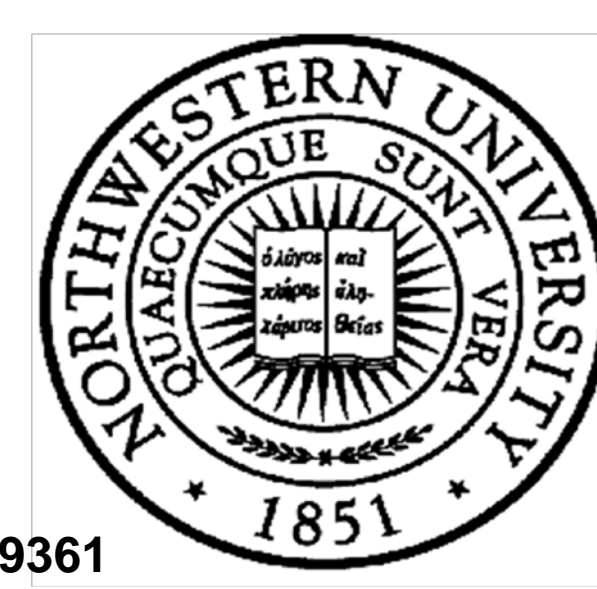


# Measuring Sexual Function after Treatment for Prostate Cancer in Men Who Have Sex with Men: A Hidden Domain Emerges

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Abstract #18-9361

## Background

- Treatment for prostate cancer (PCa) can lead to impairments in sexual function (SF).
- The Expanded Prostate Cancer Index Composite sexual function (EPIC-SF) assessment tool is a commonly used validated instrument to measure SF.
- EPIC-SF may not apply to men who have sex with men (MSM) due differences in sexual repertoires.

## Objectives

- Assess patterns of sexual behavior in MSM and heterosexual men (HSM)
- Determine if there are SF domains relevant to MSM that are missed by EPIC-SF.

## Methods

### Subjects:

- Cross-sectional study of 285 MSM and 333 HSM between 50-89 years old from across the US.

### Outcomes:

- Assessment of sexual activity.
- Relevance of EPIC-SF in measuring sexual function specific to each subject's sexual practices.
- Assessment of missing domains in EPIC-SF.
- Assessment of pleasure with prostate stimulation.
- Gauging importance of measuring sexual function as it relates to receptive anal intercourse (RAI).

