

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF SEXUAL ATTITUDE AND FUNCTION OF NORMAL AND DYSMENORRHEA PATIENTS WITH THE QSAF 2009

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Introduction: Dysmenorrhea causes much morbidity in high percentage of the population and despite its uniform molecular pathogenesis exhibits wide range of symptoms.

Objective: Many patients attribute menstrual symptoms to sex while others attribute it to an intra-abdominal organic disease.

Aim: To evaluate whether dysmenorrhea patients have peculiar notion about sex

Method: We evaluated 60 normal and 60 dysmenorrhea patients with QSAF-2009. The latter group used routinely drugs for dysmenorrhea in a PRN basis. Dysmenorrhea was not graded according to severity and stress was laid on personal view about the matter (major concern versus no concern).

Result: Patients without dysmenorrhea were sexually more self conscious, became sexually active earlier in their life, had lower scores in most sexual dysfunction scales, had higher scores in experimentation, sensational, erotic, extramarital relationship, sex addiction and lower scales in couple problems while women with dysmenorrhea showed higher scores in couple problems, sexual pain syndromes, vaginism and a series of psychodynamic syndromes ($0.04 > p > 0.07$). Curiously, these people showed higher scores in homo- bisexuality scales. They showed high rates of sexual guilt feeling and the overall validity of their test was questioned. They showed increased reluctance to answer the questions, regarded their problems as personal secrets and reported fewer visits to gynecologists. They preferred female gynecologists, and had never been visited by midwives. Most of them preferred cesarean delivery under general anesthesia.

Conclusion: We conclude that dysmenorrhea patients are categorically distinct from normal persons in regard to their sexual attitude and function.