

SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS ON CHRONIC HEMODIALYSIS

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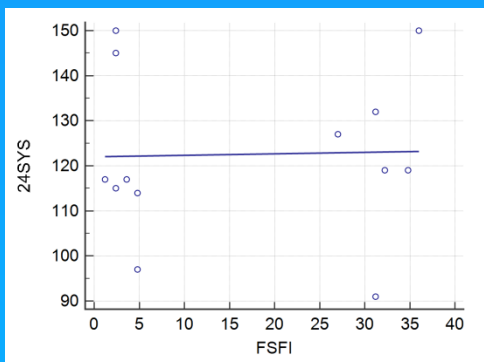
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INTRODUCTION

With better chronic hemodialysis treatments (HD) the patients longevity improves, but the quality of life in patients on dialysis is weaker in comparison with general public. Sexual dysfunction (SD), is one of the factors of that poor quality.

The goal of our work has been to research the frequency of SD in a group of HD patients.



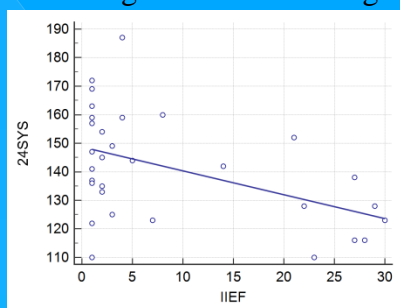
Correlation of a 24h systolic blood pressure with the FSFI points.

RESULTS

Prevalence of SD in our patients was 68% - men 74% and 54% women. Median age of patients with SD was 64 (59-71). Patients with SD had significantly higher values of total, daily and night systolic pressure and were older when they started dialysis. There was no difference between two groups in diabetes, antihypertensives, smokers and gender, while there were a lot more hypertonics in the SD group of patients.

METHODS AND EXAMINEES

The research included 44 patients treated with HD. Validated questionnaires were used: for men IIEF (International Index of Erectile Function), and for women FSFI (Female Sexual Function Index). In the group we had 93% hypertonics, 18% diabetics, 23% active or former smokers. A 24-hour measuring of arterial blood pressure has been conducted in all patients with two validated machines according to the ESH/ESC guidelines.



Correlation of a 24h systolic blood pressure with the IIEF points.

CONCLUSION

A large number of patients on HD had aches related to sexual dysfunction which significantly decrease their content and quality of life. Hypertension, systolic blood pressure especially, is an important predictor of sexual dysfunction in HD patients that gets worse with age and length of being on dialysis.