



Sexual Dysfunction and Quality of Life in Colombian Hysterectomized Women

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Summary

Sexual dysfunction was identified as an associated factor to severe impairment of quality of life in hysterectomized Colombian women, using the scales Female Sexual Function Index (abbreviated version of six questions) and Menopause Rating Scale. In 390 women living in the Colombian's Caribbean, previously hysterectomized and sexually active was found that 59.7% had sexual dysfunction. It was estimated that sexual dysfunction was a not adjusted risk factor for severe deterioration of quality of life; OR: 5,35 (95%CI:3, 12-8,99). This study is part of the research project CAVIMEC (Calidad de vida en la menopausia y etnias colombianas).

Keywords: Menopause; Quality of life; Sexual dysfunction

Introduction

Usually is generalized the opinion that few women reveal their concerns or manifestations related with sexuality when they consult their family doctor or the gynecologist, even though they consider sex an important part of their life [1]. Sexuality as a component of climacteric women's lives must be valued through social and medical history. The availability of the Female Sexual Function Index, in its abbreviated version of six questions allows an approach from research and also from medical consultation or professional advice in health, of difficult aspects to size which make part of the sexual function. Female Sexual Function Index is a one-dimensional instrument that assesses in the last four weeks: desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction and pain. Each question is rated from 0 to 5 points, total score equal to or less than 19 defines sexual dysfunction [2].

The "Grupo de Investigación Salud de la Mujer" from the Universidad de Cartagena, Colombia, through the research project CAVIMEC (Quality of life in menopause and Colombian Ethnic groups) has studied aspects related to sexuality in hysterectomized climacteric women. This analysis seeks to establish if sexual dysfunction is an associated factor to severe impairment of quality of life.

Quality of life is a central aspect to consider when performing care to menopause and climacteric women. The World Health Organization [3] defines QoL as the individual's perception of their life, within the cultural context and value system in which they

find themselves regarding their goals, expectations and concerns.

Many scales have been proposed for the study of QoL, some are generic and others specific for climacteric women. In this study was used one of the last ones, Menopause Rating Scales [4]. Sexual dysfunction and QoL are multidimensional concepts, interrelated both in reproductive and climacteric stages.

Several gynecological pathologies that cause abnormal genital bleeding, pelvic masses or cyclical pelvic pain that alter QoL, are efficiently treated with hysterectomy, one of the most frequently performed surgical interventions. However, hysterectomy and the potential surgical menopause that it produces, can cause new symptoms due to lower availability of ovarian hormones, as well as vaginal shortening and deterioration of QoL [5].

In 522 women with one or more years of being hysterectomized, living in cities from Colombian Caribbean, a study was carried out through a form and scales: Menopause Rating Scale and Female Sexual Function Index, abbreviated version of six questions. A median age of 50 years was found, 20% had severe hot flashes and 30% had both ovaries removed in the surgery. 80% had some degree of somato/vegetative, psychological, urogenital or QoL deterioration. Half of them had severe urogenital deterioration, while 20% had severe psychological deterioration. 152(30%) presented severe deterioration of QoL and 390 (74%) reported sexual activity in the last four weeks.

Among the 390 sexually active women, only 21% considered



sexual desire high/very high. Arousal level was moderate in 37%, while 78% had genital lubrication less than half of the time, almost never or never. Less than 12% reported having orgasm almost always and 43% reported few times or never. 21% declared themselves very satisfied with their sexual life, while 33%

considered themselves unsatisfied. 20% had coital pain more than half of the times, 5% never and 40% almost always or always. Table N° 1. The prevalence of sexual dysfunction was estimated at 59.7% and unadjusted association of sexual dysfunction with severe deterioration of quality of life, OR: 5.35 (95% CI: 3.13-8.99).

Table N° 1: Female Sexual Function Index (*) N=390 n (%) [95%CI].

Desire	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low or None at all
	30 (7,6) [5,3-10,9]	51 (13,0) [9,9-16,9]	150 (38,4) [33,6-43,5]	119 (30,5) [26,0-35,3]	40 (10,2) [7,5-13,8]
Arousal	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low or none at all
	35 (8,9) [6,4-12,3]	55 (14,1) [10,8-18,0]	146 (37,4) [32,6-42,4]	112 (28,7) [24,3-33,5]	42 (10,7) [7,9-14,3]
Lubrication	Almost always or always	Most times (more than half the time)	Sometimes (about half the time)	A few times (less than half the time)	Almost never or never
	25 (6,4) [4,2-9,4]	61 (15,6) [12,2-19,7]	154 (39,4) [34,6-44,5]	95 (24,3) [20,2-28,9]	55 (14,1) [10,8-18,0]
Orgasm	Almost always or always	Most times (more than half the time)	Sometimes (about half the time)	A few times (less than half the time)	Almost never or never
	45 (11,5) [8,6-15,2]	93 (23,8) [19,7-28,4]	84 (21,5) [17,6-26,0]	101 (25,9) [21,6-30,6]	67 (17,1) [13,6-21,3]
Satisfaction	Very satisfied	Moderately satisfied	About equally satisfied and dissatisfied	Moderately dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
	83 (21,2) [17,3-25,7]	101 (25,9) [21,6-30,6]	74 (18,9) [15,2-23,3]	84 (21,5) [17,6-26,0]	48 (12,3) [9,3-16,0]
Pain	Almost always or always	Most times (more than half the time)	Sometimes (about half the time)	A few times (less than half the time)	Almost never or never
	147 (37,6) [32,9-42,7]	75 (19,2) [15,5-23,5]	91 (23,3) [19,2-27,9]	58 (14,8) [11,5-18,8]	19 (4,8) [3,0-7,6]

Figures observed regarding the indicators of sexual function that were explored with FSFI indicate the need for health intervention, although these results should not be extrapolated openly to other communities of women, they show the scenario that many climacteric women may be experiencing after been hysteromized. In another CAVIMEC report [6] we have indicated that 25.7% of Colombian hysterectomized women report severe/very severe sexual problems.

Hysterectomy, especially when accompanied by oophorectomy, can trigger sudden onset of hot flashes, mood changes and vaginal atrophy, which are related to poor QoL and sexual deterioration [7], being directly involved hypoestrogenism and hypoandrogenism. Deciding to remove or preserve the ovaries must be meditated, oophorectomized women have worst sexual function than non-oophorectomized women, both in sexual desire, frequency and orgasmic response. The WISHeS study [8] reported that women under fifty with surgically induced menopause had greater hypoactive sexual desire disorders than others with preserved ovaries.

In another CAVIMEC report (unpublished data) we found that low sexual desire and sexual dissatisfaction are risk factors for QoL deterioration, while the presence of good sexual lubrication is a protective factor for QoL in hysterectomized women, which aims to support that an adequate vaginal health is important for satisfactory sexual function. It has been noted that half of women with genitourinary atrophy report that the symptoms interfere with sexual enjoyment.

The CAVIMEC project is a cross-sectional study conducted on women in their communities, with anonymous, voluntary participation and signing of informed consent, endorsed by the ethics committee of the Universidad de Cartagena, Colombia. It is framed in standards for health research, resolution 8430 -1993, Ministerio de Salud, República de Colombia. The results here briefly exposed and other approaches derived from hysterectomized women of the CAVIMEC project will be presented at the 16th World Congress on Menopause and at the Gynecological Endocrinology of the 18th World Congress, in 2018.

Conclusion

In climacteric women of the Colombian Caribbean, sexually active and previously hysterectomized, it was observed that sexual dysfunction is a significant risk factor not adjusted for severe deterioration of the QoL.

Financing

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