

COMPARISON OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN AFRO-DESCENDANT AND INDIGENOUS COLOMBIAN WOMEN IN CLIMACTERIC WHO PRESENT HYPOACTIVE SEXUAL DESIRE DISORDER

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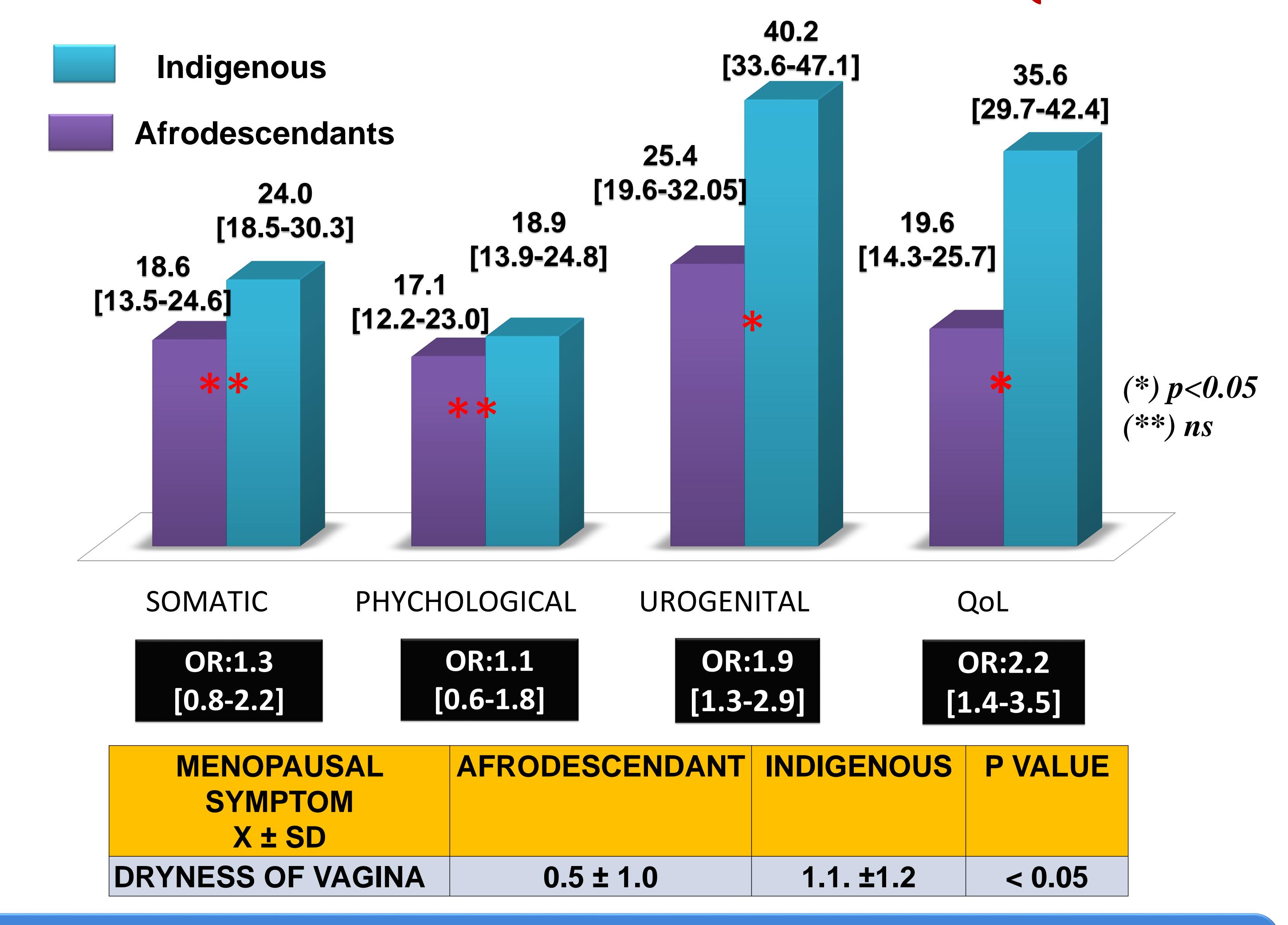
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Objective: To compare the results of the assessment of quality of life in afro-descendant women with Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (HSDD) with those obtained in indigenous women with HSDD.

Methods: Cross-sectional study carried out in women from the Colombian Caribbean, aged between 40-59 years. Indigenous women were from the Zenu ethnic group and they had indigenous parents. They lived in their official settlements. Afro-descendant women had black skin and also their parents. All women were visited and evaluated in their residences. The sum of the answers number one and two of the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) was used to identify HSDD, with an score < 5. The quality of life was assessed with the Menopause Rating Scale (MRS).

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SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHIC DATA HSDD	AFRO- DESCENDANT N = 204	INDIGENOUS N = 216
Age, X±SD	49.9±5.4	51.5±5.6
Premenopause, %[Cl95%] Perimenopause,	25.0 [19.2-31.5] 21.0	25.4 [19.8-31.8] 9.2
%[CI95%] Postmenopause,	[15.6-27.3] 53.9	[5.7-13.9] 65.2
%[Cl95%]	[46.8-60.9]	[58.5-71.6]
High school, %[Cl95%] Never smokers %[Cl95%]	31.3 [25.0-38.2] 65.6 [58.7-72.1]	37.9 [31.4-44.8] 82.8 [77.1-87.6]
With sexual partner, %[CI95%]		49.5 [42.6-56.4]
BMI, X±SD	27.5±5.6	24.5±3.9
Coffee, %[CI95%]	71.0 [64.4-77.2]	70.3 [63.8-76.3]
Age of last menstruation, X±SD	- 46.9±2.9	46.8±3.8



Conclusions: Indigenous women had two times more risk than afro-descendant women with HSDD to present severe deterioration of quality of life and urogenital domain

