

Evaluating the Prevalence of Sexual Dysfunction amongst TTUHSC Communities

Nicholas Householder, Skyler Thipaphay, Kofi Agyare, Cameron Tuazon, Wooyoung Jang, and Akshay Raghuram

Faculty Facilitator: Lauren Cobbs, MD

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Study Question and Background

40-45% of adult women and 20-30% of adult men experience sexual dysfunction.

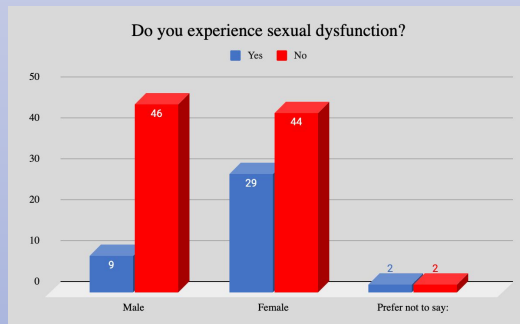
Our objective is to determine how people respond to sexual dysfunction and how differences in gender and age affect their approach, including the willingness to seek medical attention and/or other resources.

Study Population

Texas Tech Health Sciences Center Staff, Faculty, and third and fourth year Medical Students in Lubbock, Permian Basin, Midland, and Odessa.

Data Collection Methods

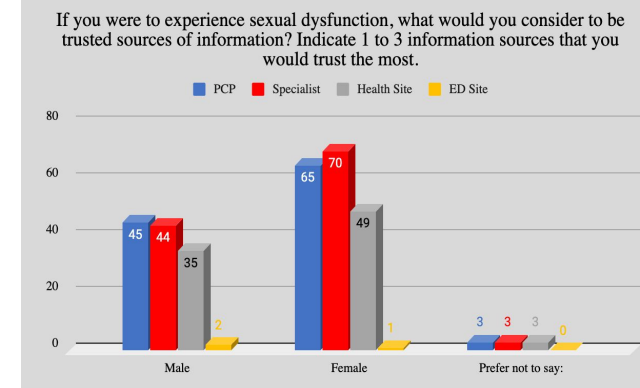
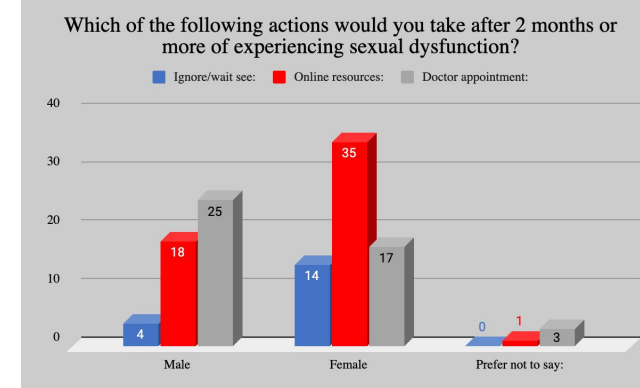
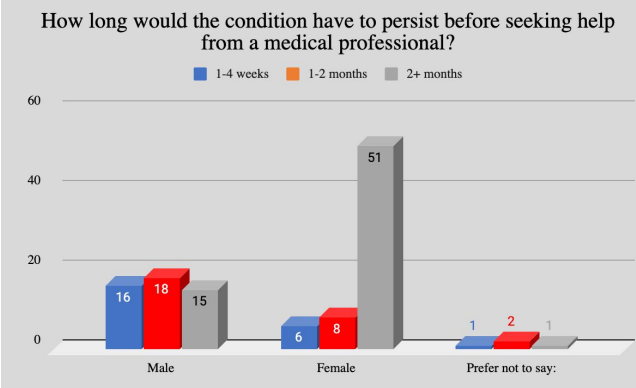
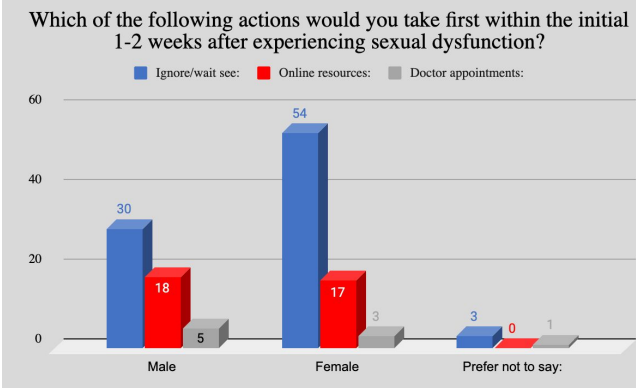
An omnibus survey was conducted within the Texas Tech Health Sciences Center community.



How Is Sexual Dysfunction Defined?

In males, sexual dysfunction is defined as conditions that include ejaculation disorders, erectile dysfunction and inhibited sexual desire.

In females, sexual dysfunction may include lack of sexual desire, difficulty in arousal or orgasm, pain during intercourse, or anxiety about sexual performance.



Results

Women most likely to ignore/wait see in first 1-2 weeks and more likely than men to ignore/wait see at 2 months

Men most likely to make Doctor's appt. at 2 months, women most likely to consult online resources

Women are more likely to wait 2+ months before making doctor's appt.

Men and women both most trusting of PCPs, Specialists, and Health Websites

Conclusions

Although sexual dysfunction is usually thought to be associated with men, it is interesting to note that women experience sexual dysfunction to a higher degree. In addition, the majority of those surveyed stated that they would not seek medical attention from a physician for sexual dysfunction. While we suspect that the associated negative perceptions play a large contributing role to the overall unwillingness to seek care, a deeper analysis is required to confirm this theory.

Next Steps

- Destigmatize sexual dysfunction in surveyed communities through education
- Create pamphlets that define SD and promote resources for treatment
- Increased accessibility to specialists
- Find more information on correlations and trends