English version of Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) questionnaire.

Result:

The prevalence of overall female sexual dysfunction in the benign gynaecological disease group was 10.8% while in the non-diseased group, none of them had overall female sexual dysfunction. However there was no significant association between these 2 groups. Infrequent sexual intercourse (less than once a week) was the only significant associated factor towards overall female sexual dysfunction. Younger age, Malay ethnicity, lower education level, longer duration of marriage and high parity were not significant as the predisposing factors towards overall female sexual dysfunction.

Conclusion:

There was no difference in female sexual dysfunction amongst women with and without benign gynaecological disease.