

Prevalence of female sexual dysfunction (FSD) and analysis of the female sexual function index (FSFI) among students of the faculty of medicine in Buenos Aires (UBA)

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Objective: To determine the FSD prevalence among a group of students of Medicine

Material and method: From October to December 2002, 150 self-administered questionnaire (FSFI) plus two additional about perception and type of sexual dysfunction was given to a group of university students. 109 were retrieved and 28 excluded, thus 81 were assessed. For the statistical analysis we used T test, CI 95%. Alpha error of 0.05 and beta error of 0.20 with p values expressed at one tail.

Results None of the 81 women had a previous clinical, surgical or psychological history of disease. Eight were using oral hormonal contraception.

Around 75 % (61/81) declared to not present FSD but 25 % (20/81) did.

This last group involved 20 women between 19 and 28 years old. Among them, 40% there was a combination of symptoms (female sexual complaints). Table shows mean values and CI 95%.

	GROUP WITH FSD (n=20)		GROUP WITHOUT FSD (n=61)		P value
	Mean	CI 95%	Mean	CI 95%	
AGE	22.7	21.4-24	23	22.1-24	0.3 (NS)
FSFI GLOBAL	25.6	23.4-27.8	31.1	30.4-31.9	< 0.001
DOMAIN					
DESIRE	3.7	3.1-4.3	4.2	4-4.5	0.02
PAIN	4.3	3.6-4.9	5.6	5.4-5.7	< 0.001
AROUSAL	5.2	3.4-7	5.1	5-5.3	0.5 (NS)
LUBRICATION	5.0	4.6-5.4	5.7	5.5-5.8	< 0.001
ORGASM	3.5	2.7-4.3	5.2	5-5.5	< 0.001
SATISFACTION	3.8	3.3-4.4	5.3	5-5.5	< 0.001

Conclusion: FSD prevalence in young students was 25 %. Analysis of FSFI showed that global and domain score of FSFI have been significantly lower in the group with FSD.

Key word: Prevalence, female sexual dysfunction, medical students