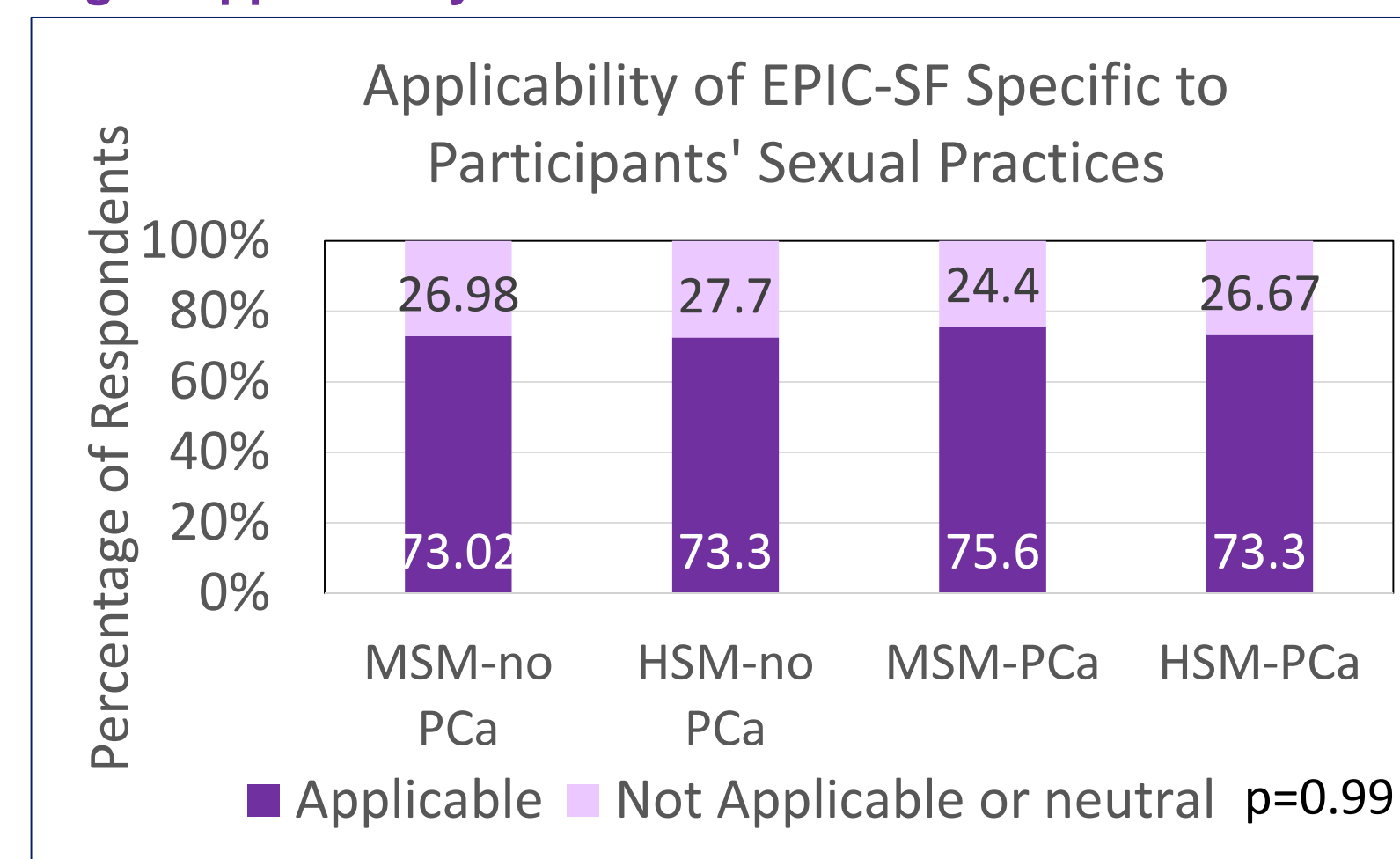
### Statistical analysis:

- Continuous variables analyzed with a t-test; chi-square test utilized for categorical variables.

**Table 1: Cohort Demographics**

	MSM	HSM	p-value
Number of participants	285	333	
Mean Age (years)	69.2	67.3	p=0.01
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
White/Non-Hispanic	262 (91.9%)	294 (91.0%)	
Hispanic/Non-White	20 (7.1%)	29 (9.0%)	p=0.45
<b>Relationship Status</b>			
Married/Civil Union	78 (28.2%)	238 (71.7%)	
Partnered	68 (24.6%)	21 (6.3%)	
Single	131 (47.3%)	73 (22%)	p<0.01
Mean Charlson Score	3.34	3.02	p=0.02
PCa Diagnosis	42 (15.4%)	47 (14.9%)	p=0.95

