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## COULD SEXUAL FUNCTION BE IMPROVED BY SURGERY?

### Hypothesis / aims of study

To evaluate the sexual function after post. colpoperineorrhapy, which was performed on those who did not have a rectocele.

### Study design, materials and methods

: Fifty-four patients who underwent post. colpoperineorrhapy were enrolled in this study. Seven women dropped out during the 4 month follow up period. They completed the FSFI (The female sexual function index) questionnaires before the post. colpoperineorrhapy and 4 months after.

### Results

The percentage of those who had sexual contact more than once per month increased from 19% prior to surgery to 63% after surgery. ( $p < 0.01$ ). Approximately 38% of the women were satisfied with the frequency of coitus before surgery and 64% were satisfied after surgery ( $p < 0.01$ ). 18 % of women responded that they experienced sexual desire 'more than or about half the time' before surgery. However, after surgery, this rate increased to 45%. ( $p < 0.01$ ). 15% of women answered that they had a 'high or very high' sexual desire or interest prior to surgery and 34% responded so after surgery. Those who felt sexual arousal 'more than half the time' increased from 34% before surgery to 69% after. Those who answered 'very high or high' aroused sexually increased from 23% to 69% after surgery ( $p < 0.01$ ). The frequency of lubrication and orgasm increased after surgery. Regarding the degree of discomfort or pain during vaginal penetration, 24% felt a 'very high or high' level of pain before surgery, and 6% reported this after ( $p < 0.01$ ).

### Interpretation of results

The caliber of introitus can affect the female sexual function.

### Concluding message

Post. colpoperineorrhapy increases the female sexual function after surgery

### References

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2. Haase P, Skibsted L. Influence of operations for stress incontinence and/or genital descensus on sexual life. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand 1988;67:659-61.
3. Lemack GE, Zimmern PE. Sexual function after vaginal surgery for stress incontinence: results of a mailed questionnaire. Urology 2000;56:223-7

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<b>Is this a clinical trial?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>What were the subjects in the study?</b>	<b>HUMAN</b>
<b>Was this study approved by an ethics committee?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Specify Name of Ethics Committee</b>	<b>Catholic Univeristy ethics</b>
<b>Was the Declaration of Helsinki followed?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Was informed consent obtained from the patients?</b>	<b>Yes</b>