



جامعة أبو بكر بلقايد

١٩٥٨م ١٩٥٨ | ١٩٥٨ | ١٩٥٨

UNIVERSITY OF TLEMEN



Sexual dysfunction in women with recurrent remittent multiple sclerosis in west Algeria

Barka Bedrane Zahira –Bouchenak Khelladi Djaoued



NO CONFLICT OF INTEREST



INTRODUCTION

- Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic, inflammatory, demyelinating, and neurodegenerative disease. It affects mostly women. Sexual disorders (SD) are common in multiple sclerosis (MS).
- Doctors often overlook these taboo and potentially treatable signs, while their presence significantly alters patient's quality of life.



OBJECTIVES

- Calculate prevalence of sexual disorders in MS patients attending Tlemcen University Hospital
- Determine relationship between SD disability, depression and fatigue.



PATIENTS AND METHODS

- This is a descriptive study.
- All patients completed questionnaires including demographic data, questions about symptoms and signs of MS, Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) for sexual performance, translated into French and Arabic
- Expanded disability status scale(EDSS)was used to assess disability, modified fatigue impact scale(MFIS) for fatigue, and Beck scale for depression .
- Exclusion criteria included active relapse, EDSS score equal or higher than 6.5, and current pregnancy.



RESULTS

- A subgroup 95 sexually active women was analyzed. SD occurred in 39 (41%) of the respondents .

Variable	Average	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Age(years)	31.07 ± 8.02	30	18	50
Age at diagnosis (years)	24.25 ± 6.57	21	18	43
Disease duration (years)	7.87±5.38	5	1	25
EDSS	2.03 ± 1.44	2	0	5,5

Table I :Characteristics of MS patients



RESULTS

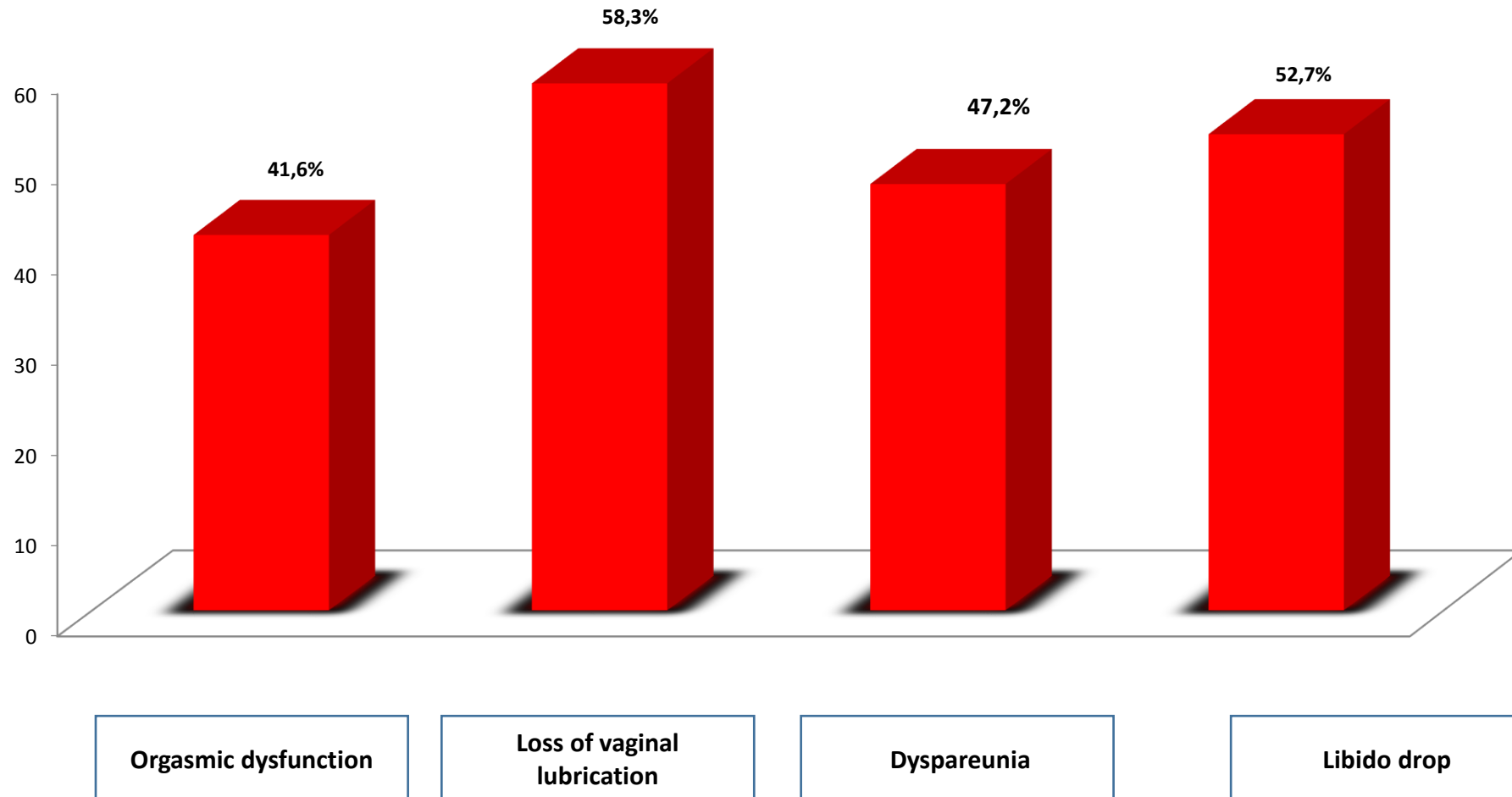
	Rural	Small town	Town	
Area of residence	8(20,5)	11(28,2)	20(51,2)	
	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced
Marital status	0	34(87,1)	4(10,2)	1(2,5)
	Primary	college	secondary	higher
Education	3(7,6)	7(17,9)	14(35,8)	15(38,4)
	Employed	Unemployed	Maternal leave	Pension
Occupation	12(30,7)	17(43,5)	9(23)	1(2,5)

Table II :Characteristics of MS patients (continued)



RESULTS

Graph 1: Sexual dysfunction in Ms patients



RESULTS

	SD present	No SD present	p
Marriage	19(48,7)	15(38,4)	0,003
Low education level	9(39.1)	8(13.9)	0,005
Rural residence	10(53,1)	11(19,1)	0,002
Depression	14(35,8)	10(25,6)	0,000
Fatigue	17(43,5)	18(46,1)	0,001

Table III :Correlation between sexual dysfunction and characteristics of MS patients



CONCLUSION

- SD in women with RR MS are more common than previously thought. They are still a taboo subject, and must be systematically researched. They are mostly associated with psychosocial parameters.
- Patients married who are more depressed, presenting less educated, and from rural, should be considered high-risk for sexual dysfunction