**Fig 1: Applicability of EPIC-SF**

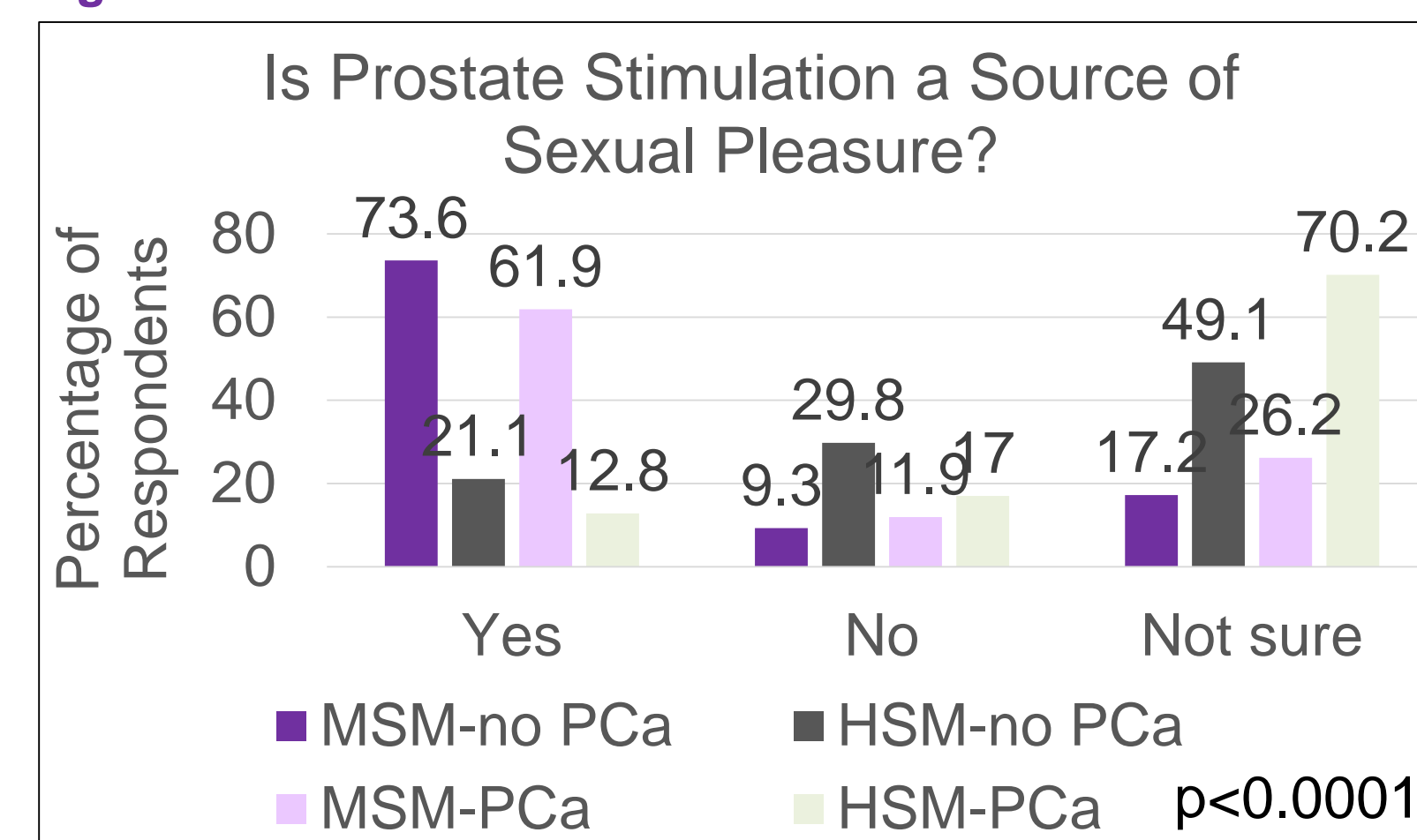


**Table 2: Reasons Patients Stated EPIC-SF Not Relevant**

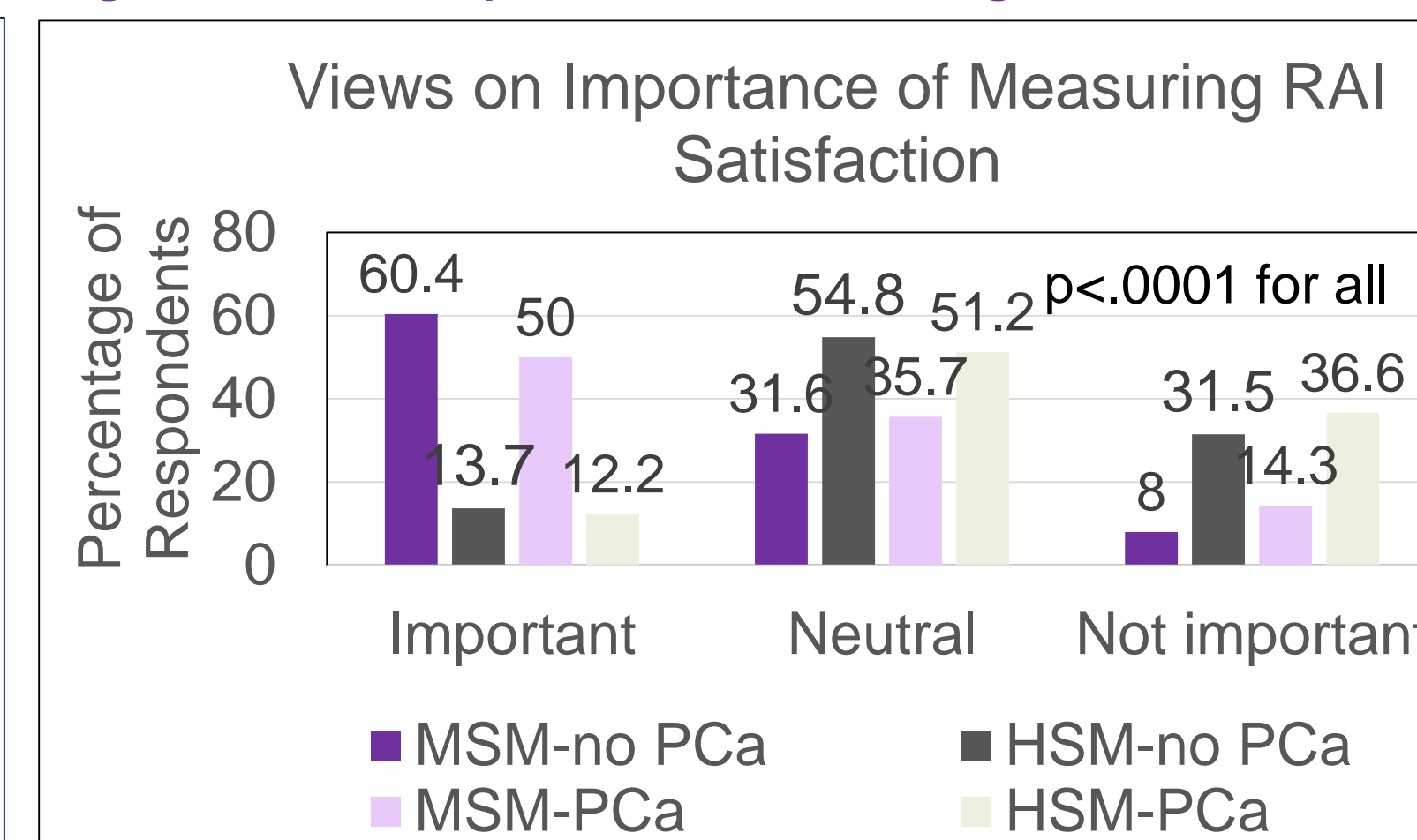
	MSM	HSM
Time Frames outside of 4-Weeks	4	3
Use of Devices/Medications	4	5
Impact of Comorbidities on Function	4	6
Sexual Activities Not Defined	11	4
Function with Masturbation	10	6
Sexual Function with Receptive Anal Intercourse	15	0
Frequency of Sexual Activity	1	2
Partner Interest/Satisfaction	0	11
Intensity of Orgasm	1	4
Expectations	1	0

