

Differences in Sexual Function in Patients with Urologic Chronic Pelvic Pain Syndromes (UCPPS) and Individuals with other Chronic Pain Conditions and Healthy Controls in the MAPP Research Network:18-6908



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BACKGROUND

- Sexual dysfunction is an important predictor of diminished quality of life in UCPPS
- Dunderstanding sexual dysfunction as it relates to UCPPS may aid in clinical diagnosis and improve treatment strategies and overall symptom improvement

OBJECTIVES

To compare the prevalence and characteristics of sexual dysfunction among men and women with UCPPS, individuals reporting other chronic pain conditions (positive controls, PC) and healthy individuals (healthy controls, HC)

METHODS

- Cross sectional analysis of subjects with UCPPS, PC (irritable bowel syndrome, chronic fatigue syndrome, fibromyalgia) and HC
- > Sexual function assessed with:
- Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI)
- Self-Esteem andRelationship Questionnaire(SEAR)
- University of WashingtonMale Sexual Function Scale(MSFS)
- International Index of
 Erectile Function-Erectile
 Function Domain (IIEF-EF)
- Ejaculatory Function Scale (EFS)
- Female sexual dysfunction defined as FSFI score <26
- Male sexual dysfunction defined as IIEF-EF score <21
- Data were compared among UCPPS, PC and HC by ANOVA for continuous variables and chisquare tests for categorical variables.

RESULTS

- > Study Population
- > UCPPS: 233 women and 191 men
- >PC: 156 women and 44 men
- HC: 233 women and 182 men
- Female Sexual Function
- FSFI scores were lower in UCPPS than HC or PC (p=<0.001)
- Higher prevalence of sexual dysfunction in UCPPS (65%) than PC (35.7%) or HC (14.7%) (p <0.001)
- Male Sexual Function
- >5 times more likely to have sexual dysfunction in UCPPS (20%) than HC (4.2%)

TABLE 1. Cohort Characteristics

Characteristic	Stat	Men				Women			
		UCPPS	HC	PC	p	UCPPS	НС	PC	p
Participants	N	191	182	44	-	233	233	156	-
Age	Mean (SD)	46.8 (15.35)	43.7 (15.09)	41.1 (12.80)	0.0082	40.5 (14.35)	38.0 (12.70)	41.9 (14.03)	0.54
Live with Spouse	Yes	115 (60.2%)	81 (44.5%)	11 (25.0%)	<.0001	153 (65.7%)	99 (42.5%)	69 (44.2%)	<.000
Baseline FSFI c	Mean (SD)	_	_	_	_	22.5 (6.72)	29.8 (4.42)	26.8 (6.07)	<.000
FSFI < 26	Yes	-	_	_	_	112 (65.5%)	25 (14.7%)	41 (35.7%)	<.000
SEAR Sexual Relationship	Mean (SD)	63.3 (28.00)	82.4 (20.20)	67.9 (30.04)	<.0001	45.3 (30.00)	72.0 (24.77)	62.0 (29.24)	<.000
Sear Self Esteem	Mean (SD)	72.0 (24.87)	90.4 (14.63)	75.6 (24.01)	<.0001	68.0 (25.19)	84.8 (17.68)	72.0 (26.82)	0.013
Baseline EFS [MSFS]	Mean (SD)	2.7 (2.20)	0.6 (0.92)	2.0 (2.04)	<.0001	_	_	_	_
IIEF [EF]	Mean (SD)	24.7 (6.44)	28.5 (3.46)	26.2 (6.15)	<.0001	_	-	_	_
IIEF [EF] < 21	Yes	30 (20.4%)	6 (4.2%)	4 (12.9%)	0.0002	_	-	-	_

CONCLUSION

Sexual dysfunction is more common in UCPPS than PC or HC

Assessment and treatment of sexual function is likely to improve quality of life in patients with UCPPS