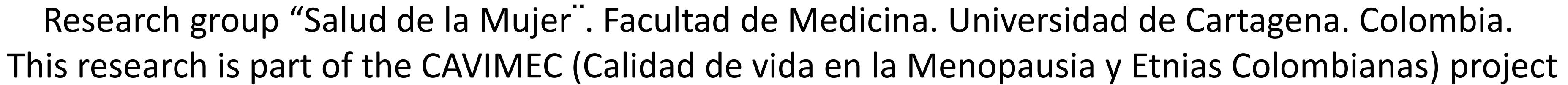


HIPOACTIVE SEXUAL DESIRE DISORDER (HSDD) AND SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION (SD) IN INDIGENOUS WOMEN IN CLIMACTERIC FROM LATIN-AMERICA

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Objective: To estimate the prevalence of SD and HSDD in Latin-American indigenous women in climacteric

Methods: Cross-sectional study carried out in Zenúes (Colombian) and Quechua (Peruvian) indigenous women aged between 40-59 years, with sexual partner and regular coital activity. The Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) evaluates 6 domains (Desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction and pain) and allows establishing the presence of SD when the total score is ≤26.55. And an score ≤ 5 in the desire domain of the scale indicates HSDD. Indigenous women were assessed in their own communities. Data analysis was performed using the EPI-INFO 7. p<0.05 was statistically significant.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (n=466)	RESULTS
Zenués, n (%)	157 (33.7)
Quechuas, n (%)	309 (66.3)
Age, (X ± SD)	47.0 ± 6.3
BMI, (X ± SD)	23.6 ± 2.9
Number of children, (X±SD)	4.0 ± 1.7
Diabetes, n (%)	13 (2.8)
Arterial Hypertension, n (%)	3 (0.6)
Never smokers, n (%)	451 (96.7)
Hormonal Therapy, n (%)	18 (3.8)
Age of last menstruation, (X ± SD)	42.6 ± 2.6
Time since Menopause Onset, y (X ± SD)	4.4 ± 5.9
Premenopausal- Perimenopausal, n(%)	255 (54.7)
Postmenopausal, n (%)	211 (45.3)

n = 466	PRE-PERIMENOPAUSE	POSTMENOPAUSE	P
SD	52.4% [CI95%: 47.5-57.4]	47.5% [Cl95%:38.2-58.8]	0.03
HSDD	73.3% [Cl95%:35.2-80.3]	26.7% [CI95%:19.7-34.8]	< 0.01

AVERAGE OF DOMAINS		
FSFI-19 (X ± SD) n = 466		
Desire	3.6 ± 1.2	
Arousal	4.0 ± 1.1	
Lubrication	3.8 ± 0.7	
Orgasm	3.9 ± 0.7	
Satisfaction	3.4 ± 1.4	
Pain	3.9 ± 1.5	
Average score	22.8 ± 3.9	

- Total Population= 623 Women
- With Sexual Partner= 466 Women

Prevalence of Sexual Dysfunction (SD):

87.1% [CI 95%: 83.6-89.9%].

Prevalence of Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (HSDD): 30.5% [CI 95%: 26,3-34,9%].

CONCLUSIONS:

The prevalence of SD and HSDD in a group of Colombian and Peruvian indigenous in climacteric was high. For both sexual disorders, significant differences were observed with the change of the menopausal status