## Results

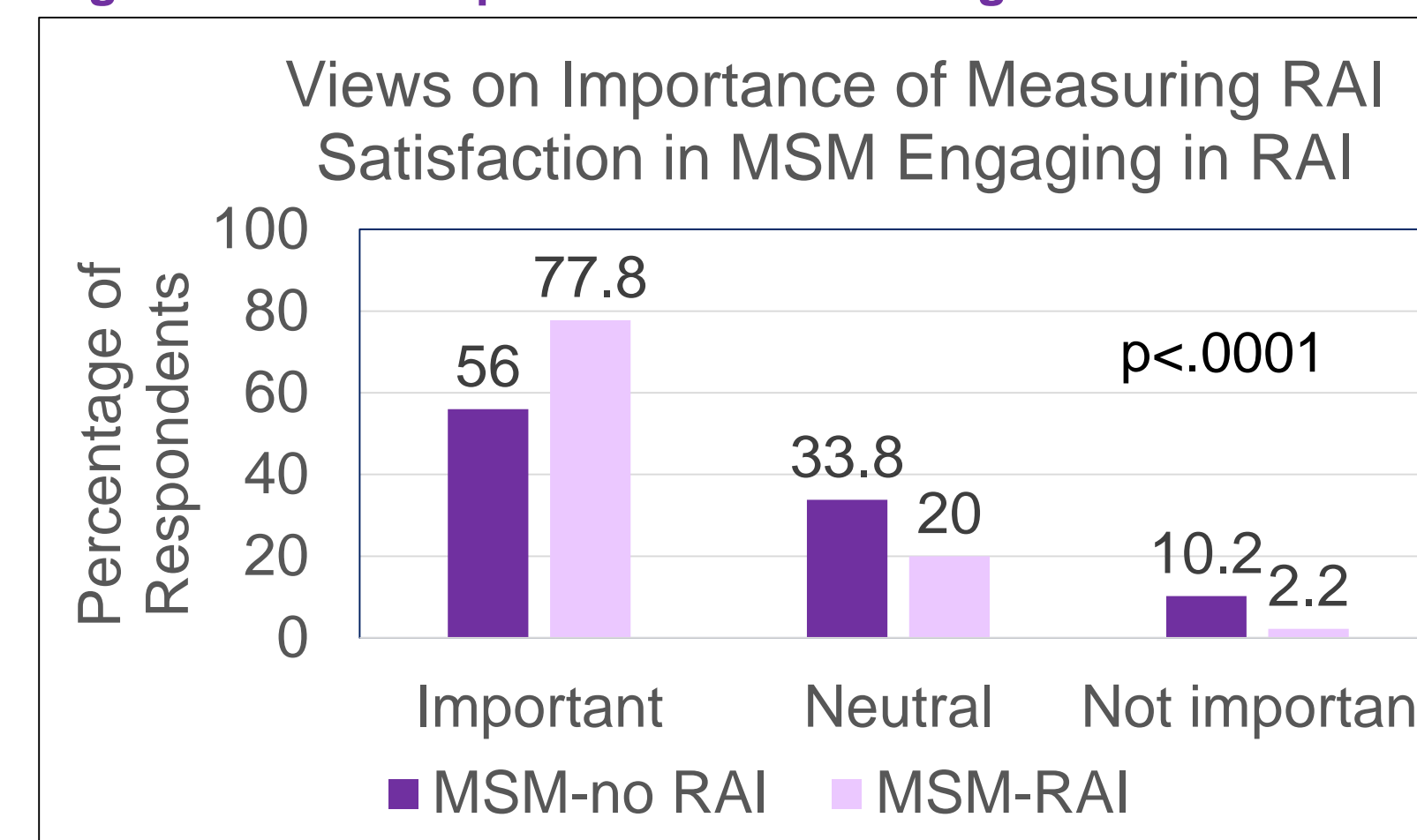
**Fig 2: Views on Sexual Pleasure from Prostate Stimulation**



**Fig 3: Views on Importance of Measuring RAI**



**Fig 4: Views on Importance of Measuring RAI in MSM-RAI**



**Table 3: Sexual Activity in Preceding Month**

	MSM	HSM	p-value
Sex with a Partner	158 (58.1%)	140 (44.4%)	0.001
Vaginal Intercourse	2 (0.75%)	116 (37.5%)	<.0001
Gave Oral Sex	138 (51.7%)	66 (21.2%)	<.0001
Received Oral Sex	135 (50.94%)	77 (24.6%)	<.0001
Masturbated	230 (85.8%)	221 (72.2%)	<.0001
Insertive Anal Sex	42 (15.79%)	5 (1.59%)	<.0001
Receptive Anal Sex	45 (16.8%)	2 (0.69%)	<.0001
<b>Partners in Last Month</b>			
0	102 (37.6%)	153 (48.9%)	<.0001
1	111 (41%)	154 (49.2%)	<.0001
2+	58 (21.4%)	6 (1.92%)	<.0001

## Conclusions

- EPIC-SF is viewed as being equally applicable by MSM and HSM.
- However, MSM who found EPIC-SF less applicable most commonly felt so due to a lack of questions about RAI.
- An overwhelming majority of MSM find prostate stimulation to be a source of sexual pleasure.
- A majority of MSM also believe it important to assess satisfaction with RAI after PCa treatment. This is currently an unmeasured domain in sexual function questionnaires.
- Sexual function assessment tools that assess sexual function with RAI are needed to assess quality of life and improve cancer survivorship in MSM with PCa.