
BI-Psychosexual

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Submission date: 28-Oct-2019 10:55PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1202064114

File name: C._23_Body_Image_and_Psychosexual_Functioning.pdf (112.26K)

Word count: 424

Character count: 2516

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Body Image and Psychosexual Functioning in Late Identified Indonesian Adults with a Disorder of Sex Development

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Type of submission : Poster Abstract

Introduction : In Indonesia, treatment for disorder of sex development (DSD) recently became accessible for a large ¹ group of patients. In these patients, DSD had been identified lately. The patients, untreated before they entered our clinic, suffered from genital ambiguity and ambiguous appearance due to the development of secondary sex characteristics not in line with the gender of rearing.

Objective : To investigate body image and psychosexual functioning in lately identified treated and untreated male and female adult Indonesian patients with DSD.

Material and Methods Patients 22 female (5 treated, 17 untreated) 20 male (12 treated, 8 untreated) patients aged 18-41 years were compared to 22 healthy control females and 20 healthy control males matched for gender, age and rural or urban living area.

Measurements : Indonesian adapted Body Image Scale (BIS), the ¹ Female Sexual Distress Scale Revised (FSDS-R), Female Sexual Functioning Index (FSFI), Male Sexual Health Questionnaire (MSHQ), and the Klein Sexual Orientation Grid (KSOG).

Statistic : Comparisons between males and females were evaluated with Fisher's Exact Test.

Results : BIS Female patients felt dissatisfied with their primary and tended to be dissatisfied with this secondary sex characteristic but felt satisfied with all other body parts. Male patients did not report any dissatisfaction.

FSFI & FSD-R : None of the females with DSD had been married and never had been engaged in sexual relationship. The majority of control females had been married. These difference in sexual experiences between groups made comparison of FSFI inappropriate. Result : o the FSDS-R showed that both treated and untreated women with DSD experienced much sexual satisfaction than controls. The KSOG shows that 10% of males and 10% females with DSD considered themselves mainly heterosexual whereas all control subject considered themselves exclusively heterosexual.

Conclusions : With respect to body image female patients disliked their sex characteristic but liker all other body parts. They experienced more sexual distress than control. Female subjects were open in disclosing their concern on body ambiguity and sexual functioning while particularly most male patients seem to retain such information. Indonesian taboo to discuss sexualitu and the female interviewer may have introduced a bias.

Keywords: DSD, late indentified, body image, psychosexual, Indonesia.

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